THE

CALCUTTA

University Calendar,

1871-72.

CALCUTTA:

THACKER, SPINK AND CO.

PUBLISHERS TO THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1871.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Coll.	College.
Bar.	Bareilly.
J. Nar.	Joy Narain.
Gov.	Government.
Hol.	Hol.
L. P.	Lower Provinces.
Pres.	Presidency.
La Mart.	La Martiniere.

I.

Calcutta University Calendar.

1871-72.

MAY.		
1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	Queen Victoria born (1819.)
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

JUNE		
1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	L. C. E. Exam. begins.
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	

JULY.

1	S	
2	S	Eclipse of the Moon.
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	University of Bombay founded, 1857.
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
30	S	
31	M	

AUGUST.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	Hindu Holiday.
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	

SEPTEMBER.

1.	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	University of Madras founded, 1857.
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

OCTOBER.

1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	Durga Puja Hol. begin.
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	[Exam.
27	F	Last day of application for Ent. and Firt Arts
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	
30	M	
31	T	

NOVEMBER.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
26	S	
27	M	Ent. and First Arts Exam. begin.
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	

DECEMBER.

1	F	Last day of application for B. A., B. L. & L. L.
2	S	[Exam
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	Christmas Day.
26	T	
27	W	Meeting of Ent. and F. A. Examiners.
28	T	
29	F	Last day of application for Honors.
30	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
31	S	

JANUARY.

1	M	B. A., B. L. and L.L. Exam. begin
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	University of Calcutta founded, 1857.
24	W	Meeting of B. A. Examiners.
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	S	
29	M	Honor Exam. in Arts begins.
30	T	
31	W	

FEBRUARY.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	

APRIL.

1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	Annual Meeting of Senate.
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	
30	M	

II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT NO. II. OF 1857.

Passed on the 24th January, 1857.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AND INCORPORATE AN UNIVERSITY AT CALCUTTA.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta, for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees, as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that

such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING,
Governor-General of India,

The Honorable JOHN RUSSELL COLVIN,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces

The Honorable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

The Honorable SIR JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE, Knight,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal,

The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON,
Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Calcutta,

The Honorable GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India,

The Honorable JOSEPH ALEXANDER DORIN,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable JOHN LOW, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable JOHN PETER GRANT,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable BARNES PEACOCK,
Member of the Supreme Council of India.

CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India,

HENRY RICKETTS, Esquire,
Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India,

CHARLES BINNY TREVOR, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal,

Prince GHOLAM MUHAMMUD,

WILLIAM RITCHIE, Esquire,
Advocate-General in Bengal,

CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India,

Colonel HENRY GOODWYN, of the Bengal Engineers,
Chief Engineer in Bengal,

WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in Bengal,

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Secretary to the Government of India,

Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Surveyor-General of India,

KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine,

HODGSON PRATT, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal.

HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical College of Bengal,

THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta,

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons,

Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES,
of the Bengal Infantry,

The Reverend WILLIAM KAY,
Doctor of Divinity,
Principal of Bishop's College,

The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity,

THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India,

HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal,

LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College,

PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk, Assistant of the Legislative Council of India,

RAMAPERSHAD ROY,
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal,

The Reverend JAMES OGILVIE,
Master of Arts.

The Reverend JOSEPH MULLENS,
Bachelor of Arts,

Moulavy MUHAMMUD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasah,

ISWAR CHANDRA BIDYASAGAR,
Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta,

RAMGOPAL GHOSE,
Formerly Member of the Council of Education,

ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company,

HENRY STEWART REID, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property,

moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purpose of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of body Corporate and of Senate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the

first day of January, 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said

University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of Fellows may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Bye-laws.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of the Act), touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science and Art; and touching

the qualifications of the candidates for degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations, shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in cases of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees, marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Power to confer degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows or by other examiners so to be appointed: and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the University of Calcutta and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said

University and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

Annual Accounts.

ACT No. XLVII. OF 1860.

Passed on the 6th October, 1860.

An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII., of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for: It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees and to grant such Diplomas or Licenses in respect of De-

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

grees, at the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII. and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees herein mentioned and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

III.

BYE-LAWS.

THE SENATE.

1. The Senate* as constituted by Act No. II. of 1857, shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the third Saturday in† April, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Members.

3. Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

THE FACULTIES.

1. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

2. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

3. Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

* By the 8th Section of Act No. II. of 1857, the Senate have power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

† The Syndicate have power to alter all dates.

4. If any Faculty omit to elect a President before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, or, in case the office should become vacant during the year, to elect a President for the rest of the year, within one month after the vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

5. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

1. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions :—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

2. The elections both of the Presidents of the Faculties and of the Members of the Syndicate shall take place before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons elected shall be declared at such Meeting.

3. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

4. All Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta. If any Member be temporarily

absent from Calcutta, the President of his Faculty may appoint a Member to officiate during his absence. Should the period of absence exceed three months, the Vice-Chancellor may declare his place vacant.

5. On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected, shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

6. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

7. Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

8. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior* Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

9. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the times at which they shall be held; to grant Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the

* The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

Accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

10. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

11. The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

12. Any Faculty, or any Member, or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

13. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

14. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

1. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at the Annual Meeting. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the end of every such term he may

be re-appointed. The term of office of the Registrar shall commence on the 1st day of May next following his election. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate until the next first day of May.

2. It shall be competent to the Syndicate at their discretion to grant leave of absence for short periods to the Registrar, when such leave can be granted without public inconvenience or extra expense. It shall also be competent to the Syndicate once during the Registrar's two years' tenure of office to grant him leave of absence on Medical Certificate, without forfeiture of salary, for a period not exceeding three months; provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made without extra expense for the discharge of the Registrar's duties during his absence. Should it be necessary for the Registrar, after enjoying one such leave of absence, to be absent a second time (otherwise than for a short period as already provided,) or should it be necessary for the Registrar at any time to be absent for more than three months, or to proceed to Europe, the office of Registrar shall thereupon become vacant.

3. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

4. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties, shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

IV.

REGULATIONS.

ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall commence annually on the first Monday in December, and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination, provided he will be above the age of sixteen years, on the 1st March following, and not otherwise.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each

* The following places have already been appointed:—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Chittagong, Gowhatty, Sylhet, Cuttack, Bhagulpore, Patna, Bancoorah, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Saugor, Lucknow, Colombo, Kandy, Burrisaul, Simla, Mooltan, Peshawur, Darjeeling, Nagpore, Ranchee, Sehore, Mussoorie, Jubbulpore, Rangoon, Allahabad, Debroghur.

candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the Entrance Examination, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.

English ; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Arabic.	Hindi.
Persian.	Urdu.
Hebrew.	Burmese.
Sanskrit.	Armenian.

Any other language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II. History.

The Outlines of the History of England, of the History of India, and of General Geography with a more detailed knowledge of the Geography of India.

The Historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. *(See Appendix B.)*

III MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

The four Simple Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Reduction; Practice; Proportion; Simple interest; Extraction of Square Root.

Algebra.

The four Simple Rules; Proportion; Simple Equations; Extraction of Square Root; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple.

Geometry.

The first four books of Euclid, with easy deductions.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three Divisions, each in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. The First Examination in Arts shall commence annually on the first Monday in December; and shall be held in Calcutta, and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.†

3. Every candidate for admission shall send his

* The following places have already been appointed:—
Hooghly, Berhamporo, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Colombo, Saugor, Simla, Darjeeling, Sehore, Mussoorie, Cuttack, Chittagong.

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and School-masters.

application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to the local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to any one or more subsequent First Examinations in Arts, on payment of a like fee of twenty Rupees on each occasion.

5. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the First Examination in Arts, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.*

English ; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

* The Examination in Languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B. A. Degree.

II. History.

Ancient History.

The Historical questions shall include questions relatiag to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

The text-book will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See Appendix* B.)

III. Mathematics—pure and mixed.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance.)

Quadratic Equations; Proportion and Variation; Permutations and Combinations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; the Binomial Theorem; Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Annuities; the nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance.)

The sixth Book of Euclid; the eleventh book to Prop. XXI. deductions.

Plane Trigonometry, as far as the Solution of Triangles.

Mechanics.

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one plane; the Mechanical Powers; and Centre of Gravity.

IV. Psychology and logic.

Psychology, as in Reid's Inquiry, or in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

Deductive Logic, as in Fowler (Clarendon Press Series).

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third, in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on

passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. An Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held annually in Calcutta and Agra, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself* for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the Degree of B. A. on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

* The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and School-masters.

6. At the Examination for the Degree of B. A. every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages:—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Passages in each of the languages in which a candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

II. HISTORY.

India during the Hindu, Mahomedan, and British periods, down to 1835. Greece, to the death of Alexander. Rome, to the death of Augustus. The Jews, to the destruction of Jerusalem.

The following amended Course of History will take effect at the Examination of 1874.

History of England, (Student's Hume).

India during the Hindu, Mahomedan, and British periods, down to 1835.

The Historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See Appendix* B.)

III. MATHEMATICS—PURE AND MIXED.

Mechanics.

The General Laws of Motion; the motion of a falling body in free space and along an inclined plane.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Elementary propositions respecting the nature, transmission and intensity of fluid pressure; the condition of equilibrium of floating bodies; nature and simple properties of elastic fluids, and the pressure produced by them; Specific gravity and the modes of determining it; the Barometer, Air-pump; Common pump; Forcing pump; Siphon; Diving-bell; Thermometer.

Astronomy.

Descriptive (as distinguished from Practical and Physical) Astronomy; the Solar System; Phenomena of Eclipses.

IV. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Hamilton's Metaphysics.

Fleming's Moral Philosophy.

The text-books will be named from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See Appendix* B.)

V. ONE OF THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, TO BE SELECTED BY THE CANDIDATE.

(*a.*) Mathematics—pure and mixed.

Geometry.

Conic Sections, treated geometrically.

Optics.

Laws of Reflection and Refraction; reflection at plane mirrors; reflection at spherical mirrors; and refraction through lenses, the incident pencils being direct; separation of Solar light into rays of different colours; description of Solar spectrum; rainbow; description of the eye; the Astronomical Telescope; Galileo's Telescope; the Sextant.

(*b.*) Elements of Inorganic Chemistry and of Electricity.

Thermotics, Chemistry, Electricity.

Molecular constitution of matter; Boscovich's Theory; cohesion; porosity; specific gravity; elasticity; adhesion; crystallization. Thermotics;—sensible heat; expansion; the Thermometer and Pyrometer; radiation; conduction; convection; specific heat; physical states of matter and latent heat; theory of formation of dew and clouds; mechanical equivalent of heat; dynamic theory of heat. Chemistry:—laws of combining proportion; laws of Atomic Volumes; Atomic theory; chemical symbols and equivalents; Inorganic chemistry of the chief elements. Electricity:—polarity; induction; the Leyden Jar and Electrometer; conduction; the Lightning rod; the Voltaic pile and battery; Magnetism and Electro-Magnetism; the Thermo-electric pile; relations of chemistry, heat, and electricity.

(*c.*) Elements of Zoology and Comparative Physiology.

The text-book to be fixed by the Syndicate.

(*d.*) Geology and Physical Geography.

Geology.

Inorganic.—Form and density of the earth and average density of superficial crust; observed ratio of increase of temperature with depth; physical state of interior as indicated by astronomical observation; how modified by temperature and pressure; principal chemical elements and compounds in earth's crust; chemical operations of interior; chemical phenomena of volcanoes, hot springs and crystalline

rocks; dynamical operations of interior; phenomena of earthquakes, volcanoes, upheaval, depression, dislocation, and contortion of crust; chemical and mechanical processes at surface, constitution of atmosphere; its changes and their influence on the solid crust; phenomena of atmospheric disintegration and degradation of rocks; transport by water, ice, &c.; river, glacier and iceberg phenomena; formation of sedimentary rocks and their chief varieties, consolidation and metamorphism.

Organic.—Chemical constitution and structure of animals and plants; vital functions, and sources of vital action; geographical and bathymetric distribution; conditions of life and interdependence of organized beings; chemico-geological processes of preservation and formation of rock masses; coral reefs, limestone, coral, peat, &c.; metamorphism of organic rocks; comparative value of geological evidence of fossil remains; succession of life in past epochs; antiquity of existing animals and plants.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three Divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order.

HONORS IN ARTS.

1. Examinations for Honors in Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in February.

2. Any candidate who passes the B. A. Examination within four academical years from the date of his passing the Entrance Examination, may at the Honor Examination next ensuing, or at that of the following year, be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches :—

(1.) Languages.

(2.) History.

(3.) Mental and Moral Philosophy.

(4.) Mathematics—pure and mixed.

(5.) Natural and Physical Science.

3. A fee of Rs. 50 shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. Every candidate for Honors shall intimate to the Registrar the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 31st day of December.

5. Honors in Languages shall be awarded in Latin, in Greek, in Sanscrit, in Arabic, in Hebrew, and also in English for candidates whose vernacular language is not English.

The subjects in languages shall be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The Examination shall include translation into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that language from English.

It shall also include written answers by the candidate in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

6. Candidates for Honors in History shall be examined in the following subjects:—

a. History of a stated period (in modern times), including political and personal events, manners, and literature.

b. Constitutional History of England (as in Hallam).

c. History of Modern Civilization (as in Guizot).

d. Political Economy.

e. Taylor's Historical Evidence.

The Examination in History shall include such questions on Geography and Ethnography as the subjects suggest. The candidates shall be required to write an Essay in English on an historical subject.

7. Candidates for Honors in Mathematics shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.
Analytical Geometry (Plane and Solid).
Differential and Integral Calculus.
Spherical Trigonometry.
Statics.
Dynamics.
Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.
Optics.
Astronomy.
(*See Appendix* B.)

8. Candidates for Honors in Natural and Physical Science shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Whewell's History of the Inductive Sciences.
Mill's Logic, Books III. and IV.

And in one of the following Sciences. A general acquaintance with the subjects enumerated in brackets, treated as subordinate to the chief subject, and as far as they are necessary to the comprehension of the latter, is also expected.

a. Zoology,
[Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæontology, and Physical Geography.]

b. Botany,
[Botanic Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæobotany and Physical Geography.]

c. Geology,
[Physical Geography, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Palæontology.]

d. Mineralogy,
[Chemistry, Optics, Crystallography, Petrology, Mineral Technology.]

e. Physics, *viz.* Heat, Electricity, Magnetism.
[Chemistry.]

9. Candidates for Honors in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Logic.
Mental Philosophy.
Moral Philosophy.
Natural Theology.
Also in one of the following subjects, to be selected by the candidate :—
a. History of Philosophy.
b. Elements of Jurisprudence.
c. Evidences of Revealed Religion (as in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences).

10. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in the order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

11. The candidate who shall be placed first in the first division in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred Rupees, and the second student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred Rupees.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

1. Every Bachelor of Arts, who has obtained Honors in Arts, shall be entitled to the Degree of Master of Arts without further Examination or fee.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may, on sending to the Registrar (on or before the first of January), an application (specifying the branch in which he desires

to be examined) with a certificate of having passed the Examination for the Degree of B. A., and on payment of a fee of 50 Rupees, be admitted to the Honor Examination in any branch in view to obtaining the Degree of M. A.

3. If a candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of fifty Rupees on each occasion.

4. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order. Each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree of M. A. a certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined.

LICENCE IN LAW.

1. An Examination for a *Licence in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a school of Law, recognized by the Syndicate, for not less than three academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to this Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Law.

the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for a Licence in Law, on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written and oral.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. The principles of Jurisprudence.

II. The several systems of Municipal Law which obtained in India, as they concern :

a. Personal rights and status.

b. The rights of Property, the modes of its acquisition, and herein the Law of Contracts and Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato.*

c. The Law of Evidence, of Crimes and Procedure.

The following shall be text-books of Examination in the foregoing subjects, and may, from time to time, be altered by the Syndicate :—

PRINCIPLES OF JURISPRUDENCE.

Stephen's Blackstone—Introduction, Section 2.

Kent's Commentaries—Part I; Lecture 1; Part 3, Lectures 20, 21, 22 and 23.

Story's Conflict of Laws—Chapters 1 and 2, *or*

Wheaton's Elements of International Law—Part 2, Chapter 2.

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS.

Stephen's Blackstone—Books I. and III. Book IV. Part I. Chapters 1, 2, 6 and 10; Part III. Chapters 1, 7, 10 and 13.

Kent's Commentaries—Part 4, Lectures 24 to 33 inclusive.

Strange's Hindu Law—Chapters 2, 3, 4 and 10, *or*

Macnaghten's Hindu Law—Chapters 5, 6 and 7.

Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law—Chapters 7, 8 and 9.

Story's Conflict of Laws—Chapters 3 and 4.

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY, THE MODES OF ITS ACQUISITION, AND HEREIN THE LAW OF CONTRACTS AND SUCCESSIONS, AS WELL TESTAMENTARY AS AB INTESTATO.

Stephen's Blackstone—Book II.—Introduction and Part 2.

Kent's Commentaries—Parts 5 & 6.

Macpherson on Contracts.

Williams on Real Property—Part I. Chapters 1 to 4 and 6 to 8; Part IV. Chapter 2; Part V. *or*

Stephen's Blackstone—Book II. Part 1, (excepting Chapter 2).

Strange's Hindu Law—Chapters 1, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12, *or*

Macnaghten's Hindu Law—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9.

Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 12.

Dattaca Chundrica. (Sutherland's Translation)

Macpherson on Mortgages.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE, OF CRIMES AND OF PROCEDURE.

Indian Penal Code.

Stephen's Blackstone—Books V. and VI.

Taylor *or* Goodeve *or* Norton on Evidence.

The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. All Acts and Regulations in force, regulating the Revenue Courts of the Bengal Presidency.

Where two or more Books are mentioned in the alternative, it shall not be necessary for the Students to pass in more than one of the books.

7. A paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects:—

1. The Principles of Jurisprudence. The Law of Personal Rights and Status, and the Law relating to the infringement of such rights as administered in British India.

2. The rights of Property and the infringement of them; the modes of its acquisition, and the Law of Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato*.

3. Land Tenures in Bengal, and the Revenue Laws.

4. The Law of Contracts.

5. Civil Procedure Code, and Evidence.

6. Penal Code, and Criminal Procedure Code.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged alphabetically.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has passed the B. A. Examination at least one year previously, and has attended lectures in a school of Law, recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Regulations for a Licence in Law.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered by the Examiners to have evinced sufficient merit. The Syndicate shall be at liberty to award one or more special prizes, if they deem it expedient.

8. Any Licentiate in Law, who has graduated in Arts,* may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Law without further Examination.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS IN LAW.

1. An Examination for Honors in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in March.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law or for a Licence in Law may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application, specifying the subjects in which he desires to be examined, to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

* Any person who has passed a University Law Examination in or before January, 1864, or the Examination for a Licence in Law, may proceed to the B. A. Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts, or completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

5. Candidates for Honors in Law shall be examined in four branches, *viz.* :—

(*a.*) Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

(*b*) Law of England, as administered by H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

(*c.*) General Law, as administered in H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its Appellate Jurisdiction, and in the Courts subordinate to it.

(*d.*) And in one of the following to be selected by the candidate.

(1.) Roman Civil Law.

(2.) Conflict of Laws.

(3.) International Law.

6. A separate paper shall be set in each of the six subjects; and in addition to the four subjects in which they must of necessity elect to be examined, candidates shall be permitted to enter for all or for any number of the others.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits. Each successful candidate shall receive a certificate, setting forth the branches in which he has been examined.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor in Law, and has at any time passed the Honor Examination may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law without examination, provided that—

(1) Two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors in Law shall testify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since graduating he has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor, *and*

(2) He shall produce an Essay, approved by the President of the Faculty of Law for the time being, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

2. A fee of Rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor in Law. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

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* LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. An Examination for a Licence† in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second Licentiate Medical Examinations.

First Licentiate Medical Examination.

2. Any undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to the Examination :—

a.—Of having completed his nineteenth year.

b.—Of having been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

c.—Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

* Candidates who entered on their Medical studies before June, 1866, may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (see Calendar 1863-64).

† The holder of this Licence shall be styled Licentiate in Medicine

Two Courses of 70 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Materia Medica.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

One Course of 40 Lectures.

Botany.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

d.—Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

e.—Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve Dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of five Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Exminations, on payment of a like fee of five Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

1 6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the Examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Any passed student of the Vernacular classes of any affiliated Medical College, or School of Medicine, if recommended by the Principal for distinguished merit, may be admitted to this Examination on producing certificates to the following effect:—

(a) Of having passed the Entrance Examination of the University.

(b) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(c) Of having subsequently to qualifying in the Vernacular classes, been engaged for one year in the study of Medicine and Surgery, and during that time of having attended, in a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in each of the following subjects:—

Anatomy.
Physiology.
Botany.
Chemistry.

SECOND LICENTIATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

9. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to

the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Licentiate Medical Examination at least two years previously.

(*b*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, attended the following Courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses of 70 *Lectures.*

Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

Two Courses of 50 *Lectures.*

Medical Jurispurdence.

One Course of 20 *Lectures.*

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d*) Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*e*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.*—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

(*f*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases, during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*g*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

10. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

11. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

12. The Examination shall be written, oral and practical.

13. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Do. do. of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the wards of a Hospital.

14. Every candidate shall be required :—

To examine, diagnose and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Diseases to be selected by the Examiners, and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations of any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically, and by the aid of the microscope demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

15. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second M. B. Examinations.

First M. B. Examination.

2. Any Undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts; *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.**

(*b*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examination in Arts, been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years.

(*c*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses, each of 40 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chemistry.

* The words here printed in Italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

Materia Medica.
General Anatomy.

Two Courses, each of 40 Lectures.

Botany.

One Course of 40 Lectures.

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

(*d*) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(*e*) Of having dissected during three Winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

7. As soon as possible after the commencement of the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Scholarships of 32 Rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years, with the style of Junior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
Botany.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.

9. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners, and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

Second M. B. Examination.

10. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First M. B. Examination at least two years previously.

(*b*) Of having subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, attended the following courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the University :—

Two Courses, each of 70 Lectures.

Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

Two Courses of 50 Lectures.

Medicial Jurisprudence.

One Course of 50 Lectures.

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d*) Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*e*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, viz.—

Three months of attendance at the out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures in Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of any Eye-Infirmary.

(*f*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, Medical and Surgical cases during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*g*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

11. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. to the Registrar at

least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

12. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

13. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

14. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and practice of Medicine.
Do. do. of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

15. Every candidate shall be required :—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Disease to be selected by the Examiners; and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operations adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

16. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions each in alphabetical order.

17. Any Licentiate of three years' standing may be admitted to this Degree, on paying a fee of fifty rupees, and producing certificates to the following effect :—

(a) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

(b) Of having attended, at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a Course of lectures in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, consisting of at least 40 Lectures.

(c) Of having passed an Examination in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

18. Any candidate who has passed the Licentiate Examination before 1867, or the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College, may be admitted to this degree, without further Examination or fee, on producing a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

HONORS IN MEDICINE.

1. Any candidate who has been placed in the first division at the second Examination for the Degree of

* Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution required under para 2 of the First Arts Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869, as the Syndicate may order.

Bachelor of Medicine, may be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches ;—

Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

2. The Examinations shall take place in the week following the completion of the second Examination, and shall be conducted by means of written papers and practical tests.

3. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

4. Scholarships of sixty Rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years, with the style of Senior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects :—

Midwifery and the diseases of women and children.
Surgery.
Medicine.

5. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners, and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

*DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of April.

2. Any Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to this Examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect:—

(*a*) Of having been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.†

(*b*) Of having subsequently to passing the M. B. Examination, completed—

Five years of certified practice of the Medical profession, *or*

Two years' Hospital practice and two years private practice, *or*

Two years' practice, either hospital or private, if the candidate be a Graduate in Medicine with Honors.

(*c*) Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of one hundred Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more

* Candidates, who enter on their Medical studies before June 1866, may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (see Calendar 1863-64).

† Any Bachelor in Medicine may proceed to the B. A. Examination without completing the two years' study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Medicine, including the practice of Physic.
Surgery.
Midwifery.
Hygiene and Pathology.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

8. Any candidate, who is not a Bachelor in Medicine, may be admitted to the Examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine, on producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a*) Of having passed the Senior diploma Examination of the Medical College or the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University.

(*b*) Of having attained the age of 35 years.

(*c*) Of having practised the Medical profession with repute for five years.

(*d*) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree.

(*e*) Of having passed the B. A. Examination;* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined,*† or

The following preliminary Examination, for those candidates only who had completed their Medical Education in or before the session of 1859 :—

* Any person, who has passed a University Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery in or before 1864, may proceed to the B. A. Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts, or completing the two years of study at an affiliated institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

English.

Subjects of Examination shall not be appointed but the answers of the candidates in all subjects must be such as to show a competent knowledge of the English language.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mental Science;—as contained in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

Moral Philosophy;—as contained in Payne and Abercrombie.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for a *Licence in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in May.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engineering recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subse-

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

quent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Drawing.
VI. Geodesy.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

Simple and Quadratic Equat ons, Ratio, Proportion and Variation, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Binomial Theorem.

Logarithms.

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 11 to Prop. 21, with deductions.

Conic Sections, treated Geometrically.

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles.

Mensuration.

Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Statics.

Composition and Resolution of forces, Centre of Gravity.

Mechanical Powers.

Friction.

Dynamics.

General Law of Motion.

Motion of Falling Bodies in free space and down inclined planes.

Vibration of simple pendulums.

Collision of Bodies.

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of Fluids.

Specific Gravity.

Equilibrium of floating bodies.

Centre of pressure.

Elastic fluids.

Principles of the Barometer and Thermometer, and application to determine heights of mountains; of the Air-pump, Condenser, Pump, Siphon, and Hydrostatic Press.

Hydrodynamics.

Motion of fluids through a small orifice.

Percussion and Resistance of Fluids.

Optics.

Laws of reflection, refraction and radiation for Plane and Spherical Surfaces. Formation of Images; simple and compound Lenses; the Eye, Principles of the Sextant, Telescope, Microscope.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Chemistry.

The elements of inorganic Chemistry, as laid down in Chambers's Course, and as applied to the preparation of wrought-iron, steel and cements.

Heat.

Elementary laws of Heat, with reference to steam and combustion of fuel.

Mineralogy.

Physical Characteristics of Minerals.

Physical Geography.

With special reference to that of India.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Materials.

Stones.

Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Mortars and Cements, Paints, Iron and Steel, Preservation of Timber.

Practice of Building.

Earthwork.

Construction of Roads.

Construction of Railroads.

Selection of Line, Cuttings and Embankments, Tunnels, Gradients, Curves.

The practice of Bridge Building.

Carpentry.

Scarfs, Joints, Centres for Bridges, Roofs

Hydraulic Works.

Flow of water in pipes and open channels, and over Weirs; Tanks; Canals; Sluices; Locks.

Strength of Materials.

Resistance of Iron and Wood to compression, tension, transverse and longitudinal strains and detrustion. Deflection of Beams. Various forms of Beams, Solid, and Hollow.

Stability of Structures.

As applied to retaining walls, bridges, abutments, walls of Buildings, and framed structures.

Mechanism.

Motion; Machines; advantage and uses of.

Elementary forms; Levers; Cranks; Rolling contacts; Sliding contacts; Mechanism for modifying motion; Accumulation and Regulation of motion.

Sources of power—Gravity, Wind, Heat, Muscular action.

The Steam Engine in detail.

Hydraulic Machines—Water wheels and Turbines.

Designs.

An original design for a work on given data, with report, specification, and estimate.

V. DRAWING.

Geometrical, Mechanical, Engineering and Architectural, Perspective, Isometrical perspective, Topographical and Landscape Drawing.

(Attested specimens, of each kind, to be submitted to the Examiners, in addition to the specimens to be excuted during the Examination, to which marks will be assigned.)

VI. GEODESY.

Use of the Scales, Prismatic Compass, Level, Theodolite and Plane Table.

Topographical Surveying of limited areas.

Practice of levelling.

Route Surveying and laying out curves.

(Attested Surveys, executed by the candidate, will be submitted to the Examiners, to which marks will be assigned.)

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means

of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects—

Arithmetic and Algebra.
Geometry and Conic Sections.
Practical Trigonometry, Logarithms and Mensuration.
Statics and Dynamics.
Hydrostatics and Optics.
Chemistry and Heat.
Mineralogy and Physical Geography.
Practice of Building.
Earthworks and Construction of Roads and Railways.
Carpentry and Mechanism.
Hydraulic Works.
Strength of Materials and Stability of Structures.
Drawing and Geodesy.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of May.

2. *Any candidate may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study at a school of Engineering, recognized by the

* Any Licentiate in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution, required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

Syndicate, for three academical years, after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paras. 5 and 6 of the Regulations for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. The first candidate of the first class shall receive a gold medal to the value of one hundred Rupees.

8. Any Licentiate in Civil Engineering, who has passed the First Examination in Arts, may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering without further Examination.

HONORS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for Honors in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week of June.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, or for a Licence in Civil Engineering, may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be written and oral.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Geodesy.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Spherical Trigonometry, as applied to Geodesy.

Descriptive Geometry.

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Central Forces.

Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies. Centrifugal Forces.

Motion of Fluids.

Geometrical Optics.

The Elements of Astronomy, and its application to Geodesy.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Heat—with reference to Steam and Combustion.

Chemistry—as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials.

Practical application of Electrical Science.

General principles of Geology and Mineralogy, and their applications to Engineering.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Practice of Building.

Theory and practice of Bridge-building.

Roads and Railways.

Hydraulic works.

Equilibrium of Structure, theory of Machines, with special reference to the Steam Engine.

Principles of Design.

V. GEODESY.

Surveying.

Topographical drawing.

6. The candidate's qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three and fifth subjects, and by written papers and *vivâ voce* Examination on the fourth subject.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in order of merit.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

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1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as B. C. E. and has at any time passed the Honor Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering without examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Engineering or two Masters in Civil Engineering shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for four years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Master.

(2.) He shall produce an Essay approved by the President of the Faculty of Engineering for the time being, on some subject connected with Engineering.

2. A fee of Rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

GENERAL.

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1. No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the candidates; and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarities of religious belief.

2. The Syndicate shall have power in any case to admit to any University Examination in any Faculty, any person who shall present a certificate from any Institution authorised on that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, shewing that in such Institution he has attended courses of study, passed Examinations, or taken degrees corresponding to those which, in connection with such Examinations, are exacted from students of this University.

APPENDIX A.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance fee of 10 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

The certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Headmaster of the College or School at which the candidate has been or is being educated, or if he be a private* student, by the Principal of an affiliated College, or by a Government Inspector of Schools.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate will, to the best of my belief, be above the age of 16 years on the 1st March next, that I know nothing against his moral character, that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, that there is in my opinion a reasonable probability of his now passing it, and that he has signed the above application.

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Particulars to be filled in by the candidate :—

Name.

Age.

Religion.

Race (*i. e. nation, tribe, &c. &c.*)

Where educated.

Present position (*i. e. at School or present occupation*).

Town or village, where resident.

Name of Father or Guardian.

Where to be examined.

Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

* Private Student :—one who has attended at no educational Institution for six months before the Examination.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts. In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the language.

The fee of 20 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University, that I know nothing against his moral character, that there is, in my opinion, a reasonable probability of his now passing the First Examination in Arts, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

* The certificate to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate:—

Age, ...
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.) ... ...
Religion, ...
Present Occupation, ...
Date of Entrance, ...
Where to be examined, ...

Period or Periods of Study since passing the Entrance Examination.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous study.	Signature of Principal or Head Master of Affiliated Institution.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

The certificate to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta, that I know nothing against his moral character, that there is, in my opinion, a reasonable probability of his now passing the B. A. Examination, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.

Date of Entrance.

Date of passing First Examination in Arts.

Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)

Religion.

Present Occupation.

Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

Optional subject.

Period or Periods of study since passing the First Examination in Arts.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous study.	Signatures of Principals or Head Masters of Affiliated Institutions.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of Graduation in Arts.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.)
Religion.
Present Occupation.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University of
that I know nothing against his moral character, and that I believe the above account to be true.

LICENCE IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that ——— —— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2, of the Regulations as to Law.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Bachelor in Law in the same form as the foregoing.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law.

I certify that ———— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 1, of the D. L. Regulations.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that ———— has, to the best of my belief, completed his nineteenth year; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2, of the Regulations as to Medicine.

The applications and certificates of the following Examinations to be in the same form, as the foregoing :—

Licence in Medicine and Surgery, Second Examination.

Bachelor in Medicine, First Examination.

Bachelor in Medicine, Second Examination.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

I certify that ——— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 8, of the M. D. Regulations.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that ——— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2, of the Regulations as to Civil Engineering.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as the foregoing.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as for the Degree of Doctor in Law, with the exception that the certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

CERTIFICATES OF PASSING.

Entrance.

I certify that ——— ——— duly passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of ——— 18—, and has been placed in the ——— Division.

The 18

Registrar.

First Examination in Arts.

Same form as foregoing.

Licence in any Faculty.

This is to certify that ——— passed the Examination for Licence in ——— ——— at the Annual Examination in the year 18—, and that he was placed in the ——— ——— Division.

———

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,

The 18

———

First Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This is to certify that ——— ——— duly passed the First Examination for ——— ——— at the Annual Examination in the year 18—, and has been placed in the ——— ——— Division.

———

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,

The 18

———

Bachelor in any Faculty.

This is to certify that ——— ——— obtained the Degree of Bachelor in ——— ——— in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18—, and that he was placed in the ——— Division.

———

Chancellor
or Vice-Chancellor,

University of Calcutta,

The 18

Doctor or Master in any Faculty.

This is to certify that ———— obtained the Degree of Doctor or Master in ———— in this University, at the Annual Examination in the year 18—.

———

Chancellor,
or Vice-Chancellor.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 .

———

Honors.

This is to certify that ———— passed the Honor Examination in ———— in —— and was placed in the —— Division.

———

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 .

———

APPENDIX B.

SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1871.

English.

Cowper, ...	Retirement, as in 1862.
Byron, ...	The Corsair.
Campbell, ...	Capture of Warsaw, Lord Ullin's Daughter.
Prescott, ...	Selections from the History of Ferdinand and Isabella, as in 1867.
Adam Smith, ...	Wealth of Nations, Book I. Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, and the whole of Book III.
Washington Irving, ..	Selections from the Sketch Book.
Scott, ...	Ivanhoe, Chaps. 1—5, 7 & 8.

Greek.

Xenophon, ...	Memorabilia, Book I.
Homer, ...	Iliad, Book VI.

Latin.

Cicero, ... Pro A. Licinio Archia.
Cicero, ... De Amicitia.
Virgil, ... Æneid, Book II.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána, and Mahábharat in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakramaniká.

Arabic.

Major Fuller's Selections.*

*Bengali.**

Selections by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, as in 1870.

*Urdu.**

Major Fuller's Selections, Part I.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul. Pages 1-105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hindi.

Lallu Lal; Prem Sagur, 2nd half, Chaps. 51-90.
Vidyánkur.
Rámáyan, 3rd and 4th Books.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha, 1st and 2nd Books.
Ratris Singhásan.
Mahábhárat—Birát Parva.

Burmese.

Thoodamma Tsarie.
Dhamma Pada.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1872.

English.

Beattie, ...	The Minstrel, Book I. as in 1861.
Pope, ...	Iliad, Book XXIV.
Gray, ...	Elegy written in a country Church-yard.
Scott, ...	Young Lochinvar.
Addison, ...	Papers from the Spectator and Tatler, as in 1870.
Craik, ...	Pursuit of Knowledge, as in 1865.
Scott, ...	Tales of a Grandfather, Chaps. 6-10 inclusive.

Greek.

Xenophon, ...	Anabasis, Books I. and II.
Homer, ...	Iliad, Book I.

Latin.

Cornelius Nepos, ...	First ten Lives, (Browning's Ed. Clarendon Press Series.)
Ovid, ...	Selections* from Fasti.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána and Mahabharat, in Rijupat, Part III. Upakramanika.

Arabic.

Selections* by Major Fuller.

Bengali.

Selections* by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

Urdu.

Selections* Part I. by Major Fuller.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul, pages 1-105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hindi.

Ramayana, Chapter I. in Pundit Ram Jasan's Edition.
Prem Sagar, the first half to the 50th Chapter.

Ooriya.

Mahábhárat, Birát Parva.
Hitopadesha, Books III and IV.
Universal History by Nobin Chandra Sarangee.

Burmese.

Thoodhamma Tsarie.
Dhamma Pada.

Armenian.

History of Armenia, Books I. to III.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1873.

English.

Selections.*

Greek.

Xenophon, ... Memorabilia, Book I.
Homer, ... Iliad, Book VI.

Latin.

Cæsar, ... De Bello Gallico, Book II.
Ovid, ... Tristia, Selections* I to XII.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitópodesha, Vishnupurána and Mahábhárat, in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakromaniká.

Arabic.

Selections* by Major Fuller.

Bengali.

Selections.*

Urdu.

Selections,* Part I. by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul, pages 1-105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hindi.

Ramayana, Balkanda, Pundit Ram Jasan's Edition.
Prem Sagar, from the 51st Chapter to the end.
Rajniti, from page 80 to the end. (Hall's Edition.)

Ooriya.

Ramayan, Soondrakand.	Cal. Sch. Bk. Society's	Edition.
Hitopadesha, Books I and II.	ditto	ditto.
Raghuvansa,	ditto	ditto.

Armenian.

History of Armenia, Books I. to III.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1871.

English.

Milton,	Paradise Lost, Books III. and IV.
Home,	Tragedy of Douglas.
Scott,	The Bridal of Triermain.
Clough's Translation of Plutarch,	Lives of Cato the Younger, Tiberius Gracchus, and Caius Gracchus.
Helps,	Essays written in the Intervals of Business, Parts I. and II.
Paley,	Natural Theology, Chaps. 1, 2, 3, and part of Chap. 26.

Greek.

Euripides,	Medea.
Plato,	Apologia Socratis.
Demosthenes,	Olynthiac Orations.

Latin.

Horace,	Book I. of the Epistles.
Virgil,	Fourth Georgic.
Livy,	Book I.

Sanskrit.

Kumára Sambhava,	Books I.—VII.
Uttaracharita.	

*Arabic.**

Mr. Kempson's Selections.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1872.

English.

Milton,* ..... Paradise Lost, Book V.
Scott, ... Lady of the Lake.
Pope,* ..... Essay on Criticism.
Prescott,* ..... Essays on Cervantes and Sir Walter Scott.
Goldsmith,* ..... History of Rome, Chap. XXII. to the end.
Addison,* ..... Selections from the Spectator.

Greek.

Herodotus, ... Clio.
Euripides, ... Alcestis.

Latin.

Livy, ... Book II.
Ovid, ... Metamorphoses, Selections I—X.

Sanskrit.

Kumára Sambhava, ... Books I—VII.
Uttaracharita.

Arabic.

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1873.

English.

Addison,* ..... Cato.
Milton,* ..... Paradise Lost, Book I.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Pope,* ..... The Temple of Fame.
Scott,* ..... Introduction to the First Canto of Marmion.
Addison,* ..... Papers from the Spectator.

Greek.

Euripides..... Medea.
Herodotus, ... Euterpe, Book II.

Latin.

Propertius, ... Selections,* I—IV.
Ovid, ... Miscellanea Selections* I—VI.
Cicero, ... Pro Milone.

Sanskrit.

Kumára Sambhava, ... Books I—VII.
Uttaracharita.

Arabic.

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1872.

English.

Shakspeare,..... Merchant of Venice.
Wilson,* ..... Isle of Palms.
Shelley,* ..... The Cloud.
Palgrave's Golden Treasury,* Selections from.
Milton,..... Comus and Sonnets.
Bacon, ... Advancement of Learning, Book I.
Foster,* ..... Essay on Defoe.
Burke,*..... Speech for Conciliation with America.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Campbell,*	Rhetoric, as in 1871.
Macaulay, ...	Essays on Pitt and Chatham.
Hume,*	History of England, Reign of Richard I.
Gibbon,*	Decline and Fall, Chap. 59, pages 128—151.
Robertson,*	Charles V, Book I. pages 356—379.

Greek.

Sophocles,.....	Œdipus Rex.
Thucydides, ...	Book II.

Latin.

Lucretius,.....	Book V.
Tacitus, ...	Histories, Book II.
Cicero, ...	Pro Murenâ.

Sanskrit.

Kumára Sambhava.	
Vení Sánhára, ...	(Omitting 2nd Act.)

*Arabic.**

Taríkh-i-Yamíní, ...	As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees.
Hamásah, the first 31 pages,	
Mutanabbi,.....	

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1873.

English.

Shakspeare, ...	King John.
Milton, ...	Samson Agonistes.
Scott,*	Harold the Dauntless.
Philips,*	The Splendid Shilling.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Burke,*	Thoughts on the Present Discontents.
Johnson,*	Life of Milton.
Campbell,*	Rhetoric, as in 1872.
Macaulay, ...	Essay on Byron.
Milton, ...	Areopagitica. (Arber's Reprints.)

Greek.

Sophocles, ...	Ajax.
Thucydides, ...	Book I.

Latin.

Catullus, ...	Selections* from.
Tacitus, ...	Annals, Book II.
Sallust, ...	Catiline.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa, ...	Books I—IX.
Sakuntalá, ...	(Devanagari Recension.)

*Arabic.**

Taríkh-i-Yamíní, ...	As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees.
Hamásah, first 31 pages, ..	
Mutanabbi, ...	

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1874.

English.

Shakspeare, ...	Hamlet. Much Ado about Nothing.
Milton,*	Comus and Sonnets.
Campbell,*	Rhetoric as in 1873.
Bacon,*	Advancement of Learning, Book II.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Macaulay, ... Essay on Milton.

Typical Selections from the best English Authors, pages 283—400. (Clarendon Press Series.)

Greek.

Sophocles, ... Œdipus Rex.

Thucydides, ... Book II.

Latin.

Martial, ... Selections,* I—XII.

Persius, ... Selections,* I—III.

Juvenal, ... Selections,* I—III.

Tacitus, ... Histories, Book I.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa, ... Books I—IX.

Sakuntalá, ... (Devanagari Recension).

*Arabic.**

Taríkh-i-Yamíní, ... } As contained in Selections
Hamásah, first 31 pages, ... } by Colonel Lees.
Muttanabbi, ...

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1872.

English—Poetry.

Chaucer, ... Selections edited by Morris—omitting Nonnes Prieste's Tale.* (Clarendon Press Series.)

Spenser, ... Faerie Queene, Book II. Cantos 1—6. (Clarendon Press Series).

Dryden, ... Absalom and Achithophel.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Byron, ... Childe Harold, Cantos 3 and 4.
Wordsworth, ... The Excursion, Books I and II.

The lyrical poems of Shakspeare, Milton, Dryden, Gray and Collins, as contained in Palgrave's Golden Treasury, Books I—III

Drama.

Shakspeare, ... Henry VI. Three Parts.
Massinger, ... The Virgin Martyr.
Sheridan, ... The Rivals.
Villiers, ... The Rehearsal.

Prose.

Gosson, ... Schoole of Abuse. (Arber's Reprints).
Browne, ... Religio Medici.
Lamb, ... Essays of Elia.
Scott, ... Quentin Durward.
Campbell, ... Rhetoric, Book II. Chapters IV, V, VI, VIII and IX, and the whole of Book III.
Boswell, ... Life of Johnson—2nd half.
Mill, ... Inaugural Address at St. Andrews.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1873.

English—Poetry.

Chaucer, ... Selections edited by Morris—omitting Nonnes Prieste's Tale. (Clarendon Press Series.)

Spenser, ...	Faerie Queene, Book II. Cantos 1—6. (Clarendon Press Series.)
Pope, ...	Essay on Man, edited by Pattison. (Clarendon Press Series.)
Wordsworth, ...	Excursion, Books 3 and 4.

Palgrave's Golden Treasury, Book IV.

Drama.

Shakspeare, ...	Julius Cæsar. Antony and Cleopatra.
Marlowe, ...	Edward II.
Coleridge, ...	Wallenstein.
Villiers, ...	The Rehearsal.

Prose.

Hooker, ...	Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I. edited by Church. (Clarendon Press Series.)
Sidney, ...	An Apologie for Poetrie. (Arber's Reprints.)
Lamb, ...	Essays of Elia.
Scott, ...	Ivanhoe.
Campbell, ...	Rhetoric, as in 1872.
Ruskin, ...	Selections from the Writings of. (Smith, Elder & Co.)
Mill, ...	Inaugural Address at St. Andrews.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Greek.

Homer, ...	Iliad, first twelve Books.

Pindar, ...	Olympic Odes.
Æschylus, ...	Prometheus and Agamemnon.
Sophocles, ...	Œdipus Tyrannus and Antigone.
Euripides, ...	Hecuba and Medea.
Aristophanes, ...	Knights, Clouds and Frogs.
Herodotus, ...	Books II. and III. to the end of Chap. 66.
Thucydides,.....	Books VI. and VII.
Demosthenes, ...	Orations against Leptines and Meidias.
Plato, ...	Republic.
Aristotle, ...	Politics.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Latin.

Virgil,.....	Georgics; Æneid, first six Books.
Horace, ...	Odes, Epodes, Satires I, (except 2 and 8) Epistles I. De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal, ...	Satires, (except 2, 6, 9).
Persius, ...	Satires.
Lucretius, ...	Books I. and VI.
Catullus, ...	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31. 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus, ...	Aulularia.
Terence, ...	Andria.

Livy, ...	Books XXI. to XXV.
Sallust, ...	Bellum Catilinarium.
Cicero, ...	Orations against Catiline, first book of letters to Atticus, and De Officiis.
Tacitus, ...	Histories.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Arabic.

Hammasoah, ...	The whole.
Motanabbi, ...	
Makamát-í-Hariri, ...	
Saba-i-Moallakah, ...	

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1872 AND 1873.

Sanskrit.

Kálidása, ...	Sakuntalá. Meghadúta.
Bhartrihari, ...	Bhatti Kávya, VI—IX.
Bhavabhúti, ...	Víracharita. Uttaracharita.
Súdraka, ...	Mrichchhakatika.
Dandí, ...	Dasakumáracharita.
Srí Harsha, ...	Naishadhacharita, II. III. XIV. XVII.
Bháravi, ...	Kirátárjuníya XI—XIV.
Vyása and Sankara, ..	Vedánta Sútras with Sánkara Bháshya I. Adhyáya, 4th Páda.
Rig Veda Sanhitá, ...	1 Ashtaka, 1 to 4 Adhyáyas.
Mammata Bhatta, ...	Kávya Prakása.

Vishwanátha Tarkapanchánana, ...	Bháshá Parichchheda and Siddhánta Muktávalí.
Vachaspati Misra, ...	Tattwa Kaumudí.
Pánini,.....	Káraka and Samása as in the Siddhánta Kaumudí.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1872 AND 1873.

History.

As a period :—

The History of England from 1760 to 1832.

(*a*). Hallam's Constitutional History of England.

(*b*). Guizot's History of Modern Civilization.

(*c*). Political Economy.

(*d*). Taylor's Historical Evidence.

TEXT-BOOKS IN ARTS.

History.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1871.

Dr. Collier's History of the British Empire (Nelson's School Series).

Marshman's History of India, Vol. I.

FIRST EXAMINATION, 1871.

History.

Taylor's Student's Manual of Ancient History.

Psychology and Logic.

Psychology, as in Reid's Inquiry, or in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

Logic—as in Fowler (Clarendon Press Series).

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1871—1873.

History.

Elphinstone's History of India.

Macfarlane's "British India," or Marshman's History of India, Vol. 2.

Schmitz's Greece and Rome.

History the Jews, as in Taylor's Manual of Ancient History, Chapter 5, and Chapter 12, Section VII.

1874.

History of England (Student's Hume).

Exphinstone's History of India.

Macfarlane's "British India," or Marshman's History of India, Vol. 2.

Mental and Moral Science.

Hamilton's Metaphysics.

Fleming's Moral Philosophy.

Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

Milne Edward's Zoology, Parts I and II.

Chemistry.

Roscoe's Elementary Lessons.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Pure Mathematics.

Algebra, as in Todhunter or Wood, omitting the theory of Probabilities and Indeterminate Equations of a degree higher than the first.

Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, omitting Articles 318 to the end.

Theory of Equations, as in Todhunter, Caps. I—XVIII. Articles 242—248 and Cap. XXV. to the end.

Geometry of two dimensions, as in Turnbull and Salmon, with the exception of Involution, Infinitesimals and Projections.

Geometry of three dimensions, as in Aldis, omitting Cap. IX. on Functional and Differential Equations to families of surfaces: or the corresponding propositions in Frost and Wolstenholme.

N. B. Tetrahedral and Quadriplanar coordinates will not be required.

Differential Calculus, as in Todhunter.

Integral Calculus, as in Todhunter, Caps. I—IX. omitting Articles 90—96.

Differential Equations, only as required for the propositions in which they appear.

Spherical Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, Caps. I—VIII. and Cap. XII.

N. B. All limits are inclusive.

Mixed Mathematics.

Statics, as in Parkinson and Todhunter, with the exception of Poisson's proof of the parallelogram of forces, Lagrange's proof of Virtual Velocities; also Caps. VII, IX, and the articles upon the attraction of Spheroids, Ivory's Theorem and Potentials.

Particle Dynamics, as in Tait and Steele, omitting Caps. VI, XI, XII, the more complicated problems of constrained motion upon surfaces, and all propositions involving the application of the Calculus of Variations.

Hydro-mechanics, as in Besant's elementary treatise, with the exception of the theory of sound; also the

larger treatise of the same author, omitting Caps. VII, X, XII, and all propositions involving the Dynamics of a rigid body.

N. B. In Cap. VIII. only propositions involving resolution along lines of motion are required.

Optics, as in Parkinson, omitting the formulæ for the calculation of spherical aberration, and the propositions at the end of Cap. VI. on refraction and reflexion at different surfaces in any manner.

Astronomy, as in Main's Practical and Spherical Astronomy, with the exception of the articles mentioned below.

Cap. II.		Articles	17, 17—19, 33, 36.
III.		„	10.
V.		„	11, 12.
VI.	(1)	„	4—8.
VI.	(2)	„	9—12.
VI.	(3)	„	10—11, 19, 24, 25.
VII.		„	7—15, 18.
VIII.		„	9—11, 16—21.
X.		„	6—8, 34—36.
XI.		„	12 to end.

In supersession of the Regulations in Law published at pages 47—51, *the following amended Regulations took effect from* 1*st January*, 1871 :—

*LICENCE IN LAW.

The Regulations for the Licence in Law are abolished.

*BACHELOR IN LAW.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any Graduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided that he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a school of law recognized by the Syndicate for not less than three academical years, two of which shall be after passing the B. A. Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A

* Persons who entered upon the study of Law in an Affiliated College before the 1st January, 1871, will be allowed to present themselves for examination for the Licence or for the Degree of B. L. after completing their attendance on lectures in the manner prescribed in para. 2 of the Old Regulations.

candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written and oral.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

The Principles of Jurisprudence.

The Theory and Law of Property.

The Law relating to Persons in their public and private capacities.

The History and Constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India.

The Land Tenures of Bengal and the Revenue Laws.

The Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription.

The Hindu and Mahomedan Law in general use and application, as modified by the Acts and Regulations of the Bengal Code.

The Law of Contracts and Torts.

The Principles of Judicial Inquiry in Matters of Fact, and the Rules of Evidence in use in the Mofussil Courts.

Criminal Law and Criminal and Civil Procedure.

7. Six papers shall be set at the Examination, and the subjects shall be distributed in the following manner :—

i. The Principles of General Jurisprudence; the Theory and Law of Property; the Law relating to Persons in their public and private capacities; and Legal History and Constitution.

ii. The Land Tenures in Bengal; the Revenue Laws; the Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription.

iii. The Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

iv. The Law of Contracts and Torts.

v. Civil Procedure and Evidence.

vi. Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered by the Examiners to have evinced sufficient merit. The Syndicate shall be at liberty to award one or more special prizes, if they deem it expedient.

V.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo, K. P., G. C. S. I.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

E. C. Bayley, Esq., C. S. I.

FELLOWS.

The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor, N. W. Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of the Panjab.
The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.
The Hon'ble John Strachey, C. S.
The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. Fitzjames Stephen, Q. C.
Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C. B.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, C. S.
} *Ex-Officio.*

Prince Golam Mohammud.
Lieut.-Col. William Nassau Lees, LL. D.
Thomas Oldham, Esq., LL. D.
H. Woodrow, Esq., M. A.
Pandit Eshwar Chunder Bidyasagur.

Henry Stewart Reid, Esq., C. S.
James Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.
Major E. C. S. Williams, R. E.
George Smith, Esq., LL. D.
Colonel the Hon'ble R. Strachey, R. E., C. S. I.
The Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, M. A.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M. A.
The Rev. Krishna Mohan Banerjea.
F. L. Beaufort, Esq., C. S.
The Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson.
W. A. Montriou, Esq.
J. Fayrer, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. S. E., C. S. I.
Norman Chevers, Esq., M. D.
S. B. Partridge, Esq., F. R. C. S. E.
C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C. S. I.
F. N. Macnamara, Esq., M. D.
M. Kempson, Esq., M. A.
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Moulvie Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor.
Baboo Rajendra Lala Mitra.
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Kumar Hareadra Krishna Rai Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble John Paxton, Norman, M. A.
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The Hon'ble A. Eden, C. S.
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Thomas Martin, Esq., C. E., B. A.

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The Rev. W. C. Fyfe.
Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee.
Baboo Ram Chunder Mitter.
Baboo Peary Chand Mitter.
Baboo Chunder Coomar Day, M. D.
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The Rev. T. V. French, M. A.
Baboo Mohendro Lall Sircar, M. D.
* Baboo Kanai Lall Dey.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTS.

1868 Ashotos Mookerjee,.....Pres. Coll.
1869 Anandmohan Bose, ... ditto.
1870 Gaurisankar De,..... ditto.
1871 Sarada Charan Mitra, ... ditto.

THE SYNDICATE.

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The Vice-Chancellor.

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The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor, Punjab Provinces.
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Baboo Romanath Tagore.
Baboo Rajendra Lala Mitra.
Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan, Bahadoor.
Koomar Harendra Krishna, Rai Bahadoor.

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1862. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., G. C. B.

1863. The Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G. C. B., K. S. I.

1869. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo K. P.

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1869. E. C. Bayley, Esq., C. S. I., C. S.

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18[illegible]. H. Scott Smith, Esq., B. A.

1862. { J. G. Medlicott, Esq., B. A. / Rev. J. Richards, M. A. } *Officiating.*

1863. H. Scott Smith, Esq., B. A.

1864. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A., *Officiating.*

1865. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.

EXAMINERS FOR 1869-70.

Entrance Examination.

English, ... { Rev. R. Robinson. / R. Parry, Esq. / Dr. W. Robson. / Rev. J. Naylor. }

Bengali,	Baboo Somenath Mookerjea. „ Nakuleswar Banerjea. Rev. Biprochurn Chuckerbutty. Pandit Aghor Náth Tatwanidhi.
History & Geography,	W. B. Livingstone, Esq. H. Roberts, Esq. J. K. Rogers, Esq. Rev. J. S. Beaumont.
Mathematics,	R. Thwaytes, Esq. M. Mowat, Esq. Rev. J. Henry. W. McLaren Smith, Esq.

First Arts and B. A. Examinations.

English,	C. H. Tawney, Esq. Rev. J. M. Mitchell.
Bengali and Sanskrit,	Rev. K. M. Banerjee. Pandit Mahes Ch. Nyáyratna.
History,	Rev. C. M. Grant. E. Lethbridge, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy,	Rev. T. Skelton. M. H. L. Beebee, Esq.
Mental and Moral Science,	Rev. S. Dyson. J. C. Nesfield, Esq.
Physical Science,	J. Willson, Esq. H. F. Blanford, Esq.

Entrance, First Arts, and B. A. Examinations.

Classics,	R. Dick, Esq. F. J. Rowe, Esq.
Hindi and Oorya,	Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
Arabic, Persian & Urdu,	H. Blochmann, Esq.

Honor and M. A. Degree Examinations.

English, ...	Rev. J. M. Mitchell. C. H. Tawney, Esq.
Sanskrit, ...	Rev. K. M. Banerjea. Pandit Mahes Ch. Nyayratna.
Arabic,.....	H. Blochmann, Esq. Maulavi Obeydullah.
History, ...	E. Lethbridge, Esq.
Mathematics, ...	Rev. T. Skelton. M. H. L. Beebee, Esq.
Mental and Moral Science, ...	Rev. S. Dyson. J. C. Nesfield, Esq.
Natural and Physical Science, ...	J. Willson, Esq. H. F. Blanford, Esq.

LAW.

B. L. and L. L. Examinations.

L. A. Goodeve, Esq. .. A. Phillips, Esq.

MEDICINE.

L. M. S. and B. M. First and Second Examinations.

Anatomy, ...	S. B. Partridge, Esq.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy,	J. Ewart, Esq. M. D.
Materia Medica,....	S. G. Chuckerbutty, Esq., M. D.
Medicine and Midwifery, ...	N. Chevers, Esq., M. D.
Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery, ...	J. Fayrer, Esq., M. D.
Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence,	W. Palmer, Esq., M. D.
Botany, ...	C. B. Clarke, Esq.

L. C. E. and B. C. E. Examinations.

Lieut. Crichton. Mr. Scott. Mr. Sutcliffe. Mr. Locke.

REGULATIONS REGARDING ACADEMICAL COSTUME.

Graduates shall wear a European dress with a College Cap, or a white Chapkan and Trowsers with a Shawl Pagree and black Taz. They also shall wear Gowns and Hoods for the several degrees, as described below—

For the Degree of B. A.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of dark blue silk.

For the Degree of B. L.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of green silk.

For the Degree of B. M.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of scarlet silk.

For the Degree of B. C. E.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of orange-coloured silk.

For the Degree of Doctor or Master in any of the Faculties.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, with a lining of silk corresponding in colour with the inside border of the Hood for Bachelors of the Faculty.

Endowments.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIPS.

Premchand Roychand, Esq., of Bombay, in a letter to the Government of India, offered to make a donation of two lakhs of Rupees to the Calcutta University, and on the 9th February, 1866, paid over this amount to the Government of India, to be transferred to the University, and held by it as a Body Corporate under Section 2, of Act II. of 1857. Mr. Premchand Roychand further expressed a hope, "that the money should be devoted to some one large object, or to a portion of some large object, for which it might in itself be insufficient."

The Senate, at a Meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted Mr. Premchand Roychand's munificent donation, and directed that it should be invested in 5 per cent. Government Securities. The Senate also sanctioned the following plan for appropriating the proceeds of the donation—

1. Five Studentships, to be called Premchand Roychand Studentships, of Rupees 2,000 a year each, to be founded and maintained by the interest of the two lakhs, and its accumulations during the next five years.

2. Any M. A. of this University to be eligible for one of these Studentships during eight years from the time that he passed the Entrance Examination.

3. Such Studentship to be tenable for five years, and one election to be made annually after Examination.

4. Candidates to give notice of intention to appear six months before the Examination, and to select not

more than five of the following subjects, each to receive a maximum of 1,000 marks :—

1. English.
2. Latin.
3. Greek.
4. Sanskrit.
5. Arabic.
6. History of Greece, Rome, England and India; and a general view of the History of Modern Europe from Guizot, Hallam, &c. To include Political Economy.
7. Moral Sciences :—viz. Ethics, Mental Philosophy, Logic.
8. Pure Mathematics.
9. Mixed Mathematics.
10. Physical Science.

5. The names of the Students to be printed in the Calendar after the Fellows, and after them the names of Ex-Students.

DUFF SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Subscribers to a Fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the Rev. Dr. Duff, directed the investment of the amount collected (Rupees 20,000) in Government Securities; and offered to transfer the same to the University of Calcutta on the following conditions :—

1. The interest of the money shall be applied to establish—

1. A Scholarship of Rupees 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Languages.

II. A Scholarship of Rupees 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Mathematics.

III. A Scholarship of Rupees 15 a month, tenable for one year by the Student, who, having been educated for at least one year in the Free Kirk Institution, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

IV. A Scholarship of Rupees 15 a month, tenable for one year by the Student, who, being a Christian in religion, and having been educated for at least one year in any of the affiliated Institutions for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

2. The above Scholarships shall be called "Duff Scholarships," and shall be tenable with any other Scholarships.

3. The surplus of the Funds, after paying any small incidental expenses, shall be suffered to accumulate, and used for the purpose of giving rewards to any students of the University, who shall pass with credit in the Evidence of Revealed Religion, Natural Theology, and Moral Philosophy in the Examination for Honors, or for the degree of M. A., such rewards to be called "Duff Prizes."

4. Should the accumulations appear to the Syndicate greater than is necessary to carry out Rule 4, they may add to the value of the Duff Scholarships or increase their number.

5. The Syndicate shall have the power of putting a fair interpretation on any doubtful point in the above rules.

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted this benefaction from the Subscribers of the Duff Memorial Fund.

ESHAN SCHOLARSHIP.

Baboo Eshan Chundra Bose, of Calcutta, bequeathed, by his Will, to the University, the sum of Rs. 12,000, in Government Securities of the 5 per cent. loan, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship to be awarded annually in accordance with the terms specified in the following extract from the Will,—

"I direct my said Executors, immediately on my decease, if the same shall not be contributed during my lifetime, to set apart out of my estate, Government Securities of the late East India Company, or of the Government of India, or both of them, for the amount of Rupees twelve thousand, of some five per cent. loan, or otherwise that my Executors shall immediately, after my decease, invest a sufficient part of my Estate in the purchase of similar Government Securities for Rupees twelve thousand, of some five per cent. loan, so as to provide an annual income of Rupees six hundred, and to endorse over and transfer the same to the Government of Bengal, or the President, for the time being, of

the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, subject to the trusts hereinafter mentioned concerning the same, that is to say, interest to found a Scholarship in the Calcutta University, to be called "Eshan's Scholarship" to be awarded to the first scholar, being a Hindu Native of India, on the B. A. list for the year in the order of merit, in consideration of his continuing his studies at the Calcutta Presidency College, with a view to the attainment of the higher degree of M. A., and to be paid to him upon or in case of his attaining that degree, but not otherwise."

Scholars.

1869. Kartic Chandra Mitra, ...Presy. Col.
1870. Sarada Charan Mitra, ...Presy. Col.
1871. Isan Chandra Basu, ...Presy. Col.

TAGORE LAW PROFESSORSHIP.

The Hon'ble Prosanna Coomar Tagore, C. S. I. bequeathed, by his Will, to the University, a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,000, for the purpose of founding a Professorship of Law in connection with the University, to be called the "Tagore Law Professorship." The terms of the bequest are given in the following extract from the Will :—

"I am desirous of founding a Law Professorship to be called "The Tagore Law Professorship," and of providing an adequate remuneration for the Professor who shall fill the chair provided by me. I direct that my Trustees or Trustee do, and shall, as soon as may conveniently be after my death, invest in Government Securities such a sum of money taken from my personalty

or by degrees from the income of my real estate at the discretion of my Trustees or Trustee as will produce the monthly sum of 1,000 rupees, and that when such sum has been invested, the same may be assigned, transferred and made over to the University of Calcutta to be held upon the following Trusts, that is to say: In Trust to pay out of the interest accruing due therefrom the annual sum of 10,000 rupees, by equal monthly payments to the "Tagore Law Professor" for the time being, and in Trust to apply the residue of the interest in the manner hereinafter mentioned. And I desire that until such sum shall have been so invested and made over as hereinbefore directed my said Trustees or Trustee shall either from the proceeds of my personal estate or from the rents, issues and profits arising from my real property, pay the sum of 1,000 rupees a month to the University of Calcutta to be applied by the University in the same manner and for the same purposes as the interest to accrue due from the funds which I have hereinbefore directed to be made over to the University. And I declare that the right of appointing a Professor to the said "Tagore Law Professorship" and of removing or dismissing the incumbent therefrom shall be vested in the Senate of the University. And that the first appointment shall be made so as to begin to take effect not later than the end of one year from the date of my death, my will is, that the "Tagore Law Professor" shall read or deliver yearly at some place within the Town of Calcutta one complete course of Law Lectures without charge to the Students and other persons who may attend such Lectures. Within

six months after the delivery of each course of Lectures the Lectures shall be printed and not less than 500 copies thereof shall be distributed gratuitously. I desire that the expence of such printing and distribution may be defrayed out of the residue of the annual interest of the said fund. Whatever portion of the residue may remain after defraying the expences, I desire that it may be devoted to the printing and publication of approved works on Law or Jurisprudence. It is my will that the said "Tagore Law Professorship" shall save as herein provided be as to the kind of Law which is to be taught and in all other matters and things regulated by and subject to the control of the Senate of the said University.

At a meeting of the Senate on the 10th July, 1869, the following scheme for Lectures was adopted :—

(*a*). That the Professor, to be appointed, shall deliver in each year a course of Lectures on some branch of Hindu, Mahomedan or Anglo-Indian Law, the subject or subjects to be selected annually by the Syndicate in consultation with the Faculty of Law and the Professor.

(*b*). That the selection be made with a view to the ultimate formation of a body of Institutes of Indian Law.

(*c*.) That the Professor be appointed for a term of three years, and, at the expiration of that term, be eligible for re-appointment.

At the same meeting Mr. Herbert Cowell was elected Professor by the Senate.

University Library.

Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee, of Ooterpara, made a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the University, on the 20th July, 1869, for the purpose of forming a Library. The amount has been invested in four per cent. securities till the completion of the University building.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(Connected with Government.)

1. Presidency College, Calcutta, (In Arts, Law and Civil Engineering).
2. Medical College, Calcutta.
3. Hooghly College, (In Arts and Law).
4. Dacca College, (In Arts and Law).
5. Kishnaghur College, (In Arts and Law).
6. Berhampore College, (In Arts and Law).
7. Agra College, (In Arts and Law).
8. Queen's College, Benares, (In Arts and Law).
9. Saugor School.
10. Sanskrit College.
11. Ajmere College.
12. Bareilly College.
13. Patna College, (In Arts and Law).
14. Thomason College, Roorkee.
15. Lahore Government College.
16. Delhi Government College.
17. Gowhatty School, (In Arts and Law).
18. Calcutta Mudressa.
19. Cuttack School, (In Arts and Law).
20. Chittagong School, (In Arts and Law).

(Unconnected with Government).

21. Canning College, Lucknow, (In Arts and Law).
22. Bishop's College.
23. Doveton College, Calcutta.
24. St. Paul's School.
25. Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
26. La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
27. London Missionary Society's Inst., Bhowanipore.
28. Serampore College.
29. St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
30. St. John's College, Agra.
31. Joy Narain's College, Benares.
32. St. Thomas's College, Colombo.
33. St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
34. General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.
35. Lahore Mission School.
36. Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.
37. Victoria College, Agra.
38. Church Mission School, Umritsur.
39. Bishop's School, Simla.
40. Christ Church School, Cawnpore.
41. Sehore School.
42. La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
43. Mussooree School.
44. Allahabad High School.
45. St. Peter's College, Agra.
46. London Mission School, Benares.

AFFILIATION.

1. Institutions, or departments of Institutions, may be affiliated in Arts, Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering.

2. The power of affiliating rests, under the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

In the case of a Government Institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction, or other Chief Educational officer of the province in which the Institution is situated.

In the case of any other Institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such Institution.

Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate, and, if thought necessary in the case of distant Institutions, by the Secretary to the Government of the Province in which the Institution is situated.

3. The application must contain :—

(*a*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(*b*) A statement shewing the provisions made for the instruction of the students up to the same standard.

(*c*) Satisfactory assurance that the Institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for 5 years at least.

4. The Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, at any time, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any Institution.

Presidency College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The Presidency College was established on the 15th June, 1855, under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in their Despatch No. 62, dated 15th September, 1854, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal.

The College is open to all classes of the community. and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts, Law and Civil Engineering.

General Department.—Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination are admissible to this Department.

There is an admission fee of 10 Rs., and the monthly tuition fee is 12 Rs., except in the case of students holding Junior Scholarships, who pay only 6 Rs.

Seven Scholarships, founded in commemoration of the donors whose names they bear, are attached to the College, and are tenable by Graduates in Arts for one year after taking the Degree of B. A., viz. :—

The Burdwan Scholarships,. .	value	50 Rs.	a month.
„ Dwarkanath Tagore,, . .	„	50 Rs.	„
„ Bird Scholarship,.	„	40 Rs.	„
„ Ryan „	„	40 Rs.	„
Three Hindu Coll. Scholarships,	„	30 Rs.	„

Law Department.—Students are admissible to this Department who have passed the First Examination in Arts. Candidates for admission, who are not already

members of the General Department, are required to pay an Entrance fee of 10 Rs. During the first two years, students pay a monthly tuition fee of 5 Rs., and during the third year they pay 10 Rs. a month.

Civil Engineering Department.—Students are admissible to this Department, who have passed the University Entrance Examination. The Entrance fee is 10 Rs. and the monthly tuition fee 5 Rs. There are two Scholarships, each worth 10 Rs. a month, attached to this Department, which were founded in memory of the late Major General Forbes. These Scholarships are tenable for one year, and are awarded after the annual College Examination in May to the most deserving students in the second year class. Five Government Scholarships, each worth 50 Rs. a month and tenable for two years, are available annually for students who pass the University Examination for the Licence in Civil Engineering, or the degree of B. C. E. Holders of these Scholarships receive practical training, (1) in the Government Survey Department for six months; (2) in Government workshops for six months; (3) in Government works in progress for one year. Other students, who pass the University Examination but for whom no Scholarships are available, are allowed to go through the same course of practical training free of charge.

Instructive Staff.

General Department.

Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M. A., Principal and Professor of Mathematics.

Mr. J. Sanders, Professor of English Literature.

Mr. A. W. Croft, M. A., Offg. Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic.

Mr. H. F. Blanford, Professor of Natural Science.

Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A., Professor of History.

Mr. M. L. Beebee, M. A., Professor of Nat. Phil. and Astronomy.

Baboo Kisto Comul Bhuttacharjee, B. A., Professor of Sanscrit.

Dr. Robson, Assist. Prof. of Eng. Literature.

Baboo Peary Churn Sircar, Assist. Prof. of History.

Baboo Mohesh Chunder Banerjea, Assist. Prof. of Eng. Literature.

Baboo Raj Krishna Banerjee, Assist. Prof. of Sanscrit.

Law Department.

Mr. H. Millet, Professor of English Law.

Mr. T. D. Ingram, Professor of Jurisprudence and Indian Law.

C. E. Department.

Mr. J. M. Scott, C. E., M. A., Professor of Civil Engineering.

Mr. S. F. Downing, Assist. Prof. Civil Eng.

Mr. W. Griffiths, B. A., Assist. Prof. of Mathematics.

Mr. C. Grant, Drawing Master.

Medical College of Bengal.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

1. The Medical College of Bengal was founded by Lord William Bentinck, in the year 1835.

The Government of the College and Hospital is vested in the Principal, aided by a Consultative Council, composed of all the Professors, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

THE PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

This class consists of Scholarship-holders, free Students and paying Students. The number of free Students in the College, at one time, is limited to 50, and nomination to the free list has been left, by the Director of Public Instruction, in the hands of the Principal.

Free presentations are made entirely with reference to the ability of applicants, as shown by the position they may have held at the Entrance Examination in Arts of the University, or by possession of Scholarships from other Colleges.

Paying Students are required to pay an admission fee of Rs. 15, and 5 Rs. per mensem during their stay in the College.

They are required to follow the curriculum of the College as laid down for the primary or English class, and are subject to the same rules regarding discipline.

Students who do not intend to graduate at the Calcutta University, or who are desirous of attending single courses of lectures, may enter as casual students; they are not required to follow the College curriculum, but in other respects are amenable to the College Regulations. If they enter for more than a single course of lectures, they are required to comply with the rules which regulate the admission of other applicants to the primary class.

Casual students pay in advance fees of Rs. 40 for each course of lectures, and Rs. 60 for each six months' attendance on the different departments of hospital practice.

The expenditure on Scholarships of the primary class is limited to Rupees (400) four hundred a month, and this sum is ordinarily distributed among the students of the five years as follows:

To *Students of the 4th and 5th years, 14 Senior Scholarships at 12 Rupees a month,	168	0	0
To Students of the 3rd year, 8 Junior Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month,.....	64	0	0
To Students of the 3rd year, 5 augmentation Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month,....	40	0	0
To Students of the 2nd year 8 Junior Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month, ...	64	0	0
To Students of the 1st year, ditto ditto ditto,	64	0	0
Total, per mensem,.....Rs.	400	0	0

The Senior Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the "First Licentiate Examination." But they

* For Students of these two years, University Scholarships are also available, and, for those of the 5th year, the Goodeve Scholarship likewise.

are not awarded to students who gain University Scholarships at such Examination. They are tenable for two years, on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory.

The Junior Scholarships are awarded either upon the published results of the University Entrance Examination, or on a Special Examination to be held for the purpose according as may be found from time to time most convenient. They are tenable for three years, on the like condition as above.

In the event of a Scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn is not liable to be refunded by the holder.

Any Scholarship falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c. of the holder, may be awarded to Students of the same term, next in order of merit, who may be without a Scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rs. 12 a month) may be held in conjunction with any Scholarship awarded under these Rules.

Students of this class, excepting casual students, are required to follow the subjoined curriculum, which is framed for obtaining the Calcutta University Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

Curriculum of Studies for the Primary Class.

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Chemistry. Botany.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Dissections. Chemistry. Botany. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Comparative Anatomy and Zoology. Dissections. Materia Medica. Practical Chemistry.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations.) Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dissection of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations.) Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dentistry. Dissection of regions and performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.
		Hospital and Dispensary attendance.		*Practical Midwifery.*
		Medical Wards 6 months. } With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.	Medical Wards 6 months. } With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.	Medical Wards 3 months. Surgical do. do, Eye Infirmary ditto. Outdoor Dispensary do. } With Clinl Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.
		Surgical Wards ditto.	Surgical Wards ditto.	

NOTE.—Students are recommended also to attend Lectures on Surgery and Medicine, or any of the Junior Subjects, with which they may not feel themselves familiar, during their third year.

MILITARY OR HINDUSTANI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in Urdu.

2. The Course of Study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the order of the Government of India, and is as follows :

First year.	Second year.	Third year.
Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Medicine. Surgery. Practical Pharmacy.	Clinical Medicine. Clinical Surgery. Dissection of Surgical Regions.
	Hospital attendance.	
	Medical Wards, months, 4 Surgical Wards, months, 4 Outdoor Dispensary months, 4	Medical Wards, months, 6 Surgical Wards, months, 6

3. If duly qualified, the Student receives a certificate, signed by the Principal, the Professors of Medicine, Surgery, Materia Medica, and Anatomy, and by the native teachers of these subjects, declaring that he is sufficiently versed in Anatomy, Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine and Surgery, to qualify him for the office of native Doctor

4. The Students of this class are all natives, chiefly Mussulmans, and are duly enlisted as Soldiers from the date of their joining the College. They are destined for employment chiefly in Military, but also in civil hospitals and Dispensaries.

THE BENGALI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in the Bengali language.

The course of Study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of Government.

The course of Study of this class is precisely similar to that of the Hindustani class, the only difference being that the Bengali language is employed, instead of the Urdu, as a medium of communication.

The Students remain the same time in the College, undergo similar Examinations, and obtain the same description of certificate of qualification.

The Students of this class are destined for employment as native doctors in the civil hospitals of Bengal, whilst many engage in private practice, instead of entering Government service.

PRESENT STAFF OF PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

Principal,	N. Chevers, M. D.
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and Curator of the Museum,	J. Ewart, M. D.
Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology,	J. Ewart, M. D.
Offg. Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery,	H. Cutcliffe, M. D.
1st Demonstrator of Anatomy,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Nilmadhub Mookerjee.

2nd ditto ditto ditto,	Sub-Asst. Surgn. Chunder Mohun Ghose, M.B.
Professor of Botany,	C. B. Clarke, M. A.
Professor of Materia Medica,	S. G. Chuckerbutty, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry,	F. N. Macnamara, M. D.
Professor of Medicine,	N. Chevers, M. D.
Professor of Surgery,	J. Fayrer, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Professor of Midwifery,	T. E. Charles, M. D.
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence,	C. T. O. Woodford, M. D.
Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery,	N. C. Macnamara.
Professor of Dentistry,	J. P. Smith, M.D.
Professor of Hygiene,	S. C. Mackenzie.

STAFF OF SECONDARY OR VERNACULAR CLASSES.

Teacher of Anatomy,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon Chunder Mohun Ghose, M. D.
Teacher of Materia Medica,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon Jugobhundo Bose, M. D.
Teacher of Medicine,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Tumiz Khan Bahadoor.
Teacher of Surgery,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Ram Narain Doss, Rai Bahadoor.
Teacher of Midwifery,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Meer Ushruftally.
Teacher of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon Kanney Lall Dey.

SUCCESSION LISTS.

Principals.	*Secretaries.*
1835 M. J. Bramley.	1837 David Hare.
1856 J. McRae, M. D.	1841 F. J. Mouat, M. D.
1856 T. W. Wilson, M. D.	1854 E. Goodeve, M. B.
1857 W. C. B. Eatwell, M. D.	1855 F. N. Macnamara.
1860 S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S. (offg.)	[M. D.
1861 N. Chevers, M. D.	
1865 C. R. Francis, M. B., (offg.)	
1866 J. Ewart, M. D., (offg.)	

Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. It was founded in 1824, for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit language, and literature, and at first Sanskrit was studied exclusively.

The College is open to all respectable Hindus, without any distinction of caste. The Schooling fee is five Rupees per month in the College Department, and three Rupees in the School Department. The students of the College Department read the B. A. and F. A. Course, and the upper students of the School Department read the University Entrance Course in English. In Sanskrit they read a much higher standard. There is a Sanskrit Honor class attached to the College Department. There are three Graduate Scholarships of 50, 35 and 25 Rupees, respectively, and there are fourteen senior Scholarships,

varying from ten to twenty Rupees per month. There are also eight junior Scholarships of eight Rupees each.

All the students learn Sanskrit and English.

A valuable Sanskrit Library of Manuscripts and printed works is attached to the College, and a Government grant of 600 Rupees per annum is applied to the purchase of Standard English and Sanskrit works.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal,....Babu Prásannakumár Sarvadhikárí.

English.

Lecturer, ...Babu Syámá Chárán Gángúli, B. A.
„ „ Beni Madháv Dé, M. A.
Head master,..Babu Táriní Chárán Cháttopádhyáy.
Second do. .. „ Díná Nath Mukhopádhyáy, B. A.
Third do. .. „ Nrisinhá Chandra Mukhopádhyáy, [M. A.
And three other English Masters.

Sanskrit.

Professor of Philosophy, and Rhetoric, ...Pandit Máhes Chandra Nyáyáratná.
Professor of Law, ... „ Bharat Chandra Siromani.
„ of Literature, ... „ Dvarká Náth Vídyábhúshun.
„ of Grammar,..... „ Tárá Náth Tárkaváchaspatí.
Assistant Professor of Rhetoric and Grammar, .. „ Gíris Chandra Vídyaratná.
And eight other Pandits.

Hooghly College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1836, and is mainly supported from funds bequeathed by Mahommed Moshim, a wealthy Mahommedan gentleman, who, dying without heirs in the year 1806, left his large property, yielding an annual income of 45,000 Rupees, to Mahomedan Trustees "for the service of God." Owing to the misappropriation of the Funds, Government assumed the office of Trusteeship. The right of assumption was opposed by the original Trustees, but upheld both by the Courts in India and by the Privy Council in England. The period of litigation extended over many years, during which the annual income accumulated, forming a surplus of Rs. 8,61,100. This surplus was devoted to the foundation and endowment of the Hooghly College, and was further increased by a portion of the original Zemindari that became available on the death of one of the Mootawallees of the Hooghly Imambarah, an Institution which also derives its support from Mahomed Moshim's legacy. Another source of increase to the College endowment has been the accumulation of unexpected income, so that at present it yields not less than Rs. 51,000 per annum.

The College consists of three Departments, an English, an Arabic, and a Law Department, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. The English Department is open to all students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, the fees being one rupee per mensem for Mahomedans,

and Rs. 5 for all others. In the Law Department, the fee is is Rs. 5 per mensem.

Scholarships.

In 1846 a sum of Rs. 5,000 was given by Ranee Kuttianee, a large landed proprietress, for the foundation of a Senior Scholarship in the Hooghly College, to be competed for by the students of this Institution alone. Owiug to some misapprehension, the Scholarship remained unawarded for some years, during which the principal was considerably increased by the accumulation of interest, so that it now yields an income of about Rs. 320 per annum; this being more than sufficient to support the existing Scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem, it has been determined to open another, equal in value, as soon as the yearly savings afford an adequate fund.

Zemindary Scholarship.

Two Junior Scholarships of 8 rupees per mensem are attached to the Collegiate and Branch Schools, preference being given to students of the latter. These Scholarships were founded in 1843, and are supported by the surplus of the liberal contributions made by wealthy zemindars* of the district for the purpose of building the Branch School.

* D. C. Smyth, Esq.
Maharaj Dhiraj Matab Chunder Bahadoor.
Baboo Dwarka Nath Tagore.
„ Cally Nath Moonshee.
„ Pran Chunder Roy.
„ Sree Narayan Chowdry.
„ Ram Nerain Mookerjee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

COLLEGE.

R. Thwaytes, M. A., ...	Principal.
R. Parry, ...	Professor.
Baboo Eshan Chunder Banerjee,	Professor.
E. Lethbridge, M. A., ...	Professor.

Baboo Trailokya Nath Mitra,
M. A. and B. L., ... Law Lecturer.
Baboo Gopal Chunder Gupta, .. Asst. Professor of Sanskrit.
Moulvee Obeydoolah,.....Professor of Arabic.
Baboo Jadu Nath Banerjee,....Head Pandit.

Dacca College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a School, by the General Committee of Public Instruction, in the year 1835. In 1841, it was converted into a College, when a Principal was appointed, and an increase made to the staff of teachers. The College building was erected, partly by public subscription, in the same year, at a cost of Co.'s Rs. 36,679.

Any person, who has passed the University Entrance Examination, may be admitted. Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rupees 5, and in the Law Department also a fee of Rs. 5.

A silver Medal, called the Donnally prize, is awarded annually, of the value of the interest on Rs. 1,000, subscribed by the native assistants of the late Abkarree Commissioner's office, in memory of the late Mr. A. F. Donnally.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

W. Brennand, Principal.

A. W. Garrett, B. A., Professor.
F. J. Rowe, B. A., Professor.
Shomanath Mookerjee, Assistant Professor.
Opendronath Mitter, M. A. & B. L., Law Lecturer.

Kishnaghur College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College was founded by Government in 1845, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

Any person, who has passed the University Entrance Examination, may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rupees 5.

The College building was erected at a cost of Rs. 66,876; Rs. 17,000 of which was collected by private subscription. In consideration of the liberality thus manifested in the district, a donor of Rs. 1,000 is allowed to place a boy, free of expense, at the College in perpetuity, and another, for every Rs. 500 additional he may have subscribed. Part of the ground occupied by the building was purchased by Government; for the remainder, the College is indebted to the munificence of the Maharajah of Nuddea and the Rani Surnomye of Cossimbazar.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal,—Alfred Smith, M. A. *(on leave.)*
Offg. Principal,—S. Lobb, M. A.
Professor,—W. G. Willson, M. A.
Professor,—C. Martin, B. A.
Head Master,—Babu Umes Chandra Datta.

Lecturer in Law, Prasanna Kumár Bose, M. A. and B. L.
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit, Babu Nakuleswar Bandopádhyáy.

PRINCIPALS.

1845 Captain D. L. Richardson.
1846 Marcus Gustavus Rochfort.
1855 Edmund Lodge, B. A.
1857 James Graves, M. A., (Officiating).
1857 Leonidas Clint, B. A.
1858 Alfred Smith, M. A.

Berhampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College, founded in 1853, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction.

It has two Departments, the monthly fee in *each* of which is Rupees 5.

It is open to all classes of the community, and any University under-graduate is admissible.

The building, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1863, was occupied in 1869.

One moiety of its cost was paid by the community.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal,.....Robert Hand.
Professor,.....David Carnduff.
Ditto, ...W. McLaren Smith, M. A.
Head Master, ...Rev. Lál Béhári De.
2nd do. .....Babu Harí Dás Ghosh.

Asst. Professor of Sanskrit, „ Rámgati Nyáyáratná.
Lecturer in Law,..... „ Guru Das Bandyopadhyay, M. A. and B. L.

Patna College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was opened as a Collegiate School in 1862, and raised to a College in 1864. All students are admissible who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and instruction is given up to the standard of the B. A. Examination of the University of Calcutta.

A Law Department was added in May, 1864, and a Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

J. W. McCrindle, M. A., ... Principal.
J. K. Rogers,..... Professor.
A. L. V. Ewbank, B. A.,.. Professor.
J. Behrendt, ... Head Master.
A. Phillips,..... 2nd Master.
Soshibhusan Chatterjee, M. A., 3rd Master.
F. Tiery, B. A., ... 4th Master.
Choto Ram Tiwari, ... Asst. Profr. of Sanskrit.
Nasir Khan, ... Head Moulvi.

Law Department.

Nobin Chunder Dey, B. A. and B. L., Law Lecturer.

Agra College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Agra College is partly supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces. It was established by the direction of the General Committee of Public Instruction in 1823-4, and placed under the superintendence of a local Committee, consisting of the Government officials of the place, with a paid Secretary, who also acted as overseer of the Institution.

It was opened to all classes of the population, and "was designed to diffuse more widely than Native Schools the possession of useful knowledge, to give a command of the language of ordinary life, and of official business—to teach, principally, Hindee and Persian, with the native mode of keeping accounts (Lilavatti) and to give instruction in Sanscrit and Arabic. It was not designed to impart an elementary education: the pupils were expected to have made considerable progress before their admission."

Separate teachers of Sanscrit, Hindee, Persian and Arabic were appointed. All were taught gratuitously, and more than two-thirds of the whole received stipendiary allowances.

Subsequently, in successive years, the introduction of new subjects, and the addition of new teachers gradually changed the character of the Institution, from that of a purely Oriental School to that of an Anglo-Vernacular College, with upper and lower departments of study, having a Principal, and containing (1862) no pupil who does not study English with Urdu or Hindi.

ENDOWMENTS, &c.

The College is endowed by a fund in the districts of Agra and Allyghur, amounting to about a lakh and a half of Rupees, from villages formerly held by Gungadhur Pundit, (who held his jagir, under Educational services, from a late Rajah of Gwalior) : the interest of which fund and the annual collections from the villages exceeded 20,000 Rupees. To this have been added, from time to time, by Government, additional allowances for Teachers, Scholarships, &c. both sources of revenue amounting annually to about 35,000 Rupees. There are also Scholarships endowed by various private benefactors, amounting to one hundred Rupees a month.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal,—K. Deighton, B. A.

Officiating Professor of Literature aud History—R. A. Lloyd, B. A.

Professor of Mathematics,—(Vacant.)

Head Master,—S. E. Marston.

FEES.

The fees of Students vary with the income of the parents. Those whose monthly income is Rs. 100, pay Rs. 5; those who have Rs. 70, pay Rs. 3; and those who have only Rs. 30, pay one Rupee : all incomes under Rs. 30 are charged 8 annas per month. An Entrance fee of 2 Rupees is paid by all.

Queen's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

The Benares Sanskrit College was founded by Government in 1791, for the cultivation of the language,

literature, and (as inseparably connected with these) the religion of the Hindus. In 1830, an English Institution was established, distinct from the Sanskrit College at first, but incorporated with it in 1853.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

English Department.

Ralph T. H. Griffith, M. A., Principal.
E. E. Rogers, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. H. Wright, B. A., Professor of English Literature.
Babu Muthra Prasad Misra, Head Master.
„ Madhava Chandra Deva, B. A., Supy. Teacher.
„ Umesh Chandra Sanyal, M. A. Assistant Master.
Sixteen Teachers and a Librarian.

Sanskrit Department.

A. E. Gough, Esquire, B. A. Anglo-Sanskrit Profr.
Pandit Govind Deva Sastri, Assistant ditto ditto.
„ Bapu Deva Sastri, Professor of Mathematics.
„ Rajaram Sastri, Professor of Law.
„ Becharam Tiwary, ditto of Sankhya.
„ Kali Prasada Siromoni, ditto of Logic.
„ Ram Chandro Sastri, ditto of Sahitya.
„ Sital Prasad, ditto of Poetry.
Nine Teachers and a Librarian.

FORMER SUPERINTENDENTS AND PRINCIPALS.

Captain Fell.
John Muir, C. S.
Major Thoresby.
Rev. A. W. Wallis, M. A.
James R. Ballantyne, LL. D.

Bareilly College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North Western Provinces. It was opened as a school in 1836, and constituted a College in 1852.

The College is open to all classes, on payment of an Entrance and monthly tuition fee; the latter varies from eight annas to five Rupees, according to the income of the parents or guardians of the boys.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

H. Templeton,—Principal.
A. S. Harrison, B. A. Professor of Mathematics.
G. A. Stack, Professor of Literature.
C. Dodd, Head Master.
Babu Peary Mohan Biswas, M. A., Asst. Pro. Math.
Moulvie Mahomed Ahsum, Head Moulvie.
Deadut Tewari, Pandit.
Sixteen junior Masters and Teachers.

PRINCIPALS.

1853 V. Tregear.
1855 C. Buch, Ph. D.
1859 M. Kempson, M. A.

Saugor High School.

(FOUNDED, 1836.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces.

Instruction in languages is given in English, Urdu, Hindi and Sanskrit—the first of which is compulsory on all students.

Monthly amount of Scholarships.

10 Senior Scholarships,. . . .Rs. 123
19 Junior Scholarships,. . . .Rs. 106

Total,. . . .Rs. 229

The school is open to all classes on payment of an Entrance and monthly Tuition Fee. The Tuition Fee varies from two annas to five rupees according to the wealth of the parents.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

George Thompson, B. A. Offg. Head Master.
Joseph Elliott. Master.
W. H. Bachman, Second ditto.
J. H. Firth, Third ditto.
Hari Gopal Padhye, B. A. Professor of Sanskrit.
Eight junior Assistants and native Teachers.

Ajmere College.

AFFILIATED, 1861.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director, Public Instruction, N. W. P. It was opened as a school, which after having been closed for many years, was re-established in the early part of 1851. In 1861 it was converted into an Anglo-Vernacular school, and on 1st April, 1868, it was raised to the *status* of a College, when the instructive staff was augmented and improved to suit the growing wants of the Institution. A new and commodious build-

ing was sanctioned by Government in June 1867, and was occupied in February, 1870.

Fees.

Students are admitted on the payment of an Entrance Fee, equivalent to the tuition fee at which their parents' income may be rated.

Scholarships.

The endowment is the "Thomason Scholarships" of Rs. 8 per month for the most proficient scholar in Mathematics. An annual donation of Rs. 500 from his Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore is distributed into 12 Junior Scholarships, which are conferred on those whose merits are not quite such as to entitle them to the higher Government stipends.

Connected with the College is a Boarding house for district students, under the management of Lalla Jumna Dass, one of the junior Teachers.

A well supported library, which owes many of its most valuable works to the munificent bequest of the late lamented Colonel Dixon, Commissioner of Ajmere, is accessible alike to residents of the station and pupils of the School.

Instructive Staff.

J. E. Goulding, Principal (on leave to Europe).

C. H. De Mello, Offg. ditto.

T. Harris, B. A., Head Master.

S. Smith, Teacher of Mathematics and two Masters.

Moulvie Mohammad Hussen, 1st Arabic and Persian teacher.

Pundit Sheo Narain, 1st Sanskrit and Hindi teacher.

16 Assistant Teachers.

Bishop's College.

(FOUNDED, 1820.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This College was designed by Bishop Middleton, primarily as an aid to evangelistic work; which its members were to labour to promote as well by the education of native and other youths, to be employed as missionaries, catechists or school-masters, as by the composition of books and tracts. In 1830, the statutes were modified so as to allow of the admission of lay or general students not intended for clerical or educational work.

FOUNDATION.

One Fellowship,—founded by the late Rev. John Natt.

Twenty-one Scholarships, founded by various societies and individuals.

The holders of scholarships have rooms, boarding and tuition, free of charge.

TRUSTEES.

The Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts.

VISITOR.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

MEMBERS.

T. Skelton, M. A.,—*Principal.*

Vacant,—*Vice-Principal.*

J. W. Coe,—*Tutor.*

PRINCIPALS.

1821 William Hodge Mill, D. D.

1841 George Undy Withers, D. D.

1849 William Kay, D. D.

Doveton College.

(FOUNDED, 1855.)

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is attached to the Parental Academic Institution, a boarding and day-school, which was established on the 1st March, 1823, by a body of Christian parents who were anxious to secure for their children the benefits of a liberal education.—In 1855 a legacy of two lakhs and 30,000 Rupees, was bequeathed to the Institution, by the late Captain John Doveton.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Two scholarships, varying in value from Rs. 15 to 25 per month, are annually given to the two students who pass highest in the First division in the Entrance Examination or First Examination in Arts. The number which may be held simultaneously is restricted to eight. If held along with a Government Scholarship, its amount is deducted from the above sums. Each scholarship carries with it the privilege of free education.

A gold medal, of the value of Rs. 120, is annually given to the best scholar in one of the advanced classes.

VISITOR.

THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Chairman of Committee of Management.—H. Andrews.

Secretary.—J. Bruce.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

H. Roberts,..... Principal.

A. Pirie, ... Prof. of Mathematics.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1850 Rev. A. Morgan.

1858 George Smith, LL. D.

1858 J. W. McCrindle, M. A.
1866 J. Sime, B. A.
1869 R. Dick, M. A.

St. Paul's School.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1845, and is under the control of a Committee, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President, and the Venerable the Archdeacon, Vice-President.

FOUNDATION, SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

1. *Foundation.*—One boarder and four day-boys are on the foundation; the first receives his board and education free, and the other four, their education. The nomination to these is with the Bishop of Calcutta.

2. *Bishop Wilson's Scholarships.*—Two Scholarships of 20 Rupees a month have been endowed in memory of the late Bishop Wilson, each to be held for two years. According to the terms of the endowment, these scholarships are competed for by the whole of the Christian boys in the school, whether boarders or day-boys; one being given every year. They were instituted in the hope that the higher boys may be induced to extend the period of their studies, and become fitted to graduate in the University.

3. *Prizes.*—Two silver medals, one for proficiency, the other for general good conduct, are awarded at the annual Christmas Examination. Prizes in books are also given to the most proficient in each class.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The subjects of Examination for Entrance into the

University of Calcutta form the basis of instruction in the first class.

The study of the remaining five classes is arranged in a gradual proportion down to the first elements of learning. The whole course, assigned for each class is so adjusted as to occupy one year.

In addition to the above school course, there is in operation a course of training for the B. A. Degree in the University of Calcutta. This is done in conformity with the conditions of affiliation to the University. The subjects appointed to be read are divided in such a way as to embrace a distinct course for each year.

LIST OF RECTORS.

1847 Rev. J. Kyd, M. A.
1849 Rev. S. Slater.
1852 Rev. J. Richards, M. A.
1855 Rev. G. Pridham, B. C. L.
1859 Rev. W. Ayerst, M. A.
1862 Rev. F. C. Cardew, M. A.
1864 Rev. J. C. Nesfield, M. A.

PRESIDENT.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta.

Committee.

The Hon'ble F. B. Kemp.
The Hon'ble Sir C. P. Hobhouse, *Bart.*
H. Woodrow, Esq., M. A.
Rev. G. F. P. Blyth, M. A.
Rev. W. Spencer, M. A.
Rev. B. T. Atlay, M. A., *Honorary Secretary.*

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master, Rev. G. M. Wilson, M. A.
Assistant Master, Rev. W. Sadler.
" " Capt. Coombs.

Free Church Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Originally established by Dr. Duff in August, 1830, for the education of native youth under the name of the General Assembly's Institution, and since 1843 designated the Free Church Institution, being supported by the Free Church of Scotland.

The Institution, since 1857, has been in a handsome new edifice, Nimtollah Street, which has been erected at a cost of upwards of £15,000.

It consists of two departments, a College Department, and a Preparatory and Normal School.

In the College department all the branches of a higher education in English Literature, Science, and Philosophy, with Bengali and Sanskrit, are taught, in immediate connection with systematic instruction in the doctrines and evidences of Natural and Revealed religion.

For the last 20 years, the average number of pupils has exceeded a thousand; of whom about a hundred and fifty belong to the College department.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. There is an endowment of Rs. 100 per month for small scholarships of 5 or 6 Rupees per month each, which are allotted only to those who pass the University Entrance Examination.

2. There are two endowed Theological Scholarships,

of Rs. 16 per month each, called "the Duff Scholarships," designed for students who are candidates for the Christian ministry.

3. There is also an endowed "Hawkins Scholarship," of Rs. 8 per month, founded by the liberality of the gentleman whose name it bears.

4. A few Senior and Junior Government Scholarships have been granted to those who most successfully pass the University Examinations.

ANNUAL PRIZES.

1. Endowed prizes:—The Hawkins gold medal of Rs. 100 to the most successful student in the Institution.

The Macdonald Prize.

The Ewart Memorial Prize of Rs. 50.

The Kelloe Prize of 40 or 50 Rupees, founded by the late Mr. Buchan of Kelloe.

These are usually allotted for the best essays on prescribed subjects.

2. Besides these, prizes for General scholarship and regular attendance are awarded in all the classes; with several more for special exercises or essays.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, M. A., LL. D., Superintendent.
" K. S. Macdonald, M. A.
Mr. Martin Mowat, M. A.
Rev. W. C. Fyfe, (*Europe*).
" Kalichurn Banerjee, M. A.
" Umesh Chandra Chatterjea.
" Banimadub Pal, B. A.
" Krishna Chundra Das, B. A.
" Dhone Kristo Ghose, B. A.

Rev. Brajanath Sarma, with upwards of 20 native. Teachers and Pandits in the School Department.

La Martiniere College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by Claude Martin, a native of Lyons in France and a Major-General in the service of His Majesty, the King of Oude. By his will, he bequeathed a sum of three hundred and fifty thousand Sicca Rupees, afterwards considerably augmented, to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Government and the Supreme Court.

GOVERNORS.

The Governor-General, the Members of Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Advocate-General for the time being, together with four additional Governors to be elected by them annually. The four Governors so elected, with one of the ex-officio Governors, form a board of Acting Governors, to whom the general control of the Institution is entrusted.

FOUNDATION BOYS.

The Governors from time to time select from among the Christian population of Calcutta, a sufficient number of poor boys, of an age of not less than 4, nor more than 10 years, so that there may always be at the least 75 boys on the establishment of the school. These boys are entirely educated and supported out of the funds of the school. Boarders and day-scholars may be admitted

at the discretion of the Governors, provided that they are not a burden on the charity.

The Institution was opened on the 1st March, 1836. It is divided into two departments, College and School. The Educational Staff consists of a Head Master, and five assistant Masters, together with Surveying, Drawing, and Music Masters and a Pandit.

Prizes and Scholarships.

A gold medal is annually awarded on the 13th of September, the anniversary of the death of the Founder, to the head boy of the College Department, and prizes of books are given in all the classes.

Two Scholarships are also then awarded, tenable for two years, one in the College Department, of Rs. 20 a month, one in the 1st class of the school, of Rs. 16.

Acting Governors.

W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq.
The Hon'ble J. B. Phear.
T. Bruce Lane, Esq., C. S.
The Ven. Archdeacon Pratt.
The Rev. W. C. Bromehead.
Secretary and Medical Officer, F. N. Macnamara, M. D.

Principals.

1844 A. M. W. Christopher, B. A.
1848 H. Woodrow, M. A.
1854 W. S. Atkinson, M. A.
1860 L. Ewbank, M. A.
1862 C. W. Hatten, B. A.

Head Master.

J. A. Aldis, M. A.

Assistant Masters.

A. Webb. H. Gick. F. J. Bennett. G. A. Lorimer, B. A. J. H. Ellis. J. Hodges. Drawing Master, C. Augier. Surveying Master, T. A. Jones. Music Master, G. B. Lissant. Pandit, Ramkumar Chatterjea.

London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by the London Missionary Society in the year 1838. In 1854 the large and handsome building now used, consisting of a Library, a Hall, and sixteen class-rooms, was first opened.

The Institution is divided into three departments, viz. a College department for undergraduates of the University, a School department, and a Theological class for training Christian natives for missionary work.

The course of study comprehends English, Sanskrit, and Bengali Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, History and Geography, together with the Sacred Scriptures and Christian Evidences.

The number of students and scholars amounts to more than 500. A branch school at Behala, four miles to the south-west of Calcutta, contains 150 boys.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. J. P. Ashton, M. A., Principal.
Rev. J. Naylor, B. A.
Rev. T. E. Slater.
Baboo Gopal Chundra Saha, M. A.
Baboo Taranáth Chakravarti, M. A.

Pandit Ram Kumar Chakravarti.
Baboo Parbati Charan Bandhyopadhyaya.
Fourteen Teachers and two Pandits.

St. Xavier's College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This Institution was established under the direction of the Society of Jesus, in January, 1860, in the large building formerly appropriated by the late Dr. Carew for St. John's College. It is mainly intended for the liberal education of Catholic youth, but is open alike to pupils of other religious persuasions, on the same principle of non-interference as the old St. Xavier's College, which broke up in 1846.

Besides the paying boarders and day-pupils, some free scholars are admitted, especially for the higher studies, as hitherto no scholarships have been founded.

The course of studies is similar to that followed in the European Colleges of the same Society, but adapted to the wants of this country. One or two years' training in the elementary division is generally required, before a student can enter the first year's or lowest class. The successive higher classes are organized in accordance with the University curriculum, and with a plan of gradual development extending over four years.

Medals and prizes in books are awarded to the best scholars, at the Christmas Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Very Rev. H. Depelchin, Rector.
Rev. J. Henry, Prefect of Studies.
Rev. J. Nieberding, Prefect of Discipline.

Rev. F. Carette.
Rev. A. De Bie.
Rev. P. De Boeck.
Rev. F. De Cock.
Rev. J. Fierens.
Rev. E. Francotte.
Rev. E. Lafont.
Rev. B. Larcher.
Rev. C. Högger.
Mr. W. Pereira.
Mr. A. Voss.
Mr. Ch. Durup de Dombal.
Br. Krynen.
Br. Swords.
Moonshee, Wahed Khan.
Pandit, Gopal Chandra Ghosh.
Pandit, O. C. Tarkalankara.
Drawing Master, Mr. C. Augier.
Music Master, Signor A. Nicolini.

Sub-prefects, ... A. Eeckman. F. Soenen. J. Johnston.

Serampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1818, under the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of India, by the Revs. Dr. Carey, Dr. Marshman, and W. Ward, who, together with Col. Krefting, the Danish Governor of Serampore, and J. C. Marshman, Esq., formed the first Council.

In 1821, it received a munificent donation from the King of Denmark, consisting of certain premises to the northwest of the College, and this act of liberality was followed in 1828, by the grant of a Royal charter giving perpetuity to the Institution and its endowments. At the cession of Serampore, to the East India Company, this charter was confirmed, at the especial request of the Danish Sovereign.

The ground on which the College stands, was purchased chiefly by subscription; the entire expense of the buildings, amounting to about £15,000, was met out of the private funds of the Serampore Missionaries, who were the first promoters of the undertaking. After the death of Dr. Marshman, the funds for carrying on the operations of the College were provided partly by the endowments, but chiefly by the liberality of J. C. Marshman, Esq., the only surviving member of the original Council. On his departure from India in 1856, the College was placed under the general direction of the Baptist Missionary Society, which has since contributed towards its support and become identified with its operations.

It is conducted by three European Professors, assisted by twelve native teachers. The number of youths in the College department is about *seventy*, in the school *three hundred*.

The interest of funds raised by the late Mr. Ward in Europe and America supports wholly, or in part, several European youths, connected with the Mission or wishing to become so, and also a boarding School for the children of native preachers. Scholarships to the amount of

about 40 Rs. monthly are distributed amongst the most deserving of the native students in the College classes.

An education fee, exacted from the European students, contributes to the preservation and improvement of the Library.

The course of study is intended to impart a liberal education, and special attention is paid to the principles of Christianity.

The present members of the Council are J. C. Marshman, Esq., R. Scott Moncrieff, Esq., Revs. J. Sale, J. Trafford, J. Wenger, and C. B. Lewis.

The education is conducted by the Rev. J. Trafford, A. M., Principal, Rev. T. Martin, and Rev. J. W. Thomas, Tutors.

St. John's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1861.

This College was established in 1850, in connection with the Mission of the Church Missionary Society at Agra, chiefly at the instance of an influential body of Civilians and Military Officers then forming the Committee of the Local Church Missionary Association, who wished to have an Educational Institution of a high order connected with the Mission.

The large and handsome gothic building, in which the classes are now held, erected from the design of Major Kitto, was completed in 1853.

Scholarships.

1. The College is endowed with two scholarships founded in memory of the late Mr. Thomason and bearing his name, value Rs. 10 per month each, and tenable for one year. These scholarships are assigned at the annual Christmas examination to the two most proficient students in English literature.

2. There are also two endowed theological scholarships, founded in 1861, value Rs. 5 per month and tenable for one year, assigned to the two students who shew themselves best acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion.

3. Other scholarships, to the value of nearly Rs. 40 per month, are given from the general funds of the College for proficiency in English, Mathematics, Hindee, and Persian.

4. A scholarship, of the value of Rs. 5 per month at least, is awarded to each student who has passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination.

FEES.

Every student required to pay 2 Rs. fee, entrance and schooling fees, ranging from 1 Re. to Rs. 5 per month according to the income of his parent or guardian.

PRINCIPALS.

1850 Rev. T. Valpy French, M. A.
1858 Rev. H. W. Shackell, M. A.
1861 Rev. J. Barton, M. A.
1863 Rev. C. Ellard Vines, B. A.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, Rev. C. Ellard Vines, B. A.
Vice-Principal, R. J. Bell, Esq.

Head Master, A. H. Wright, Esq.
Asst. Master, Mr. Williams.
" Babu Hari Charan Chakravarti.
" Babu Damodur Das, B. A.
" Babu Muttra Das.
Moulvie, Moulvie Mahomed Bashir.
Pandit, Kali Das.

Joy Narain's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

A free school was founded in the year 1818 by Rajah Joy Narain Ghosal, Bahadoor, in gratitude for his recovery from a protracted illness.

He endowed it with a monthly sum of Rupees 200, increased by Government to Rupees 452, and appointed the Committee of the Calcutta Church Missionary Association for the time-being trustees, with directions that they should "appoint such members as shall be able to satisfy the enquiries of the learned of this ancient city on subjects of Science, History and Religion."

In 1853, the spacious school room provided by Joy Narain having been found insufficient for the number of students, the present building was erected; at the same time the school was raised to a College, and named after the founder.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Thomason,.....Rs. 102
Vankatacharya's, ... 260

Munshi Situl Sing's, ... 200
Rajah Sutt Churn Ghosal's, ... 60
And a gold medal, value Rupees ... 100

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. H. D. Hubbard, M. A., ... *Principal.*
Rev. R. A. T. Hoernle, ... *Sanskrit Lecturer.*
Mr. H. Pink, ... *Asst. Master.*
Baboo Timothy Luther, ... *Head Master.*

Eleven English Teachers and twenty-three Teachers for the Classical and Vernacular Languages of India.

St. Thomas's College, Colombo.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded by Bishop Chapman, in 1851, and consists of two parts; the College and Collegiate School.

The College instruction comprehends two courses of study; one adapted to those who desire a general education; the other, to those who intend to devote themselves to the ministry.

The former course consists of Lectures in Divinity, Logic, Classics, Mathematics, History, Natural Science, and the study of the English language.

The instruction in the Theological Course is in strict conformity with the principles of the Church of England.

No scholar of the School, who has passed the Enrance Examination of the Calcutta University, is per-

mitted to continue in the School; he must either enter the College, or cease his connection with the Institution.

There is also an Orphan Asylum appended to the Institution.

Visitor,.....	The Lord Bishop of Colombo.
Warden, ...	Rev. George Bennett, M. A.
Lecturer in Divinity, ...	Ditto ditto.
„ Classics, &c.	Ditto *(pro tem.)*
„ Singhalese,.	Rev. C. Alwis.
„ Tamil, ...	
„ Music, ...	Mr. H. C. Hancock.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Head Master, ...	(Vacant).
Assistant Masters, ...	Messrs. H. C. Hancock, Tocke, Rae, F. H. Perera, Elders, and C. Perera.
Supdt. of Orphan Asylum,	Mr. S. Dias.

General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded in 1830. It is supported by the Church of Scotland, and is under the control of the General Assembly's Foreign Mission Committee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. R. Jardine, B. D., *Principal.*
Rev. Charles M. Grant, B. D.

Mr. J. Wilson.
Babu Gauri Sankar De, M. A.
„ Upendra Nath Dev, M. A.
„ Hara Nath Bhattacharjya, M. A.
Pandit Bireshwar Bidyaratna.
„ Harishchandra Tarkalankar.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

The Thomason College was founded in 1847, under the auspices of the Hon'ble James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces. It is designed to supply the Public Works and Survey Departments with Assistant Engineers, Overseers and Sub-Surveyors or Sub-Overseers.

The College is divided into Senior, First, Second and Third departments. The Senior consists of officers of the Army, the First of Civilians (English and Native); both of these departments pursuing the same course of study. The students remain for three terms, and on the successful completion of their studies receive certificates and appointments as Assistant Engineers or Surveyors in the Government service. Senior department students pay 10 rupees a month, instruction is gratuitous to the rest; and in the native class are 6 Scholarships of 50 Rs. a month, open to natives of the Upper Provinces only. Candidates for the 1st Department must be 18 years of age, and must have passed the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

The second department consists chiefly of English soldiers, but there is also a Civilian class (English and Native) attached. The students remain one term, and are passed out as Overseers in the Public Works Department. Instruction is gratuitous, and there are six Scholarships of 30 Rs. monthly in the English Civil class, and six of 10 Rs. monthly in the native class. The Entrance Examination comprises Arithmetic, Practical Geometry, and Mensuration, with English Dictation and Reading.

The instruction in both the above departments is entirely in English.

The third department is for natives only, (the instruction being in the Vernacular) who remain two terms, and are passed out as Sub-Overseers or Sub-Surveyors of the 1st and 2nd class. In this department, there are ten Scholarships of 10 Rs., and forty of 5 Rs. monthly. The Entrance Examination comprises Arithmetic, Geometry, and Mensuration, with Urdu Dictation and Reading.

The course of study varies in the different departments, but includes Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying and Drawing for all, besides instruction for the higher departments in Chemistry, Mineralogy and Photography.

The following is the detail of the four principal subjects for the two higher departments.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics, Conic Sections, Differential and Integral Calculus, Spherical Trigonometry.

Civil Engineering.

Building materials, their nature, uses and strength, principles of general construction, including earthwork, masonry and carpentry. Special constructions, such as Roads, Bridges, Building, Irrigation Works, and Railways, applied Mechanics, Machinery, Designing, Estimating, Laying out work.

Surveying.

Use and adjustment of instruments, viz., Chain, Compass, Sextant, Level and Theodolite, taught practically in the field. Execution of Surveys with the Chain and the Compass, Theodolite and plane Table. Trigonometrical Surveying, Levelling, Contouring. Practical Astronomy.

Drawing.

Construction of Scales, making Plans and Sections from actual measurements. Mapping, and a regular course of Engineering, Architectural, Mechanical and Perspective Drawing.

The subjects taught to the two lower departments are of course both fewer and more restricted.

The preceptive Staff of the College is as follows :—

Lieut.-Col. J. G. Medley, R. E., ...	Principal.
Lieut. C. S. Beauchamp, R. E., ...	Asst. ditto.
Lieut. R. Pulford, R. E., ...	Ditto ditto.
Murray Thomson, Esq., M. D., ... F. R. S. E.,	Prof., Experimental Science.
J. Elliott, Esq., B. A., ...	Prof. of Mathes.
W. Scotland, Esq.	DrawingMaster.
Mr. P. Keay, ...	Head Master.

Lahore Mission School.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded on the 19th December, 1849, soon after the annexation of the Punjab, and is the oldest English school in the Province.

The four religions represented in the school are the Hindu, Musulman, Sikh and Christian. The greater part are Hindus. The number of Sikhs is small, owing to the fact that they compose a small part of the community.

The Instructive Staff consists of the Rev. C. D. Forman, M. A., Principal, J. Newton, Jr., M. D., Mr. D. Maitra, Head Master, and fourteen other Teachers.

Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

This College was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1865, chiefly at the instance of the late Bishop Cotton, who, in his last charge, delivered in 1863, expressed his earnest desire to see a Missionary College established in connection with the Church of England, in which native under-graduates of the University might be educated up to the B. A. standard under purely Christian influences.

It takes its name from the circumstance of the Missionaries, who take part in the work of instruction within its walls, being supported by the Cathedral Endowment Fund, originally raised by Bishop Wilson for the support of a body of Missionary Canons in connection with his new Cathedral, with the view of there-

by exercising a directly Christian influence upon the upper classes of native society. When, however, he failed to obtain a charter for the foundation of a Cathedral Chapter, he resolved to carry out the object he had at heart, by assigning a considerable portion of the interest of the Fund to the Church Missionary Society, for the support of certain of its Missionaries labouring in Calcutta who should be called Cathedral Missionaries, the remainder being left on the original footing.

The course of study is that prescribed by the University for its Examinations for degrees in Arts, with the addition of the Bible and the Evidences of Christianity.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

The monthly tuition fee is Rs. 5, with an admission fee of one Rupee. About twenty small Scholarships, varying in value from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month, are awarded to those students who acquit themselves with most credit at the half-yearly College Examinations.

Ten Exhibitions of the monthly value of Rs. 5 each, and tenable for one year, are given annually to the ten best students from the various Schools maintained by the Church Missionary Society in Lower Bengal, who have passed the Entrance Examination, and wish to continue their studies in the College.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. J. Barton, M. A., (Camb.) Principal (At home).
Rev. S. Dyson, Officiating Principal.
Rev. A. P. Neele.
Rev. R. P. Greaves, M. A. (Camb.)
Rev. C. Baumann, Ph. D., (Berl.)

J. Willson, Esq., B. A., (Dub.)
Baboo Joy Gobindo Shome, M. A.
Baboo Kanti Chunder Banerjee.

Dehli College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

An Oriental College founded in 1792, and supported by voluntary contributions of Mahomedan gentlemen, acquired a large accession of income in 1829, by the munificent gift of 1,70,000 Rupees of the late Nawab, Ilmad-ud-Dowlah, formerly minister at Lucknow. The College was then divided into two departments, an Oriental and an English: and in 1841, Mr. F. Boutras was appointed first Principal. In 1855 the Institution, up to that time, under the supreme direction of a managing Committee, was placed under the control of the D. P. Instruction for the N. W. P. In 1857, the very valuable oriental Library was plundered and destroyed by the Mutineers, after which in 1858, a new School was founded, which is now, by affiliation to the Calcutta University, the present Dehli College. Students pay fees of Rs. 2 and Rs. 5.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, ...	J. Sime, M. A.
Professor, ...	R. Dick, M. A.
Offg. Arabic Professor,....	Moulavi Ziyauddin.
Head Master, ...	I. C. Beddy.
2nd Master, ...	Saugor Chand, B. A.

&c. &c.

The College has connected with it, under the management of the Principal, a Zillah School teaching up to

the Entrance Examination, four Anglo-Vernacular Schools and six purely Vernacular Schools.

Former Principals.

F. Boutras.
A. Sprenger, M. D.
J. Cargill, B. A.
F. Taylor, M. A.
E. Willmot, B. A.

Lahore Government College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. It was opened in 1864.

The College is open to all classes on payment of a monthly tuition fee of Rupees 2.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

G. W. Leitner, M. A., Ph. D.	Principal.
T. W. Lindsay, B. A.	Professor of Mathematics.
Maulavi Mahammed Hosein,	Asst. Professor of Arabic.
C. S. Kirkpatrick, ...	Head Master of the School.
C. S. Rebsch, ...	Second ditto ditto.

And 13 other Masters in the School.

Canning College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This College, founded by the talooqdars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was opened on the 1st of May, 1864. The institution comprises four departments, the College proper, a Law Department, an

English School, and an Oriental department, in which only Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the talooqdars of Oudh, aided by Government. By a *sunud* duly executed, the talooqdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their talooqdars. This sum, amounting on an average to twenty-seven thousand rupees per annum, is collected by the officers of Government, as a part of the revenue due to Government, and is deposited in the Government treasury for the use of the College. A Government Grant-in-aid, equal in amount to the talooqdars' subscriptions, is also enjoyed by the College, so that its total income from endowment, grant-in-aid, and fees, aggregates sixty thousand rupees per annum.

The institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English Language and Literature, in Mathematics and Science, in the Oriental classical Languages and the Vernacular Languages of the province of Oudh. Its management is vested in a Committee consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, Director of Public Instruction in Oudh, the Civil Judge, and representatives of the talooqdars.

Monthly fees vary with the income of parents or guardians. In the Oriental department, they range from one anna to four annas, and in the English School from eight annas to ten rupees.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

R. Boycott,..... Principal.
M. A. White, M. A..... Senior Professor.

J. Gall, M. A., LL. B.,...	Junior Professor.
Theodore Thomas, ...	Professor of Law.
Rajeomar Surbhadicarry, B. A.	Professor of Sanskrit.
Syud Hossain, B. A.....	Professor of Arabic.
Babu Chandra Kumar Roy, B. A.	Assistant Professor.
J. G. Sykes, B. A.....	Offg. Assistant Professor.
Rev. R. W. Evans, B. A.	

Victoria College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

This College was founded in 1862, by Pandit Bunseedhur and other respectable Natives. It is managed by a Committee of native gentlemen; the chief supporters being the Maharajahs of Jeypore, Ulwar, and Bhurtpore, and Pandit Ajoodhia, the late Secretary. The Government also gives a liberal Grant-in-aid.

The Entrance fee is 1 Rupee. The monthly tuition fee varies with the income of the parents. Free scholars, however, are admissible without the payment of the latter fee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

E. R. Watts, M. A., Ph. D.,. ...	Principal.
R. H. Moor, M. A., Ph. D., ...	Head Master.
Mr. J. M. Plunkett, ...	Asst. Master.
Mr. J. M. Gordon, ...	ditto.
Pandit Pindee Shunker,.....	Math. Master.
Pandit Chundra Mun,.....	Sanskrit Master.
Moulavi Mahab Ally,.....	Arabic Master.

Christ Church Mission School, Cawnpore.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School was established after the mutiny in connection with the Local S. P. G. Mission, and is supported mainly by the Government and the S. P. G.

Instruction is given up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts, and assistance in this class is given by the Senior Missionary in Cawnpore.

Scholarships of the value of 40 Rs. a month are distributed among deserving pupils, and special Scholarships, named after the late Bishop Cotton, have been founded for promoting the study of Scripture.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Superintendent,	Rev. H. Finter, S. P. G. Missionary.
Head Master,	Mr. E. R. Burgess.
And 12 Native	Masters.

Gauhati High School.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This school is supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

In 1834, a Zillah school was opened at Gauhati for giving instruction in English and Bengali. This Zillah School was raised, in May, 1866, to a High School, when it was affiliated in Arts to the Calcutta University up to the First Examination in Arts. In 1870, it was affiliated in Law and a Law Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master, Babu Lakhmi Narayan Dass, M. A., B. L.
2nd „ Chandra Mohan Gosvami.
3rd „ Dina Nath Sen, B. A.
Head Pandit, Pandit Nabukumar Bhattacharjya.
And six English Teachers and one Pandit.
Law Lecturer, Babu Tarah Chandra Banerji, M. A., B. L.

Sehore High School.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This school was founded in October, 1839, by Launcelot Wilkinson, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Political Agent of Bhopal, for the instruction of the Malwa youth in the Vernaculars only, the funds being supplied by the Begum of Bhopal and the neighbouring chiefs.

In 1849, it was reorganized by Captain J. D. Cunningham, and a large and commodious building, in the Saracenic style, erected at a cost of Rs. 30,000, supplied by the Begum and the chiefs of the district.

In February, 1857, an English department was added to the school. The Begum of Bhopal subscribing Rs. 5,000 per annum towards its support.

It was eventually, at the solicitation of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Willoughby Osborne, C. B., Political Agent of Bhopal, placed on the same footing as other Government schools, and subjected to the inspection of the Government Inspector of schools for the adjoining circle, and lastly at his solicitation it was affiliated to the Calcutta University, December 23rd, 1867.

It owes its support to subscriptions and donations from the Begum of Bhopal and the chiefs surrounding, supplemented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 2,400.

There are two scholarships in each Department, of the monthly value of Rs. 6 and 4 each, tenable for one year.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

H. V. Ingels, (one leave),	Head Master.
A. Mears,.....	2nd English Master.
Deo Pershad, ...	3rd ditto.
Gunesh Shastree,.....	Head Pandit.
Abdool Haziz Khan, ...	Head Moulvie.

With two Junior English teachers. Five Pandits and four Moulvies.

Calcutta Mudrussah.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This Institution is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. It was originally founded by Mr. Warren Hastings in 1781, with the view of enabling the Mahomedans of Bengal to acquire such a knowledge of Arabic literature and sciences as would qualify them for the public service, chiefly in the Judicial department, and was endowed with a zemindari yielding an estimated rental of Rs. 29,000, which was in July, 1819, commuted to a fixed yearly charge on the Treasury of Rs. 30,000.

In 1829 an English department was organized. It was at first composed entirely of scholars on the Mud-

russah foundation, but was shortly after thrown open to Mahomedans of all classes.

In 1849 an Anglo Arabic class was added to the Arabic department, for the purpose of instructing in the English language such Arabic students as would avail themselves of such instruction.

In 1854 the Anglo Arabic and the English departments were closed, and in their stead the Anglo-Persian department was formed on such a scale as to enable the students to compete for the Junior English scholarship examination (the present University Entrance standard) :—and the system of education in the Arabic department was altered, *viz.*, the teaching of the Arabic sciences was discontinued, the subjects chiefly taught being the Arabic language and literature and Mahomedan Law.

Since 1863, a College class has been added to the Arabic department, to enable students of the Anglo-Persian department passing the Entrance Examination, and electing to join the Arabic department to continue their English studies with a view to appear at the higher University Examinations.

La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED 1868.

This Institution was established in 1840, pursuant to the will of Claude Martin, a native of France, and a Major General in the service of the Honorable East India Company. He was born at Lyons, 1735, died at Lucknow, 13th September, 1800, and was buried within the building.

For the support of the College at Lucknow the sum of Sicca Rupees eight hundred and sixteen thousand, four hundred and forty-four was decreed by the High Court of Judicature out of the estate of the Founder.

Admission to an equal participation in the benefits of the Institution is given without preference in respect of religion or sect.

The pupils consist of Foundationers (80), Boarders (80), and Day Scholars (about 30). A Foundationer is educated and maintained free of charge to his friends. Boarders pay for board, lodging and education, at rates varying according to the means of the parents, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per mensem.

The general management of the affairs of the Institution is vested in a Visitor and ex-officio Governors. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh is ex-officio Visitor, and the Judicial and Financial Commissioners, with the General commanding at Lucknow, and the Commissioner of Lucknow, are ex-officio Governors.

The educational staff consists of a Principal, Vice-Principal, Head Master, and six Assistant Masters, besides Native Teachers.

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The former consist of books, Mathematical instruments, &c., and are distributed to the most deserving lads in each class on Prize Day, 15th December in each year; the latter are two in number, value Rs. 50 per mensem each, and are bestowed on the two most deserving lads who have passed the Roorkee Entrance Examination, to enable them to pursue their studies at that College. Each scholarship is tenable for 18 months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Mr. J. W. H. Stobart, B. A., Principal.
Mr. W. A. Robinson, ... Vice-Principal.
Mr. W. Dearden, B. A., ... Head Master.

Cuttack High School.

AFFILIATED, 1868.

This School is supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. It is placed under the superintendence of a Local Committee consisting of the Government officials and respectable Zemindars of the place.

It was opened as a Zillah school in 1841, and raised to a High School in 1868. Instruction is given up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3.

A Law Department was added in March 1869, and a Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master, ... Babu Chundy Churn Banerjee.
2nd ditto and Law Lecturer, } Babu Rajkristo Mookerjee, M. A., B. L.
3rd Master, ... Obinash Chunder Chatterjee, B. A.
4th ditto, ... Hurribullab Maitri, B. A.
Head Pundit, ... Babu Ram Prasunna Mookerjee.
Six Assistant English Teachers and two Pundits.

Chittagong High School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

The High School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a school in the year 1836. In January, 1869, it was converted to a High School and some increase was made to the staff of teachers.

Any student who passes the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rupees 5.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Babu I'svar Chandra Basu, Head Master.
„ Baikuntha Náth Ráy, B. A, 2nd Master.
„ GírindraMohanChakravarti,M.A.B.L.Lawlecturer
„ Pyárimohan Bhattacharyya, Senior Pandit.
Mr. William Dutt, Head Master, School Department.
And seven other Masters and a Pandit.

Allahabad High School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This Institution was founded in 1861 and is conducted upon the principles of the Church of England, but it is made available for the children of European and Eurasian parents of all denominations; instruction in the distinctive formularies of the Church not being compulsory.

The course of study ranges from the subjects for Entrance into the University of Calcutta down to the first elements of education. The School is under the

auspices of the Calcutta Diocesan Board of Education, and is managed by a local Committee, of which the Civil Chaplain is ex-officio the Secretary. The fees are Rs. 80 per month for boarders, and Rs. 5 for day-scholars.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master, ... J. Wells, M. A.
First Assistant, ... J. Browne.
Second Assistant, ... A. E. Scott.
And two Junior Masters and a Moonshee.

Mussoorie School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This School was founded by the late Rev. R. N. Maddock, M. A. in 1850. In 1867, (Jan. 1st) it was transferred by purchase to the Diocesan Board of Education: the funds for the purchase being raised by subscriptions in answer to an appeal to the Indian public by the late Bishop Cotton. Mr. Maddock gave to the School a sufficient sum to found three Annual Exhibitions of the value of Rs. 250, 150, 100, respectively.—The School is under the control of the Diocesan Board of Education.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. A. Stokes, M. A..... Head Master.
Rev. T. A. Rambart, ... Second Master.
Mr. W. Sconce, B. A..... Assistant Master.
Mr. H. Allen, ... Ditto ditto.
Mr. F. C. Schurr, ... Ditto ditto.
Mr. C. Lockington, ... Ditto ditto.

London Mission High School, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1871.

This School was established in the year 1869, by the union of two schools of the Mission. It is situated in the suburbs of Benares, yet sufficiently near to the city to receive therefrom a considerable number of pupils.

Instruction is given in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hindi, and Urdu.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I., has endowed the school with a sum of money for the purchase of a gold medal annually of the value of eight pounds, called the 'Vizianagram Medal,' to which is attached a small monthly Scholarship. In addition, the school awards several Scholarships to deserving students, tenable for twelve months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. M. A. Sherring, M. A., LL. B. (Lond.) Principal.
Rev. John Hewlett, B. A., (Lond.)
Rev. Kashi Nath Dutt.
Baboo Chatkan Lal.
Nine Teachers of English.
Three Pandits.
Two Moulvies.
Three Moonshees.
Three Hindi Teachers.

Graduates.

Honors in Law.

Ghosh, Rasvihári,	...	1871	Presidency College.

B. L.

In Alphabetical order.

Ádya, Asútosh,	...	1869	Hooghly College.
Ameer Ali,	...	1869	Ditto.
Bágchi, Durgánáth,	...	1869	Berhampore College.
„ Harischandra,	...	1869	Dacca College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Avináschandra,	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Avinaschandra,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Bámácharan,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Bhairavchandra,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Gopináth,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Gurudás,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Haricharan,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Hemchandra,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Jagatchandra,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Kailáschandra,	..	1868	Ditto
„ Kailáschandra,	...	1870	Patna College.
„ Kálicharan,	..	1870	Presidency College.
„ Karunámay,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Mahendranáth,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Navinchandra,	...	1870	Patna College.
„ Nilmádhav,	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Paresnáth,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Pramadácharan,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Pramathanáth,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Priyanáth,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Rámlál,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Saratchandra,	..	1869	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Satyadayál,	...	1869	Ditto

Bandyopádhyáyi Sivchandra,	...	1869	Patna College.
„ Tárápada,	...	1869	Kishnaghur College.
„ Táráprasanna,	...	1870	Presidency College.
Banerjea, P. N.,	...	1869	Ditto
Bardan, Mohinimohan,	...	1866	Ditto
Basák, Govindachandra,	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Rohinikumár,	...	1870	Ditto
Basu, Amarnáth,	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Amvikácharan,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Bihárilál,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Birajáprasád,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Chandranáth,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Dakshináprasád,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Devendralál,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Devendranáráyan,	...	1860	Ditto
„ Dinanáth,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Gopálchandra,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Harivallabh,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Jogendranáth (No. 1,)	...	1869	Ditto
„ Jogendranáth,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Kálikumár,	...	1870	Berhampore College.
„ Karunádás,	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Kshetramohan,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Mahendranáth,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Mathuránáth,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Nepálchandra,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Nimáichandra,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Prasannakumár,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Rájendrakumár,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Rameschandra,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1870	Hooghly College.
„ Syámkisor,	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanáth,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Udaychandra,	...	1870	Ditto
Bhauja, Kálidás,	...	1870	Ditto
Bhar, Trailokyanáth,	...	1868	Ditto
Bhatta, Napharchandra,	...	1864	Ditto

Bhattácháryya, Dwarikánáth,	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Haranáth,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Jadunáth,	...	1869	Kishnaghur College.
„ Tarinikánta,	...	1868	Presidency College.
Bhumik, Krishnachaitanya,	...	1869	Ditto
Bisi, Kesavnáth,	...	1867	Ditto
Biswás, Rudrakánta,	...	1866	Ditto
Chakravarti, Girindramohan,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Girischandra,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Harimohan,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Isánchandra,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Iswarchandra,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Syámácharan,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Syámámohan,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Táránáth,	...	1870	Ditto
Chandra, Brajendranáth,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Jogneswar,	...	1870	Berhampore College.
Chuttopádhyáy, Amarendranáth,	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Amritalál,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Bankimchandra,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Bhagavánchandra,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Bipradás,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Girischandra,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Girischandra, (No. 2),		1868	Ditto
„ Harakrishna,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Hemchandra,	..	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Jadunáth,	...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Káliprasanna,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Kisarimohan,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Krishnachandra,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Pitámvar,	...	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Pratápchandra,	...	1860	Presidency College.
„ Pratulchandra,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Sivchandra,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Umákánta,	..	1868	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Binadvihári,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Girischandra,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Jogendranáth,	...	1869	Ditto

Dás, Chandrakumár,	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Dinanáth,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Govindachandra,	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Harischandra,	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Jadunáth,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Krishnachandra,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Lakshminárayan,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Nilmani,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Párvaticharan,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Táráprasanna,	...	1863	Ditto
Datta, Akshaychandra,	..	1867	Ditto
„ Baláichánd,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Benimádhav,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Bhavánícharan,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Bipinvíhári,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Cháruchandra,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Jagatvandhu,	..	1870	Ditto
„ Kálikádás,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Lálgopál,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Mahendranáth,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Rámgopál,	...	1869	Berhampore College.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Táraknáth,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Umácharan,	...	1868	Ditto
De, Amritalál,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Dulálchandra,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Gaurísankar,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Jádavchandra,	...	1860	Ditto
„ Krishnadás,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Navinchandra,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Rájmohan,	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Sambhuchandra,	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Sivchandra,	...	1868	Ditto
Dhar, Kálináth,	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Syámchánd,	...	1868	Hooghly College.
Gangopadhyáy, Jagavandhu,	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Navinchandra,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Ravichandra,	...	1864	Ditto

Ghosh, Aghornáth,	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Anantarám,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Atulvihári,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Devendrachandra,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Dhankrishna,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Govindachandra,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Govindachandra,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Jaygopál,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Kshetrachandra,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Mahimáchandra,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Rásvihári,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Tárinicharan,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Umeshchandra,	...	1869	Kishnaghur College.
Goswámi, Heramvalál,	...	1865	Presidency College.
Guha, Piyárilál,	...	1865	Ditto
Gui, Sivchandra,	...	1869	Ditto
Gupta, Rámgati,	...	1870	Ditto
Háldár, Brajalál,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Matilál,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Rámchandra,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Syámlál,	...	1870	Ditto
Jordar, Mahimáchandra,	...	1870	Berhampore College.
Khán, Rámdurllabh,	...	1870	Presidency College.
Láhuri, Rameschandra,	...	1869	Ditto
Maitra, Radhagovinda,	...	1860	Ditto
Majumdár, Jagatdurllabh,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Kailáschandra,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Kedárnáth,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Pratápchandra,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Syámácharan,	...	1868	Ditto
Mallik, Atulcharan,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Balarám,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Bihárilál,	...	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Srikánta,	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Upendrachandra,	...	1866	Ditto
Mendies, H.	...	1868	Ditto
Mitra, Avináschandra,	...	1869	Ditto

Mitra, Benimádhav,	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Binadvihári,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Dwárikánáth,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Girischandra,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Jadunáth,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Jogeschandra,	...	1870	Berhampore College.
„ Mahendralál,	...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Mahendranáth,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Narasinhachandra,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Purnachandra,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Rádhikácharan,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Rámcharan,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Rameschandra,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Tárávilás,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Trailokyanáth,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Trailokyanáth,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Upendranáth,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Upendranáth,	...	1870	Ditto
Mukhopadhyáy, Ásutosh,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Bechárám,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Bipradás,	...	1869	Kishnaghur College.
„ Girischandra,	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Gopimohan,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Haragovinda,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Jadunáth,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Jánakináth,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Jogneswar,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Kailáschandra,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Káliprasanna,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Kánáilál,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Kapáliprasanna,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Krishnamohan,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Kshetraprasád,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Navinkisan,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Navinkrishna,	...	1868	Ditto

Mukhopadhyáy, Nilámvar,	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Nilmani,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Nrisinhachandra,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Piyárimohan,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Rájkrishna,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Rájmohan,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Rámlál,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Sitánáth,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Taraprasanna,	...	1861	Ditto
Nág, Kunjavihári,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Sambhuchandra,	...	1868	Dacca College.
Nandan, Hemchandra,	...	1869	Prasidency College.
Nandi, Ramánáth,	...	1862	Ditto
Obeyd-al-Rahman,	...	1869	Berhampore College.
Pál, Amritalál,	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Baikunthanáth,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Kártikchandra,	...	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Srináth,	...	1869	Ditto
Palit, Táraknáth,	...	1868	Presidency College.
Páthak, Rámratan,	...	1870	Berhampore College.
Ráy, Báránasi,	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Benimádhav,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Chandrakumár,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Dhaneschandra,	...	1868	Patna College.
„ Dineschandra,	..	1867	Presidency College.
„ Harinárayan,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Káliprasanna,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Kesavchandra,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Kisarimohan,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Krishnanáth,	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Nagendranáth,	...	1870	Berhampore College.
„ Nilmádhav,	...	1870	Patna College.
„ Piyárilál,	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Prasannachandra,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Prasannakumár,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Rájchandra,	...	1869	Ditto

Ráy, Sudhansubhushan,	...	1870	Presidency College.
Ráychaudhuri, Kshetramohan,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Matilál,	...	1869	Ditto
Sahây, Rághuvansa,	...	1870	Ditto
Sámanta, Nilmádhav,	...	1868	Ditto
Sandel, M. L.,	...	1867	Ditto
Sarkár, Akshaychandra,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Kisarilál,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Krishnachandra,	...	1868	Berhampore College.
„ Matilál,	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Pareschandra,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Umeschandra,	...	1862	Ditto
Sen, Akhilchandra,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Baikunthanath,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Baradágovinda,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Chandramohan,	...	1868	Dacca College.
„ Dinavandhu,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Guruprasád,	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Kamalákánta,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Kamalákánta (No 2),	...	1869	Ditto
„ Kásikánta,	..	1869	Ditto
„ Prasannakumár,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Rádhákrishna,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Rájkisan,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Sáradáprasád,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Satyakinkar,	...	1870	Ditto
Síl, Brajendrakumár,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Govindachandra,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Jádavchandra,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Mahendralál,	...	1863	Ditto
Sing, Budhsen,	...	1868	Ditto
Sinha, Jaygopál,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Ramáprasanna,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Suryyanáráyan,	...	1861	Ditto
Som, Bar[illegible]áprasanna,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Brajavihári,	...	1869	Ditto

Som, Devendralál,	...	1868	Hooghly College.
Twidale, G.,	...	1867	Presidency College
Younan, E.,	...	1870	Ditto
„ John,	...	1870	Ditto
Yusuf, Mahammad,	...	1868	Patna College.

1871.

Second Division.

In Order of Merit.

Bandyopádhyáy, Revatichandra,	...	Presidency College.
Dev, Upendrachandra,	...	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Srikrishna,	...	Ditto
Gupta, Jagadiswar,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Ráy, Syámchánd,	...	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Aghornáth,	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Gopállál,	...	Ditto
Dás, Hariprasád,	...	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Bireswar,	...	Ditto
Guha, Piyárimohan,	...	Dacca College.
Som, Jaygovinda,	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Nandalál,	...	Hooghly College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Durgadás,	...	Ditto
Bhupsen Sing,	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Bihárilál,	...	Ditto
Ráy, Mahendranáth,	...	Ditto
Mahomed Wajed,	...	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Srigopál,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Basu, Kunjavihári,	...	Hooghly College.

CANDIDATES AT THE B. L. EXAMINATION WHO WERE PASSED LICENTIATES IN LAW, AND AFTERWARDS UNDER CLAUSE 7 OF THE B. L. REGULATIONS DECLARED TO BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE OF B. L.

1871.

In Alphabetical order.

Bandyopádhyáy, Indranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Basák, Jagatdurllabh,	...	Ditto
Basu, Bijaykrishna,	...	Ditto
„ Navinchandra,	...	Ditto
Bhattácháryya, Dwárikánáth,	...	Patna College.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Chakravarti, Gopálchandra,	...	Ditto
„ Haricharan,	...	Dacca College.
Chattopádhyáy, Kálidhan,	...	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Narendranáth,	...	Ditto
Dás, Baikunthanáth,	...	Dacca College.
„ Goráchánd,	...	Presidency College.
„ Hemnáth,	...	Ditto
„ Iswarchandra,	...	Ditto
„ Jagatchandra,	..	Ditto
„ Sarvánanda,	...	Ditto
Datta, Bhavánicharan,	...	Ditto
„ Priyanáth (No. 2),	...	Ditto
„ Trailokyanáth,	...	Ditto
Dhar, Dinanáth,	...	Hooghly College.
Ghosh, Amvikácharan,	...	Presidency College.
„ Kailáschandra,	...	Berhampore College.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Ghoshál, Gopálchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Mallik, Akhilcharan,	...	Ditto

Mitra, Mahendrachandra,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Rajaninath,	...	Ditto
„ Upendrachandra,	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Nivaranchandra,	...	Ditto
Sányál, Rámlál,	...	Ditto
Set, Rájendranáth,	...	Ditto

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandoyopádhyáy, Amritalál,	...	1858	Presidency College.
Basu, Nilmádhav,	...	1858	Ditto
„ Upendrachandra,	...	1862	Ditto
Chakravarti, Dwárikánáth,	...	1858	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Kedárnáth,	...	1858	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Matilál,	...	1860	Ditto
Das, Girijasankar,	...	1858	Ditto
„ Kálimohan,	...	1860	Ditto
Dátta, Kedárnáth,	...	1860	Ditto
Dhar, Ásutosh,	...	1858	Ditto
Forbes, Thomas,	...	1858	Ditto
Ghosh, Kálicharan,	...	1859	Ditto
„ Prabháchandra,	...	1858	Ditto
„ Ratanlál,	...	1858	Ditto
Gregory, C.,	...	1860	Ditto
Gregory, G.,	...	1860	Ditto
Mitra, Girischandra,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Srináth,	...	1858	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Bhuvanchandra,	...	1860	Ditto
„ Harihar,	...	1858	Ditto
„ Jadunáth,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Matilál,	...	1860	Ditto
Pálit, Ánandagopál,	...	1859	Ditto
Sarkár, Gopál chandra,	...	1862	Ditto
Sen, Prasannakumar,	...	1862	Ditto

LICENTIATES IN LAW.

In Alphabetical Order.

Aich, Sivchandra,	...	1868	Presidency College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Amvikácharan,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Girischandra,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Gopálchandra,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Jadupati,	...	1871	Berhampore College.
„ Mahendranáráyan,	..	1870	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1869	Presidency College.
Barál, Navinchánd,	...	1867	Ditto
Bári, Fazlal,	...	1869	Ditto
Basu, Abhayádás,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Amarnáth,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Haramohan,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Káliprasanna,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Trigunáprasanna,	...	1869	Ditto
Cháki, Rámgopál,	...	1866	Ditto
Chakravarti, Chandrabhushan,	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
„ Dwarikánáth,	...	1871	Dacca College.
„ Mádhavchundra,	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Maheschandra,	...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Syámácharan,	...	1870	Presidency College.
Chánd, Parvatikumár,	...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	1871	Ditto
Chattopádhyay, Gaurisankar,	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Sáradáprasád,	...	1870	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Syámápada,	...	1871	Ditto
Dás, Párvaticharan,	...	1866	Ditto
Datta, Durgádás,	...	1863	Ditto
De, Pratápchandra,	...	1865	Ditto
Gangopádhyáy, Chandramohan,	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
Ghosh, Atulchandra,	..	1867	Presidency College.
„ Bihárilál,	..	1870	Berhampore College.
„ Chandrakánta,	...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Durgádás,	...	1870	Presidency College.

Ghosh, Ganeschandra,	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Jogeschandra,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Kedárnáth,	...	1870	Kishnaghur College.
„ Syámácharán,	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Táráprasanna,	...	1871	Ditto
Ghoshál, Kálicharan,	...	1866	Ditto
Guha, Gangádás,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Kálisankar,	...	1869	Ditto
Háldár, Bireswar,	...	1866	Ditto
Kirkpatrick, C.	...	1866	Ditto
Kundu, Hemchandra,	...	1869	Ditto
Majumdár, Gangádhar,	...	1871	Ditto
„ Sarveswar,	...	1868	Ditto
Mallik, Akshaykumár,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Nityagopál,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Priyanáth,	...	1869	Ditto
Mitra, Trailokyanáth,	...	1871	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Bhuvanmohan,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Jadunáth,	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
„ Kuladáprasád,	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranáth,	..	1871	Berhampore College.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1867	Presidency College.
Munsi, Rámgopál,	...	1867	Ditto
Niogi, Nilkamal,	...	1869	Dacca College.
Rakshit, Govindachandra,	...	1869	Presidency College.
Ráy, Dinavandhu,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Jogendranáth,	...	1871	Berhampore College.
„ Sudhansubhushan,	...	1870	Presidency College.
Rooke, H.,	...	1867	Ditto
Sahây, Sivsankar,	...	1870	Patna College.
Sányál, Digámvar,	...	1870	Berhampore College.
Sarkár, Jádavchandra,	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Maheschandra,	...	1866	Ditto.
Sen, Bhuvanmohan,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Harischandra,	...	1871	Dacca College.
„ Kailáschandra,	...	1870	Presidency College.

Sen, Nalitchandra,	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Sáradáprasád,	...	1870	Ditto
Síl, Gopállál,	...	1869	Ditto
Sing, Isánchandra,	...	1865	Ditto

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE L. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE LICENCE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopádhyáy, Bhuvanchandra,	..	1863	Presidency College.
„ Matilál,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Umeschandra,	...	1863	Ditto
Basu, Lakshmicharan,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Maheschandra,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Nilmádhav,	...	1863	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Kálidás,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Manulál,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Sivchandra,	...	1862	Ditto
Dás, Durgámohan,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Govindachandra,	...	1861	Ditto
Gangopádhyáy, Kshetramohan,	...	1861	Ditto
Ghosh, Chandrakáli,	...	1861	Ditto
Majumdár, Sivchandra,	...	1863	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Atulchandra,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Nilmádhav,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Pramathanáth,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Rámchandra,	...	1862	Ditto
Ráy, Jadunáth,	..	1861	Ditto
„ Krishnadayál,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Mritunjay,	...	1862	Ditto
Sen, Bansidhar,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Nilmádhav,	...	1861	Ditto
Síl, Ramánáth,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Tulsídás,	...	1863	Ditto

GOLD MEDALS TO THE VALUE OF 100 RS. EACH AWARDED AT THE B. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Bandyopádhyáy, Gurudás,	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Sivchandra,	...	1869	Patna College.
Chakravarti, Girindramohan,	...	1868	Presidency College.
Datta, Cháruchandra,	...	1870	Ditto
Ghosh, Rásvihári,	...	1867	Ditto
Mitra, Upendranáth,	...	1862	Ditto
Sen, Baikunthanáth,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Guruprasád,	..	1865	Ditto

Graduates.

ENGINEERING.

B. C. E.

In Alphabetical Order.

Chattopádhyáy, Sátkari,	...	1864	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Amvikácharan,	...	1864	Ditto
Majumdár, Rámratan,	...	1868	Ditto
Ray, Mádhavchandra,	...	1869	Ditto
Sen, Kálipada,	..	1869	Ditto

THEORETICAL PART OF THE EXAMINATION FOR THE LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adams, H. M.	...	1861	Cal. C. E. College.
Chandra, Mahendralál,	...	1862	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Hemchandra,	..	1862	Ditto
„ Mathuránáth,	...	1861	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Kunjavihári,	...	1862	Ditto
Dás, Bholánáth,	...	1862	Ditto
De, Baikunthanáth,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Jádavchandra,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Matilál,	...	1862	Ditto

Ghosh, Rameschandra,	...	1862	Cal. C. E. College.
„ Umeschandra,	...	1861	Ditto
Mitra, Párvaticharan,	...	1862	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Binadchánd,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Rámkrishna,	...	1862	Ditto
Pandit, Suryyakumár,	...	1862	Ditto
Ráy, Dhaneschandra,	...	1862	Ditto
Sen, Dinanath,	...	1861	Ditto
Atkinson, A. D.	...	1865	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyáy, Kántichandra,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Priyanáth,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Rájkrishna,	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
Basu, Bhuvanmohan,	...	1867	Presidency College
Chaudhuri, Amritalál,	..	1867	Ditto
Dániári, Prasannakumár,	...	1869	Ditto
Dás, Kedárnáth,	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
Ghosh, Kshetranáth,	...	1867	Presidency College.
Kumár, Rájkrishna,	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
Lackersteen, M. R.	...	1867	Presidency College.
Mitra, Asutosh,	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Anádináth,	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Jogendranáth,	...	1868	Ditto
Patuáek, Sudámchandra,	...	1869	Ditto
Ráy, Gyánchandra,	...	1869	Ditto
Sarkár, Purnachandra,	...	1865	Ditto
Sinha, Udaynáráyan,	...	1869	Ditto

1870.

FIRST DIVISION.

Mukhopádhyáy, Káliprasanna, ... Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Bandyopádhyáy, Háránchandra, ... Presidency College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Aghornáth, ... Ditto

Gold medals to the value of Rs. 100 *each, awarded at the L. C. E. Examination.*

Sen, Dinanáth,	...	1861	Cal. C. E. College.
Majumdár, Rámratán,	...	1862	Ditto

Graduates.

ARTS.

Honors in Arts.

1865.

In Sanskrit.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
Mukhopádhyáy, Nilámvar, Sanskrit College.	...	...

In Hebrew.

Blochmann, H.	...	...

In History.

...	Sandel, Manilál, Dov. Coll.	...
...	Sing, Chandranáráyan, Presy. Coll.	...
..	Mitra, Mahendralál, Ditto	...

In Mental and Moral Science.

...	...	Som, Jaygovinda, Cal. F. C. Inst.

In Mathematics.

Bandyopádhyáy, Gurudás, Presy. Coll.	Dás, Lakshmináráyan, Presy. Coll.	Mallik, Atulchandra, Presy. Coll.

In Natural and Physical Science.

Ráy, Prasannachandra, Presy. Coll.	...	...

1866.

In English.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
Ghosh, Rásvihárí, Presy. Coll.	...	Mukhopádhyáy, Kapáliprasanna, Presidency College.

In History.

Basu, Chandranáth, Presy Coll.	Bandyopádhyáy, Sasibhushan, Presy. Coll. Chandra, Jogeswar, Presy. Coll.	De, Benimádhav, Presy. Coll.

In Mental and Moral Science.

Bandyopádhyáy, Kalícharan, Calcutta F. C. Inst.	Ghosh, Govinchandra, Presy. Coll. Mukhopádhyáy, Niváranchandra, do.	Chattopádhyáy, Umákanta, Presy. College.

In Mathematics.

...	Bhattacharyya, Dwárikánáth, Teacher.	...

In Natural and Physical Science.

Gupta, Kalipada, Medical College.	...	...

1867.

In English.

Mukhopádhyáy, Ásutosh, Presy. Coll.	...	...

In Sanskrit.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
Mukhopádhyáy, Nilmani, Sanskrit Coll.	Mukhopádhyáy, Nrisinhachandra, Sanskrit College.	...

In History.

Chakravarti, Giríndramohan, Presy. College.	Sarkár Kisarílál, Presy Coll.	Háldár, Rámchandra, Presy. Coll.
...	Basu, Karunádás, ditto.	Sen, Prasanakumár, ditto.
...	...	Ráy, Kálíprasanna, ditto.
...	...	Mukhopádhyáy, Bechárám, ditto.
	...	Bhattácháryya, Tárinikánta, ditto.

In Mental and Moral Science.

Mukhopádhyáy, Rájkrishna, Presy. College.	Ghosh, Dhankrishna, Cal. F. C. Inst.	Sen, Kásikánta, Presy. Coll.
	Sil, Jadavchandra, Presy. Coll.	...

In Mathematics.

De, Gaurisankar, Presy. Coll.	Biswás, Piyárimohan, Dacca Coll.	Ghosh, Harichaítanya, Dacca Coll.

1868.

In English.

...	Bandyopádhyáy, Saratchandra, Presy. College.	Basu, Jogendranáth. Presy. Coll.

In Sanskrit.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
...	...	Chattopádhyáy, Harikrishna, Sanskrit College.

In History.

...	Mukhopádhyáy, Gopálchandra, Presidency College.	Bandyopádhyáy, Táráprasanna, Presidency College.
...	Amír Áli, Hooghly College.	...

In Mathematics.

Basu, Ánandamohan, Presy. Coll.	...	Mitra, Rámcharan, Presy. College.
...	...	Ráychaudhuri, Matilál, ditto.

In Mental and Moral Science.

Datta, Benimádhav, Presy. Coll.	De, Krishnadás, Cal. Free Ch. Instn.	Basu, Trailokyanáth, Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
...	...	Chattopádhyáy, Napharchandra, Hooghly College.

1869.

In English.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
...	Sen, Krishnavihári, Presy. Coll.	...
...	Chaudhuri, Jogendranáth, ditto.	...
...	Sen, Jaykrishna, ditto.	...
...	Datta, Mahendranáth, ditto.	...

In History.

..	Ghosh, Kshetrachandra, Presy. Coll.	...
...	Bhanja, Kálidás, ditto.	

In Mathematics.

...	Ráy, Chandrakumár, Presy. Coll.	Chattopádhyáy, Mathuránáth, Dacca College.
..	...	Dás, Baikunthanáth, ditto
...	...	Basák, Jagatdurlabh, Presy. Coll.

In Mental and Moral Science.

Datta, Jagatvandu, Presy. Coll.	Dev, Upendrachandra, Presy. Coll.	Sáhá, Gopálchandra, Presy. Coll.
...	Bandyopádhyáy, Kailáschandra, Patna College.	Bhattácharyya, Haranáth, General Assembly's Instn.

1870.

In English.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
...	Mitra, Kártikchandra, Presy. Coll.	Mallik, Akhilcharan, Presy. Coll.
...	Bandyopádhyáy, Sivnáth, ditto.	Datta, Bhavánicharan, ditto.
...	Mitra, Sáradácharan, ditto.	...

In History.

...	Sarkár, Sasibhushan, Kish. Coll.	Majumdár, Upendranáráyan, Presy. College.
...	Chattopádhyáy, Srigopál, ditto.	Set, Rájendranáth, ditto.
...	Basu, Trailokhyánáth, Presy. Coll.	...
...	Mukhopádhyáy, Hariprasanna, Kish. Coll.	...
...	Chakravarti, Gopálchandra, Cathedral Miss. Coll.	...

In Mathematics.

...	...	Misra, Lakshmisankar, Q. C. Ben.

In Mental and Moral Science.

...	Basu, Mahitchandra, Presy. Coll.	Ghosh, Rájendranáth, Presy. Coll.
...	Dás, Lálmohan, ditto.	Mitra, Mahendrachandra.
...	Basu, Rajaninath, ditto.	...

In Physical Science.

E. Younan, St. Xávier's College.	...	...

1871.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Sirischandra Chaudhuri,	...	Presidency College.
Upendranáth Basu,	...	Ditto
Chandramohan Majumdár,	...	Ditto
Nilratna Bandyopádhyáy,	...	Hooghly College.
Binadvihári Bandyopádhyáy.	...	Presidency College.
Bálkrishna Acháryya,	...	Queen's College, Benares.

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

Umácharan Mukhopádhyáy,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Kánáilál Mukhopádhyáy,	...	Presidency College.
Sureschandra Ghosh,	...	Ditto
Priyanáth Chattopádhyáy,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Jánakináth Datta,	...	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Golápchandra Sarkár,	...	Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Khirodnáth Sinha,	...	Sanskrit College.

ARABIC.

CLASS II.

Ali Reza Khan,	...	Agra College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Jasadánandan Parámánik,	...	Kishnaghur College.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Párvaticharan Másánta,	...	Presidency College.
Jogeschandra Chattopádháy,	...	Kishnaghur College.

CLASS III.

Priyanáth Datta,	...	Cathedral Mission College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Bipinkrishna Basu, ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

Bámácharan Ráy, ... Presidency College.
Bipinvihári Mukhopádhyáy, ... Ditto

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Girijábhushan Mukhopádhyáy, ... Presidency College.
Akshaykumár Basu, ... Ditto

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

Devendranáth Ghosh, ... Presidency College.
Rádhánáth Ráy, ... Ditto

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS III.

Jogendranáth Bhattácháryya, ... Presidency College.

M. A.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopádhyáy, Avinaschandra,	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Gangádhar,	...	1871	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
„ P. N.,	...	1868	Doveton College.
„ Rámlál,	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Syámácharan,	...	1871	Patna College.
Basu, Basantakumár,	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	1863	Ditto
Bhattácháryya, Ádityarám,	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	1869	Presidency College.
Chakravarti, Táránáth,	...	1869	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Bireswar,	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Hemchandra,	...	1867	Teacher.
„ Pratulchandra,	...	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra,	...	1870	Presidency College.

Datta, Bharatchandra,	...	1871	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Kailáschandra,	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
De, Nandalál,	...	1871	Hooghly College.
Gui, Sivchandra,	...	1867	Teacher.
Láhá, Jagavandhu,	...	1870	Dacca College.
Lorimer, George,	...	1870	Teacher.
Mitra, Bireswar,	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanáth,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Upendranath,	...	1863	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Avináschandra,	...	1871	Ditto
„ Biháriláł,	...	1870	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Jogneswar,	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Navinkrishna,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Navinkrishna,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Piyárimohan,	...	1865	Ditto
Nág, Sambhuchandra,	...	1866	Dacca College.
Nandi, Ramánáth,	..	1863	Presidency College.
Pal, Bholánáth,	...	1867	Teacher.
Sányál, Umeschandra,	...	1870	Queen's Coll. Benares.
Sen, Akhilchandra,	...	1866	Dacca College.
„ Guruprasád,	...	1864	Presidency College.
Twidale, G. A.,	...	1867	Doveton College.

B. A.

Abdool, Bari,	...	1870	Cathedral Mission Coll.
Ácháryya, Bálkrishna,	...	1870	Queen's Coll. Benares.
Ádya, Ásutosh, B. L,	...	1868	Hooghly College.
Ahmed, Hamid-ud-din,	...	1868	Teacher.
Ahmed,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Amir Ali, B. L.	...	1867	Hooghly College.
Atmárám,	...	1865	Agra College.
Bágchi, Durgánáth, B. L.	...	1865	Berhampore College.
„ Harischandra, B. L.	...	1867	Teacher.
„ Hiralál,	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Inst.
Bandyopádhyáy, Avinásch. (No. 1) B. L.		1866	Presidency College.
„ Avinásch. (No. 2) B. L.		1866	Ditto
„ Bámácharan, B. L.	...	1862	Ditto

Bandyopádhyáy,	Bhairavchandra, B. L.	1862	Presideny College.
„	Bhuvanmohan, ...	1870	Ditto
„	Binadvihári, ...	1870	Ditto
„	Chandranáth, ...	1870	Teacher.
„	Gopálchandra (No. 2),	1870	Kishnaghur College.
„	Gopináth, B. L., ...	1861	Presidency College.
„	Gurudás, B. L., ...	1864	Ditto
„	Haricharan, B. L., ...	1864	Cal. Free Church Inst.
„	Hemchandra, B. L.,...	1859	Presidency College.
„	Indranáth, B. L. ...	1869	Cathedral Mission Coll.
„	Jádavchandra, B. L. ...	1868	Medical College.
„	Jagatchandra, B. L.,...	1869	Presidency College.
„	Kailáschandra, B. L.,	1867	Ditto
„	Kailaschandra, B. L.,	1868	Patna College.
„	Kálicharan, B. L. ...	1865	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Karunámay, B. L. ...	1867	Presidency College.
„	Mahendranáth, B. L. .	1868	Ditto
„	Navinchandra, B. L., .	1869	Patna College.
„	Nilmádhav, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
„	Nilratna, ...	1870	Hooghly College.
„	P. N., B. L ...	1870	Doveton College.
„	Pánchkari, ...	1869	Teacher.
„	Paresnáth, B. L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
„	Pramadácharan, B. L.	1867	Ditto
„	Pramathanáth, B. L. .	1866	Ditto
„	Priyanáth, B. L. ...	1868	Kishnaghur College.
„	Purnchandra, ...	1867	Queen's Coll. Benares.
„	Rámlál, B. L. ...	1864	Presideucy College.
„	Rámmohan, ...	1868	Queen's Coll. Benares.
„	Revatichandra, B. L.	1870	Dacca College.
„	S. N. ...	1868	Doveton College.
„	Saratchandra, B. L., .	1867	Presidency College.
„	Sasibhushan, B. L., ...	1865	Ditto
„	Sasibhushan, ...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Satyadayál, B. L., ...	1866	Presidency College.
„	Siddheswar, ...	1868	Hooghly College.
„	Sivchandra, B. L., ...	1868	Patna College.

Bandyopádhyay, Sivnáth,	1869	Presidency College.
„ Syámácharan,	1870	Patna College.
„ Tárápada, B. L.	1868	Kishnaghur College.
„ Táráprasanna, B. L.,	1867	Presidency College.
Bardan, Mohinimohan, B. L.,	1865	Dacca College.
Baruá, Ánandarám,	1869	Presidency College.
Basák, Govindachandra, B. L.,	1867	Dacca College.
„ Jagatdurlabh, B. L.,	1868	Presidency College.
„ Rádhánáth,	1861	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Rahinikumár,	1864	Dacca College.
Basu, Akshaykumár,	1870	Ditto
„ Amarnáth, B. L.,	1863	Presidency College.
„ Amvikácharan, B. L.,	1862	Ditto
„ Ánandamohan,	1867	Ditto
„ Bihárilál, B. L.,	1868	Ditto
„ Bijaykrishna, B. L.,	1870	Patna College.
„ Bipinkrishna, B. L.,	1870	Presidency College.
„ Bipinvihári,	1870	Hooghly College.
„ Birajáprasád, B. L.,	1867	Presidency College.
„ Chandranáth, B. L.	1865	Ditto
„ Dakhinaprasád, B. L.,	1863	Ditto
„ Devendralal, B. L.,	1863	Ditto
„ Devendranáráyan,	1860	Ditto
„ Dinanáth, B. L.,	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Durgákumár,	1868	Teacher.
„ Durgarám,	1870	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra,	1870	Ditto
„ Gopálchandra, B. L.,	1865	Ditto
„ Harivallabh, B. L.,	1869	Ditto
„ Jadunáth,	1858	Ditto
„ Jagadischandra,	1870	Ditto
„ Jogendranáth, (No. 2) B. L.,	1867	Ditto
„ Jogendranáth, B. L.,	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Kálikumár, B. L.,	1869	Berhampore College.
„ Karunádás, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kshetramohan,	1860	Civil Eng. College.
„ Kshetramohan, B. L.	1868	Presidency College.

Basu, Kunjavihári, B. L.,	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Mahendranáth, B. L.,	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Mahitchandra,	1869	Presidency College.
„ Mathuránáth, B. L.,	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Navinchandra, B. L.,	1869	Cathedral Mission Coll.
„ Nepálchandra, B. L.,	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Nimáichandra, B. L.,	1868	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumár, B. L.	1861	Ditto
„ Prasannakumár,	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Rajaninath,	1869	Dacca College.
„ Rajendrakumár, B. L.,	1866	Presidency College.
„ Rákhálchandra, B. L.,	1866	Ditto
„ Rameschandra, B. L.,	1863	Ditto
„ Rámeswar,	1866	Ditto
„ Rámkamal,	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L.,	1865	Dacca College.
„ Sasibhushan, (No. 1)	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Sitalnáth,	1867	Presidency College.
„ Syámkisar, B. L.,	1868	Dacca College.
„ Trailokyanáth,	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Trailokyanáth, B. L.,	1869	Presidency College.
„ Udaychandra, B. L.,	1868	Ditto
„ Upendranáth,	1870	Ditto
Bhanja, Kálidás, B. L.,	1868	Ditto
Bhar, Trailokyanáth, B. L.,	1866	Ditto
Bháranprasád,	1868	Delhi College.
Bhatta, Napharchandra, B. L.,	1865	Presidency College.
Bhattácháryya, Ádityarám,	1869	Queen's Coll. Benares.
„ Dwárikánáth, B. L.,	1865	Presidency College.
„ Dwárikánáth, B. L.,	1869	Patna College.
„ Haranáth, B. L.,	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Jadunáth, B. L.,	1867	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jivánanda,	1870	Sanskrit College.
„ Krishnakamal,	1860	Ditto
„ Mahendranáth, B. L.,	1866	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranáth,	1870	Ditto
„ Tárinikánta, B. L.,	1866	Ditto

Bhumik, Krishnachaitanya, B L., ...	1866	Presidency College.
Bisi, Kesavnáth, B. L., ...	1866	Ditto
Biswás, Piyárimohan, ...	1866	Dacca College.
„ Rudrakánta, B. L., ...	1865	Presidency College.
Blochmann, H., ...	1865	Professor, Doveton Coll.
„ T., ...	1869	Presidency College.
Brito, Christopher, ...	1861	Queen's Coll. Colombo.
Chakravarti, Girindramohan, B. L.,...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra, B. L., ...	1864	Ditto
„ Gopálchandra, B. L., ...	1869	Cathedral Mission Coll.
„ Harachandra, ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Haricharan, B. L., ...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Harimohan, B. L., ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Isánchandra, B. L., ...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Iswarchandra, B. L., ...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Ságarchandra, ...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Syámácharan, B. L., ...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Syámámohan, B. L., ...	1869	Teacher.
„ Túránáth, B. L., ...	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Chánd, Ságar, ...	1864	Agra College.
Chandra, Brajendranáth, B. L., ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Jogneswarchandra, B. L.,...	1865	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Aghornáth, B. L., ...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Akshaykumár, ...	1870	Patna College.
„ Amarendranáth, B. L.,	1867	Presidency College.
„ Amritalál, B. L., ..	1861	Ditto
„ Anukul, ...	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Atulchandra, ...	1870	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Avináschandra, ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Baukimchandra, B. L.,	1858	Ditto
„ Bhagawánchandra, B.L.,	1866	Teacher.
„ Bipradás, B. L., ...	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Bireswár, B. L., ...	1869	Sanskrit College.
„ Girischandra, B. L.,...	1865	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Girischandra, B. L., ...	1867	Ditto
„ Harikrishna, B. L., ...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Hemchandra, B. L., ...	1865	Teacher.

Chattopádhyáy, Jadunáth, B. L.,	...	1860	Presidency College.
,, Jogeschandra,	...	1870	Kishnaghur College.
,, Kálidhan, B. L.,	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Kálináth,	...	1867	Dacca College.
,, Káliprasanna, B. L.,	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Kisarimohan, B. L.,	...	1865	Doveton College.
,, Krishnachandra, B. L.,		1864	Presidency College.
,, Mahimchandra,	...	1867	Dacca College.
,, Mathuránáth,	...	1868	Ditto
,, Napharchandra,	...	1867	Hooghly College.
,, Pitámvar, B. L.,	...	1868	Ditto
,, Pratápchandra, B. L.,		1859	Presidency College.
,, Pratulchandra, B. L.,		1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Priyanáth,	...	1870	Ditto
,, Rajaníináth,	...	1862	Teacher.
,, Sáradáprásád,	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Sasibhushan,	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Sivchandra, B. L.,	...	1864	Ditto
,, Srigopál, B. L.,	...	1869	Kishnaghur College.
,, Syámácharan,	...	1866	Medical College.
,, Táráprasád,	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Umákánta, B. L.,	...	1865	Ditto
,, Umeschandra,	...	1869	Hooghly College.
Chandhuri, Akshaychandra,	..	1870	Presidency College.
,, Binadvihári, B. L.,	...	1868	Ditto
,, Girischandra, B. L.,	...	1863	Ditto
,, Jogendranath, B. L.,	...	1868	Ditto
,, Kálikrishna,	...	1868	Ditto
,, Kálimohan,	...	1869	Ditto
,, Narendranáth, B. L.,	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Rajanikánta,	...	1870	Dacca College
,, Sirischandra,	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Umeschandra,	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Chhedilál,	...	1870	Bareilly College.
Dácm, Mohámad,	...	1865	Presidency College.
Dán, Parmeswar,	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Dás, Baikunthanáth, B. L.,	...	1868	Dacca College.

Das, Brajendramohan,	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Chandrakumár, B. L.,	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Dámudar,	...	1866	St. John's College, Agra.
„ Dinanáth, B. L.,	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Gorácháná, B. L.,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Govindachandra, B. L.,	...	1868	Dacca College.
„ Hariprasád, B. L.,	..	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Harischandra Dás, B. L.,	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Hemnáth, B. L.,	...	1870	Cathedral Mission Coll.
„ Iswarchandra, B. L.,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Jadunáth, B. L.,	...	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Jagatchandra, B L.,	...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Kálikumár.	...	1868	Ditto
„ Krishnachandra Dás. B. L.,	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Lakshminárayan, B. L.,	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Lálmohan,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Madhusudan,	...	1870	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowp.
„ Nilmani, B. L.,	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Párvaticharan, B L.,	...	1867	Teacher.
„ Sarvánanda, B. L.,	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Táráprasanna, B. L.,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Thákur,	...	1868	Lahore Mission School.
Datta, Akshaychandra, B. L.,	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Baidyanáth,	...	1870	Cathedral Mission Coll.
„ Baláichánd, B. L.,	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Bonimádhav, B. L.,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Bharatchandra,	...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Bhavánicharan, B. L.,	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Bhavánicharan, B. L.,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Bipinvihári, B. L.,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Bipinvihári,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Chárúchandra, B. L.,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Durgádás,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Harisankar,	...	1868	Ex. St. Hooghly Coll.
„ Jagatvandhu, B. L.,	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Jánakináth,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Kailáschandra,	...	1870	Sanskrit College.

Datta, Kálikádás, B. L.,	...	1860	Presidency College.
„ Lálgopál, B. L.,	...	1859	Ditto
„ Mahendranáth, B. L.,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Priyanáth,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Priyanáth, B. L.,	...	1870	Cathedral Mission Col.
„ Rámgopál, B. L.,	...	1868	Berhampore College.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L.,	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Syámlál,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Táraknáth, B. L.,	...	1860	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanáth, B. L.,	...	1869	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Umácharan, B. L.,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Umeschandra,	...	1867	Teacher.
D'Cruz, L. W.,	...	1865	Doveton College.
De, Amritalál, B. L.,	...	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Benimádhav,	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Dhankrishna,	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Dulálchandra, B. L.,	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Gaurisankar, B. L.,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Govindachandra,	...	1870	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Jádavchandra, B. L.,	...	1860	Presidency College.
„ Krishnadás, B. L.,	...	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Krishnakisar,	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Matilál,	...	1864	Medical College.
„ Nandalál,	...	1870	Hooghly College.
„ Navinchandra, B. L.,	...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Rájmohan, B. L.,	...	1867	Dacca College.
„ Sambhuchandra, B. L.,	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Sivchandra, B. L.,	...	1866	Presidency College.
Dev, Mádhavchandra,	...	1865	Queen's College, Ben.
„ Upendrachandra, B. L.,	...	1868	Presidency College.
Dhar, Dinanáth, B. L.,	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Kalináth, B. L.,	...	1866	Dacca College.
„ Nilmani,	...	1866	Teacher.
„ Syámchánd, B. L.,	...	1867	Hooghly College.
Evans, R. W.,	...	1861	Bishop's College
Fazlalkudir,	...	1869	Presidency College.

Forbes, A. H.,	...	1864	Doveton College.
Gangopádhyay, Binadvihári,	...	1868	Kishnaghur College.
Jagavandhu, B. L.,	...	1867	Presidency College.
Kisarimohan,	...	1869	Ditto
Navinchandra, B. L.,	.	1850	Ditto
Rámchandra,	...	1869	Teacher.
Ravichandra, B. L.,	...	1863	Presidency College.
Syámácharan,	...	1860	Ditto
Ghosh, Agharnáth, B. L.,	...	1862	Ditto
Amvikácharan, B. L.,	...	1869	Genl Assembly's Instn.
Anantarám, B. L.,	...	1863	Presidency College.
Atalvihári, B. L.,	...	1868	Ditto
Avináschandra,	...	1863	Ditto
Bechárám,	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Bhuvanmohan,	...	1870	Kishnaghur College.
Chandrakumár,	...	1870	Ditto
Chandramohan,	...	1865	Medical College.
Devendrachandra, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
Devendranáth,	...	1870	Ditto
Dhankrishna, B. L.	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Durgánáráyan,	..	1869	Ditto
Govindachandra, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
Govindachandra, B. L.	...	1869	Ditto
Harichaitanya,	...	1866	Dacca College.
Jaygopál, B. L.	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Káiláschandra,	...	1870	Teacher.
Kshetrachandra, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
Mahimchandra, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto
Nandalál, B. L.	...	1869	Hooghly College.
Prasannakumár,	...	1870	Kishnaghur College.
Pratápchandra,	...	1865	Presidency College.
Priyanáth,	...	1869	Ditto
Ráicharan,	...	1869	Hooghly College.
Rájendranáth,	...	1869	Presidency College.
Rámrup,	...	1868	Queen's Coll. Benares.
Rásvihári, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
Sirischandra,	...	1859	Ditto
Sureschandra,	...	1870	Ditto

Ghosh, Tárinicharan, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
Tárinicharan,	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Tárinikumár,	...	1866	Presidency College.
Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1868	Patna College.
Ghoshál, Gopálchandra, B. L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
Goswámi, Heravalál, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto
Jádavchandra,	...	1868	Ditto
Guha, Brajendrakumár,	...	1870	Dacca College.
Piyárilál, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
Piyárimohan, B. L.	...	1869	Dacca College.
Guin, Sivchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Teacher.
Gupta, Gopálchandra, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
Jagadiswar, B. L.	...	1870	Kishnaghur College.
Kálipada,	...	1865	Medical College.
Rádháraman,	...	1868	Presidency College.
Rájendralál,	...	1870	Hooghly College.
Rámgati, B. L.	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Háldár, Brajalál, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
Mahimchandra,	...	1863	Presidency College.
Matilál, B. L.	...	1868	Teacher.
Rámchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
Syámlál, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto
Harris, T.	...	1866	Agra College.
Hosen, Sáed,	...	1867	Presidency College.
Islám, Sirájal,	...	1867	Dacca College.
Jordár, Mahimchandra, B. L.	...	1867	Berhampore College.
Khán, Mahámmed Ali Reza,	...	1870	Agra College.
Ramdurllabh, B. L.	..	1868	Teacher.
Kishenlál,	...	1870	Bareilly College.
Láhá, Jagatvandhu,	...	1868	Dacca College.
Láhiri, Purnachandra,	...	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Láhuri, Rameschandra, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
Lethbridge, W. M.	...	1859	Bishop's College.
Lewis, George,	...	1868	Lahore Mission School.
Lorimer, G. A.	...	1869	Teacher.
Maitra, Harivallabh,	...	1868	Ditto
Radhágovinda, B. L.	...	1859	Presidency College.
Syámácharan,	...	1870	Ditto

Majumdár, Bimaláchárán,	...	1869	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Chandramohan,	...	1870	Presidency College.
Jagatdurllabh, B. L.	...	1865	Teacher.
Kailáschandra, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
Kedárnáth,	...	1862	Ditto
Pratápchandra, B. L.	..	1867	Ditto
Rámratan,	...	1861	Cal. C. E. College.
Syámácharan, B. L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
Upendranáráyan,	...	1869	Ditto
Mal, Sanjhi,	...	1868	Lahore College.
Mallik, Akhilcharan, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
Atulcharan, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto
Balarám, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto
Bihárilál, B. L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
Premchánd,	...	1865	Presidency College.
Srikánta, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto
Upendrachandra, B. L.	...	1865	Ditto
Másánta, Párvaticharán,	...	1870	Ditto
Mendies, H. E., B. L.	...	1866	Doveton College.
Misra, Lakshmisankár,	...	1869	Queen's Coll. Benares.
Mitra, Avináschandra, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
Benimádhav,	...	1864	Ditto
Binadvihári, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto
Bireswar,	...	1861	Ditto
Dwárikánáth, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
Girischandra, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto
Gopállál,	...	1870	Teacher.
Jadunáth, B. L.	...	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Jogeschandra, B. L.	...	1869	Ditto
Kálikumár,	...	1869	Teacher.
Kártikchandra,	...	1869	Presidency College.
Madanmohan,	...	1870	Ditto
Mahendrachandra, B. L.	...	1869	Hooghly College.
Mahendralál, B. L.	...	1864	Presidency College.
Mahendranáth, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
Mahendranáth, B. L.	...	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Manmohan,	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Narsingchandra, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.

Mitra, Prasannakumár,	...	1869	Kishnaghur College.
Prasannavadan,	...	1865	Queens' Coll. Benares.
Priyanáth,	...	1869	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
Purnachandra,	...	1868	Ditto
Purnachandra,	...	1870	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
Purnachandra,	...	1866	Teacher.
Rádhikácharan, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
Rajaninath B. L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
Rámcharan, B. L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
Rameschandra, B. L.	...	1860	Ditto
Sáradácharan,	...	1870	Ditto
Syámácharan,	...	1870	Kishnaghur College.
Tárávilás, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
Trailokyanáth, (No. 1) B. L.	.	1863	Ditto
Trailokyanáth, (No. 2) B. L.		1863	Ditto
Upendrachandra, B. L.	..	1870	Teacher.
Upendranáth, B. L.	...	1861	Presidency College.
Upendranáth, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto
Mahámed Wájed, B. L.	...	1869	Teacher.
Mukhopádhyáy, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
Avináschandra,	...	1870	Ditto
Bechárám, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
Bhavánicharan,	...	1870	Teacher.
Bihárilál, B. L.	...	1869	Genl. Assem. Instn.
Bipinvihári,	...	1870	Kishnaghur College.
Bipradás,	...	1868	Ditto
Dinanáth,	...	1863	Teacher.
Durgádás, B. L.	...	1870	Ditto
Gangáprasád,	...	1861	Presidency College.
Girijábhushan,	...	1870	Ditto
Girischandra, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
Gopálchandra(No1)B.L.		1867	Ditto
Gopálchandra,	...	1868	Ditto
Gopállál, B. L.	...	1869	Ditto
Gopimohan, B. L.	...	1868	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
Haragovinda, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
Hariprasanna,	...	1869	Kishnaghur College.
Jadunáth, B. L.	...	1861	Presidency College.

Mukhopádhyáy, Jadunáth, B. L. ...	1867	Kishnaghur College.
Jagneswar, B. L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
Jánakináth, B. L. ...	1865	Ditto
Kailáschandra, B. L....	1863	Ditto
Káliprasanna, B. L....	1863	Ditto
Kánáilál, B. L. ...	1864	Ditto
Kánáilál, ...	1870	Ditto
Kapáliprasanna, B. L.	1865	Ditto
Krishnamohan, B. L.	1862	Ditto
Kshetraprasád, B. L.	1862	Ditto
Navinkisar, B. L. ...	1863	Ditto
Navinkrishna, B. L....	1860	Ditto
Nilámvar, B. L. ...	1864	Ditto
Nilmani, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto
Niváranchandra, B. L.	1865	Ditto
Nrisinghachandra, B.L.	1866	Ditto
Piyarimohan, B. L., ...	1862	Ditto
Rájkrishna, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto
Rájmohan, B. L. ...	1862	Ditto
Rámdhan, ...	1870	L. M. S. Instn. Bhwn.
Rámlál, B. L. ...	1859	Presidency College.
Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1863	Ditto
Sitánáth, B. L. ...	1867	Teacher.
Srikrishna, B. L. ...	1869	Ditto
Táráprasanna, B. L., .	1860	Presidency College.
Umácharan, ...	1870	Queen's Coll. Benares.
Umákáli, ...	1870	Presidency College.
Nág, Jagatvandhu, ...	1870	Dacca College.
Kunjavihári, B. L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
Mahendranath, ...	1870	Cathedral Mission Coll.
Sambhuchandra, B. L. ...	1865	Dacca College.
Sivchandra, ...	1869	Teacher.
Nandakisar, ...	1870	Delhi College.
Nandan, Hemchandra, B. L. ...	1867	Teacher.
Nandi, Ramanáth, B. L. ...	1861	Presidency College.
Obed-ul Rahman, B. L. ...	1868	Berhampore College.
Páin, Chandrakanta, ...	1869	Kishnaghur College.

Pal, Amritalál, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
Baikunthanath, B. L.	...	1861	Ditto
Benimádháv,	...	1866	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
Bholánáth,	...	1859	Presidency College.
Kártikchandra, B. L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
Srináth, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto
Pálit, Tárakináth, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
Panre, Jánakináth,	...	1867	Berhampore College.
Parel, Bhuvanmohan,	...	1865	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
Páthak, Rámratan, B. L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
Phillips, A. S.	...	1863	Teacher.
Pramánik, Jasadánandan,	...	1870	Kishnaghur College.
Ratanchánd,	...	1868	Agra College.
Ráy, Akshaykumár,	...	1865	Presidency College.
Baikunthanáth,	...	1867	Dacca College.
Bámácharan,	...	1870	Presidency College.
Báránasi, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
Benimadhav, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
Bholánáth,	...	1867	Queen's Coll. Benares.
Chandrakumár,	...	1867	Teacher.
Chandrakumar,	...	1868	General Assem. Instn.
Dhaneschandra,	...	1866	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
Dineschandra, B. L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
Harálál,	...	1862	Ditto
Harinráyan, B. L.	...	1864	Teacher.
Káliprasanna, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
Kesavchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
Kisarimohan, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto
Krishnanáth, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
Mádhavchandra, B. L.	...	1862	Cal. C. E. College.
Madhusudan,	...	1864	Presidency College.
Mahendranáth, B. L.	...	1870	Cathedral Mission Coll.
Nagendranáth,	...	1869	Berhampore College.
Nilmádhav, B. L.	...	1869	Patna College.
Párvaticharan,	...	1862	Teacher.
Piyárilál, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
Prasannacharan, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto

Ráy, Prasannakumár, B. L.	...	1867	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
Rádhánáth,	...	1870	Presidency College.
Rájchandra, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto
Sudhansubhusan, B. L.	...	1868	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
Syámchánd, B. L.	...	1870	Teacher.
Ráychaudhuri, Kshetramohan, B. L.,		1866	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
Matilál, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
Sáhá, Gopálchandra,	...	1868	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
Saháy, Jadunáth,	...	1870	Patna College.
Raghuvansa, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
Sámanta, Nilmádhav, B. L.	...	1866	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
Sandel, M. L., B. L.	...	1864	Doveton College.
Sányál, Chandrasekhar,	...	1866	Queen's Coll. Benares.
Ramlál, B. L.,	...	1869	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
Umeshchandra,	...	1866	Queen's Coll. Benares.
Sarkár, Akshaychandra,	...	1867	Hooghly College.
Golápchandra,	...	1870	Sanskrit College.
Káliprasanna,	...	1866	Presidency College.
Kedárnáth,	...	1869	Cathedral Mission Coll.
Kisarilál, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
Krishnachandra, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
Matilál, B. L.	..	1862	Ditto
Pareschandra, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
Sasibhusan,	...	1869	Kishnaghur College.
Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1861	Presidency College.
Umeschandra,	...	1859	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
Sarvádhikári, Rájkumár,	...	1864	Presidency College.
Sen, Akhilchandra, B. L.	...	1864	Dacca College.
Ánandagopal,	...	1868	Teacher.
Baikunthanáth, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
Baradágovinda, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto
Bhuvanmohan,	...	1870	Dacca College.
Chandramohan, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
Dinanáth,	...	1865	Ditto
Dinavandhu,	...	1868	Teacher.
Guruprasád, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
Jaykrishna,	...	1863	Ditto

Sen, Kamalákanta, B. L.	...	1868	Prisidency College.
Kamalákánta,	...	1868	Teacher.
Kásikánta, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
Krishnavihári,	...	1868	Ditto
Lálgopál,	...	1870	Kishnaghur College.
Navinchandra,	...	1868	Genl. Assem Instn.
Prasannakumár, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
Rádhákrishna, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto
Rájkisan, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
Sáradáprasád, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto
Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
Sasibhushan,	...	1867	Dacca College.
Satyakinkar, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
Set, Rájendranáth, B. L.	...	1869	Ditto
Sherman, S. T.	...	1870	St. John's College, Agra.
Shionáth,	...	1870	Delhi College.
Sil, Brajendrakumár, B. L.	..	1862	Presidency College.
Govindachandra, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto
Jádavchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
Kánáilál,	...	1865	Ditto
Mahendralál, B. L.	...	1862	Ditto
Simmons, W. J.	...	1864	Doveton College.
Sing, Bhupsen, B. L.	...	1869	Presideny College.
Budsen, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto
Chandranáráyan,	...	1864	Ditto
Jaygopál, B. L.	...	1867	Cal. Free. Ch. Instn.
Ramáprasanna, B. L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
Suryyanáráyan, B. L.	...	1860	Ditto
Sinha, Khiradnáth,	...	1870	Sanscrit College.
Madhusudan,	...	1870	Berhampore College.
Som, Baradáprasanna, B. L.	...	1866	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
Brajavihári, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto
Devendralál, B. L.	...	1867	Hooghly College.
Jaygovinda, B. L.	...	1860	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
Srirám,	...	1869	Delhi College.
Talápátra, Rámjádav,	...	1868	Berhampore College.
Thomson, J. B.	...	1869	Bishop's College.

Tiery, F. T. H.	...	1862	Doveton College.
„ E. R. T.	...	1868	Ditto
Twidale, G. A. B. L.	...	1865	Ditto
Younan, E., B. L.	...	1869	St. Xavier's College.
„ J., B. L.	..	1868	Presidency College.
Yusoof Mohammad, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto

1871.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Isánchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Hukamchánd,	...	Delhi College.
Bhattácháryya, Jogendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Sankarlál,	...	Agra College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Sasibhushan,	...	Presidency College.
Chakravarti, Rámgopal,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Gangásaran,	...	Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Baldeoprasád,	...	Agra College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Gangadhár,	...	Cal. Free Church Institution.
Jogendranáth,	...	Sanskrit College.
Kántichandra,	...	Teacher.
Basák, Govindachandra,	...	Dacca College.
Basu, Basantakumár,	...	Presidency College.
Bhattácháryyá, Rádhákisan,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Sivnáth,	...	Sanskrit College.
Chakravarti, Chandramohan,	...	Patna College.
Chattopádhyáy, Nrityagopál,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
Chaudhuri, Gnánchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Aparnácharan,	...	Ditto
Baishnavcharan,	...	Ditto
Baláichánd,	..	Ditto
Isánchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Ghosh, Avináschandra, (No. 2)	...	Presidency College.
Birájkrishna,	...	Ditto
Jogendranáth,	...	Ditto

Gupta, Kunjavihári,	...	Presidency College.
Hariharnáth,	...	Patna College.
Khán, Rámgopál,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Majumdár, Anandanáth,	...	Cal. Free Church Institution.
Mitra, Bhagavaticharan,	...	Patna College.
Haricharan,	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Chandrabhushan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Priyanáth,	...	Presidency College.
Nág, Bámácharan,	...	Ditto
Pandit, Jwálánáth,	...	Ditto
Sányál, Mahendranáth,	...	Ditto
Sarkár, Jagatchandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Surendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Sarvádhikári, Amritakumár,	...	Sanskrit College.
Sen, Akshaykumár,	...	Hooghly College.
Kánáilál,	...	Presidency College.
Krishnakumár,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopádhyáy, Gopálchandra,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Barát, Chaitanyprasád,	...	Patna College.
Basu, Baidyanáth,	...	Krishnaghur College.
Prataypchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Bhattácháryya, Gnánchandra,	...	Ditto
Chakravarti, Akhilchandra,	...	Ditto
Mahendranáth,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Syámaldás,	...	Patna College.
Chaudhuri, Apurvakrishna,	...	Presidency College.
Chattopádhyáy, Jitendranáth,	...	Hooghly College.
Kedárnáth,	...	Teacher.
Cones, G. A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
D'Cruz, J. A.	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Dás, Bhairavchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Rámeswar,	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Narasinha,	...	Ditto
Surendrakrishna,	...	Ditto

De, Bhavánisankar,	...	Presidency College.
Jogeschandra,	...	Ditto
Dhar, Ásutosh,	...	Ditto
Ghosh, Amritalál,	...	Ditto
Atulkrishna,	...	Ditto
Gopálchandra,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore
Iswarchandra,	...	Dacca College.
Rajanikánta,	...	Ditto
Rámsákhá,	...	Sanskrit College.
Gupta, Mahánanda,	...	Hooghly College.
Mallik, Jogendrachandra,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Mitra, Nolinináth,	...	Hooghly College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Ádyanáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Govindadev,	...	Hooghly College.
Jogendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Kshetramohan,	...	Ditto
Pánjá, Nrisinhamurári,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Ráy, Devendranáth,	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Ráychauduri, Jádavkrishna,	...	Presidency College.
Rostan, J. B.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sányál, Jogendranáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Sarkár, Jogeschandra,	...	Presidency College.
Táraknáth,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sen, Trailokyanáth,	...	Hooghly College.
Sukul, Bhadranáth,	...	Krishnaghur College.

MAHARAJA VIZIANAGRAM'S SCHOLARSHIP OF RS. 50 PER MONTH TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR, AWARDED AT THE B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Chakravarti, Girindramohan,	...	1866	Presidency College.
Basu, Anandamohan,	...	1867	Ditto
Datta, Jagatvandu,	...	1868	Ditto
Mitra, Kártikchandra,	...	1869	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Girijábhushan,	...	1870	Ditto
Basu, Ishanchandra,	...	1871	Ditto

ISHAN'S SCHOLARSHIP OF RS. 50 PER MONTH, TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR; AWARDED AT THE B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mitra, Kártikchandra,	...	1869	Presidency College.
Sáradácharan,	...	1870	Ditto
Basu, Ishanchandra,	...	1871	Ditto

Under-Graduates.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1869.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Ráy, Rajaninath,	...	Presidency College.
Háldár, Sáradákántá,	...	Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy, Biháriláll,	...	Ditto
Da ı, Srináth,	...	Ditto
Do, Brajendranáth,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Mitra, Biswambhar,	...	Presidency College.
Kar, Girischandra,	...	Ditto
Ráychaudhuri, Khiradchandra,	...	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Haridás,	...	Ditto
Sen, Batakrishna,	...	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Agharnáth,	...	Ditto
Datta, Sasibhushan,	...	Dacca College.
Dás, Bipinvihári,	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Kesavkumár,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Chattopádhyáy, Sajanikánta,	...	Ditto
Sányál, Harishchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyáy, Biháriláll,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Basu, Manmathkumár,	...	Ditto
Basák, Rasamay,	...	Dacca College.
Dás, Lachman,	...	Delhi College.
Nandi, Ramanchandra,	...	Patna College.
Ráy, Sáradáprasanna,	...	Kishnaghur College
Madangopál,	...	Delhi College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ádya, Ambikácharan,	...	Presidency College.
Atmárám,	...	Lahore College.
Bágchi, Annadáprásad,	...	Berhampore College.
Bandyopádhyáy Lálgopál,	...	Presidency College.
Sirischandra,	...	Ditto
Umeschandra,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
Basu, Paresnáth,	...	Presidency College.
Priyanáth,	...	Teacher.
Bhattácháryya, Náráyanchandra,	...	Serampore College.
Biháriláł,	...	Bareilly College.
Biháriláł,	...	Lahore College.
Chakravarti, Bidubhushan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Chattopádhyáy, Bishnuchandra,	...	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Sasibhushan,	...	Hooghly College.
Currie, F.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dás, Girischandra,	...	Hooghly College.
Datta, Bhaváni,	...	Bareilly College.
Gopálchandra,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
De, Devendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Deefholts, R.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Ghosh, Rádháraman,	...	Dacca College.
Tulsidás,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
Umeschandra,	...	Hooghly College.
Ghoshál, Tárápada,	...	Presidency College.
Guha, Anáthvandhu,	...	Ditto
Aswinikumár,	..	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Tárakchandra,	...	Dacca College.
Gupta, Chandranáráyan,	...	Patna College.
Hatten, J. J.	...	Doveton College.
Jwáláprasad,	...	Delhi College.
Kirpásankar,	...	Agra College.
Kumár, Purnachandra.	...	Presidency College.
McMillan, Charles R.	...	St. Paul's Schl. Darjeeling.
Madak, Mákhanlal,	...	Hooghly College.

Maitra, Rámdás,	...	Presidency College.
Majumdár, Rámdurllabh,	...	Dacca College.
Mallik, Mahendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Bhuvanmohan,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
Bihárilál,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Bipinvihári,	...	Hooghly College.
Jogendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Baradácharan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Bholánáth,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
Bhutnáth,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Chandrasikhar,	...	Ditto
Girindranáth,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Harakáli,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Jadunáth,	...	Berhampore College.
Kálidás,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Kálináth,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Kálipada,	...	Presidency College.
Sáradáprasád,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
Saratchandra,	..	Patna College.
Sasibhushan,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Thákurdás,	...	Presidency College.
Nundy, Alfred,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Pál, Jadunáth,	...	Presidency College.
Pálchaudhuri, Surendranáth,	...	Ditto
Patranavis, Bánesswar,	...	Dacca College.
Ráy, Durgásundar,	...	Ditto
Golápchandra,	...	Berhampore College.
Kálipada,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Navinchandra,	...	Ditto
Parmeswar,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Pulinvihári,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Purnachandrá,	...	Krishnaghur College.
Purnachandra,	...	Dacca College.
Syámáprasanna,	...	Krishnaghur College.
Udaychandra,	...	Dacca College.
Ráychaudhuri, Durgákánta,	...	Presidency College.
Rothwell, J. M. G.	...	Bishop's College.

Sarkár, Baikanthachandra.	...	Dacca College.
Sen, Amvikácharan,	...	Ditto
Durgácharan,	...	Presidency College.
Jogneswar,	...	Ditto
Máheschandra,	...	Hooghly College.
Tárácharan,	...	Presidency College.
Sil, Kánái Lal,	...	Ditto
Prákrishna,	...	Ditto
Sinha, Matilál,	...	Ditto
Syámjus,	...	Delhi College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ahmed, Támiz-ud-din,	...	Hooghly College.
Bágchi, Baradágovinda,	...	Berhampore College.
Bándyopádhyáy, Aghornáth,	...	Presidency College.
Báránasi,	...	Krishnaghur College.
Kshetramohan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Navinchandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Rasikmohan,	...	Dacca College.
Banerjee, D. N.	...	Doveton College.
Basák, Sasibhushan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Basu, Atulchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Avináschandra,	...	Ditto
Baradáprasád,	...	Ditto
Bholánáth,	...	Ditto
Jádavchandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Lálmohan,	...	Dacca College.
Rasikchandra,	...	L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
Rásvihári,	...	Dacca College.
Bhagatsing,	...	Teacher.
Bháttacháryya, Bámácharan,	...	Presidency College.
Biswás, Bidhubhushan,	...	Krishnaghur College.
Chattopádhyáy, Ganeschandra,	...	Teacher.
Kunjavihári,	...	L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
Nilkánta,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.

Chaudhuri, Avdul Javar,	...	Hooghly College.
Jaharilál,	...	Berhampore College.
Dás, Bhagavánchandra,	...	Dacca College.
Khiradchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Purnachandra,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
Datta, Amvikácharan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Avináschandra,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
Brajamohan,	...	Ditto
Brindávanchandra,	...	Hooghly College.
Jánakináth,	...	Dacca College.
Kshetranáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Pránkrishna,	...	Hooghly College.
Rasiklál,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
De, Lálvihári,	...	Presidency College.
Dev, Bhutnáth,	...	Patna College.
Gopendrakrishna,	...	Presidency College.
Fakhr-ul-din,	...	Joy Narain's Coll. Benares.
Gangúprasád,	...	Ajmere College.
Gangopádhyáy, Apurvakumár,	...	Presidency College.
Bhuvanmohan,	...	Berhampore College.
Dharanidhar,	...	Hooghly College.
Ghatak, Jánakináth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Ghosh, Chandranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Háránkrishna,	...	Ditto.
Jádumani,	...	Cuttack High School.
Jadunáth,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
Mahimchandra,	...	Dacca College.
Sasibhushan,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
Upendrachandra,	...	Presidency College.
Ghoshál, Dinanáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Gomez, D.	...	Bishop's College.
Gupta, Párvatisankar,	...	Presidency College.
Rájnáráyan,	...	Patna College.
Háldár, Kisarilál,	...	Hooghly College.
Harris, W. A.	...	Lahore College.
Karmakár Brindávanchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Koar, Rájendralál,	...	Cathedral Mission College.

Kundu, Nandalál,	...	Presidency College.
Lál, Kunjavihári,	...	Delhi College.
Mitra, Kedáreswar,	...	Berhampore College.
Majumdár, Govindanáth,	...	Ditto
Kailáschandra,	...	Presidency College.
Mahendrachandra,	...	Dacca College.
Mallik, Lakshminárayan,	...	Cathedral Mission Coll.
Látulál,	...	Presidency College.
Mandal, Pránkrishna,	...	Ditto
Mitra, Hirálál,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Purnachandra,	...	Ditto
Sasibhushan,	...	Presidency College.
Sasibhushan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Srináth,	...	Presidency College.
Moses, C. O.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Akshaykumár,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Avináschandra,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
Dwárikánáth,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Kántichandra,	...	Presidency College.
Kedárnáth,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
Mahendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Piyárilál,	...	Ditto
Pramadánáth,	...	Hooghly College.
Rámchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Umeschandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Upendrachandra,	...	Dacca College.
Náhá, Anangamohan,	...	Ditto
Nandi, Bechárám,	..	Hooghly College.
Náth, Navinchandra,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
Niogi, Rajanikánta,	...	Dacca College.
Pál, Abhaycharan,	...	Presidency College.
Bihárilál,	...	Ditto
Kánáilál,	...	Dacca College.
Bakshit, Govindakisár,	...	Ditto
Ráy, Basanta,	...	Bareilly College.
Dineschandar,	...	Dacca College.
Hemchandra,	...	Kishnaghur College.

Ráy, Jagatchandra,	...	Berhampore College.
Satyacharan,	...	Sanskrit College.
Suryyakánta,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Syámádás,	...	Berhampore College.
Ráychaudhuri, Brajendrakumár,	...	Presidency College.
Rebello, P. J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sáhá, Jánakináth,	...	Hooghly College.
Jánakináth,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sányal, Thákurdás,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Sarkár, Krishnadhan,	...	Serampore College.
Mahendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Umeschandra,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sarmá, Lakshmichandra,	...	Gowhatty High School
Sarvádhikári, Anantakumár,	...	Sanskrit College.
Upendrakumár,	...	Ditto
Sen, Ánandanáth,	...	Presidency College.
Harischandra,	...	Teacher.
Rámchandra,	...	Dacca College.
Ratneswar,	...	Ditto
Síl, Devendranáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Mahendranáth,	...	Teacher.
Sinha, Gokulvihári,	...	Berhampore College.
Navagopál,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
Sur, Hemchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.

1870.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Mukhopádhyáy, Saratchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Bipinvihári,	...	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Bávurám,	...	Ditto
Ghosh, Rádháraman,	...	Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy, Mahendranáth,	...	Ditto
Kedárnáth,	...	Ditto
Rámtáran,	...	Ditto
Rakshit, Brajamohan,	...	Ditto

Mitra, Mahendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Biswás, Ásutosh,	..	Ditto
Basu, Annadáprásád (No. 1),	...	Ditto
Ráy, Ganganáráyan,	...	Ditto
Rudra, Bhagavatchandra,	...	Ditto
Syed, Mazhur Imám,	...	Patna College.
Dhar, Brindávanchandra,	...	Dacca College.
Ráy, Gopálchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Sarkár, Nityagopál,	...	Ditto
Batavyál, Umeschandra,	...	Sanskrit College.
Nág, Baradácharan,	...	Presidency College.
Ráy, Nandakumár,	...	Ditto
Ramdayál,	...	Lahore College.
Sivdayál,	...	Ditto
Basu, Lalitkumár,	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Annadáprasád,	...	Hooghly College.
Ráy, Prasannagopal,	...	Presidency College.
Sivnandan Dyál,	...	Patna College.
Baijnath,	...	Delhi College.
Niogi, Basantakumár,	...	Patna College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abul, Khair,	...	Hooghly College.
Afzal Khan, Mohammed,	...	Lahore College.
Aich, Rádhákánta,	...	Presidency College.
Ali, Sáed,	...	Canning Coll. Lucknow.
Bandyopádhyáy, Gopálchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Gopikrishna,	...	Hooghly College.
Narasinhachandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Nivéranchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Rájendranáth,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
Sirischandra,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Táráds,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Basák, Rámkumár,	...	Dacca College.
Basu, Annadácharan,	..	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Bipinvihári,	..	Christ Ch. School, Cawnpore.

Basu, Bishnupada,	...	Presidency College.
Gopálchandra,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
Kaliprasanna,	...	Dacca College.
Mahendranáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Rájendrachandra,	...	Presidency College.
Saratchandra,	...	Dacca College.
Sivchandra,	...	Delhi College.
Bávumal,	...	Ditto
Bháttácháryya, Aloknáth,	...	Sanskrit College.
Jagatvandhu,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
Prasannakumár,	...	Berhampore College.
Bisenlál,	...	Bareilly College.
Biswás, Pránkrishna,	...	Hooghly College.
Chattopadhyáy, Bipinvihári,	...	Ditto
Gopálchandra,	...	Ditto
Kálikamal,	...	Dacca College.
Párvaticharan,	...	Presidency College.
Srikrishna,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Chaudhuri, Kálidás,	...	Joynarain's College.
Madhusudan,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Manmathnáth,	...	Presidency College.
Srikumár,	...	Ditto
D'Abren, J. H.	...	Patna College.
Dás, Balinárayan,	...	Presidency College.
Bipinvihári,	...	Ditto
Haricharan,	...	Ditto
Kshetramohan,	...	Sanskrit College.
Prankumár,	...	Dacca College.
Rasikchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Suryyanárayan,	...	Ditto
Dátta, Devendranáth,	...	Ditto
Kailáschandra,	...	Dacca College.
De, Nandalál,	...	Presidency College.
Dhiráj Karan,	...	Patna College.
Gangopadhyáy, Benimádhav,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Ghosh, Akshaykumár,	...	Presidency College.
Dinanáth,	...	Hooghly College.
Hárádhan,	...	Serampore College.

Ghosh, Kedárnáth,	...	Presidency College.
Mahimáchandra,	...	Ditto
Sátkari,	...	Serampore College.
Hukamchánd,	...	Lahore College.
Kásináth,	...	Delhi College.
Kripárám,	...	Lahore College.
Kundu, Gopálchandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Láhá, Amarchánd,	...	Dacca College.
Lál Sing,	...	Presidency College.
Lewis, Philip,	...	St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo.
Maitra, Atalvihári,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sasicharan,	...	Berhampore College.
Mallik, Kunjalál,	...	Presidency College.
Mánná, Kailáschandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Mitra, Amritalál,	...	Presidency College.
Girindranáth,	..	Cathedral Mission College.
Gopálchandra,	...	Hooghly College.
Govindachandra,	...	Patna College.
Nivárانchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyáy, Benimádhav,	...	Sanskrit College.
Bidhubhushan,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Gopálchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Haravilás,	...	Dacca College.
Haricharan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Hemchandra,	...	Hooghly College.
Karunásindhu,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Mahendranáth,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowaniporo.
Munsilál,	...	Delhi College.
Páin, Amritalál,	...	Presidency College.
Pál, Hiralál,	...	Hooghly College.
Pandé, Sivdatta,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Pandit, Biswambharnáth,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Pránnáth,	...	Presidency College.
Priyadás,	...	Agra College.
Rafi-uddin Beg, Mirza,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Ráná, Birchánd,	...	Presidency College.
Ráy, Bijaykrishna,	...	Hooghly College.

Ray, Bipinchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Gnanendralál,	..	Kishnaghur College.
Harendránárayan,	...	Dacca College.
Jagdis,	...	Delhi College.
Manmohan,	...	Presidency College.
Sasibhushan,	...	Ditto
Sádirám,	...	Lahore College.
Sahây, Básudev,	...	Agra College.
Sarkár, Sidheswar,	...	Presidency College.
Sarmá, Jagannáth,	...	Gowhatty High School.
Sen, Ásutosh,	...	Presidency College.
Basantakumár,	...	Dacca College.
Girischandra,	...	Presidency College.
Játrámohan,	...	Chittagong High School.
Senoviratni, A. D. A.	...	St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo.
Sinha, Iswarprasád,	...	Presidency College.
Nikunjavihári,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Sáligrám,	...	Patna College.
Thomas, S.	...	St. John's College, Agra.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abbas Ali, Khan,	...	Presidency College.
Ahmed, Nasir,	...	Gowhatty High School.
Vazir,	...	Bareilly College.
Badridás,	...	Ditto
Bágchi, Jogneswar.	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Baksh, Uzir,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Bandyopádhyáy, Bidhubhushan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Harischandra,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Nilratna,	...	Presidency College.
Sasibhushan,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Tárinidás,	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Amvikácharan,	...	Ditto
Annadáprasád, (No. 2),	...	Ditto
Govindachandra,	...	Ditto
Rameschandra,	...	Dacca College.
Syámiál,	...	Presidency College.

Bhattácháryya, Mahendrachandra,	...	Hooghly College.
Nagendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Rámchándra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Chakravarti, Saratchandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Chattopádhyáy, Annadácharan,	...	Ditto
Benimádhav,	...	Presidency College.
Gaganchandra	..	Kishnaghur College.
Gopálchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Kalináth,	...	Dacca College.
Krishnalál,	...	Presidency College
Sasibhushan,	...	Joynarain's College.
Christian, A.	...	Dacca College.
Chunilál,	.	Agra College.
Dás, Banawárilál,	...	Presidency College.
Iswarchandra,	...	Calcutta Free Chuch Instn.
Jagatmohan,	...	Dacca College.
Kálirám,	...	Gowhatty High School
Purusottam,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Rámkánta,	...	Gowhatty High School
Sarátchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Saratchandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Sivchandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Umeschandra,	...	Patna College.
Datta, Amvikácharan,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Chandranáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn
Daulatrám,	...	Lahore College.
De, Jogendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Elliott, Joseph,	...	Teacher.
Ghosh, Priyanáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Purnachandra,	...	Patna College.
Radhikáprasád,	...	Doveton College.
Tárinicharan,	...	Patna College.
Guha, Káminikumár,	..	Dacca College.
Gupta, Prasannakumár,	...	Ditto
Hossen, Jafar,	...	Agra College.
Jagannáth,	...	Ditto
Jánkiprasád,	...	Bareilly College

Kuch, Navakrishna,	...	Berhampore College.
Láhiri, Mahendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Lál, Giridhári,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Lakshman,	...	Patna College.
Madanmohan,	...	Bareilly College.
Madhudás,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Mandal, Binadvihári,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Misra, Biháriláll,	..	Hooghly College.
Mitra, Bhuvanmohan,	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution
Hemchandra,	...	Hooghly College.
Pramathnáth,	...	Ditto
Mukhopadhyáy, Amvikácharan,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Ásutosh,	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Harilál,	...	Ditto
Kailáschandra,	...	Hooghly College.
Káliprasanna,	...	Ditto
Sitánath,	...	Teacher.
Tejchandra,	...	Patna College.
Nandagopál,	...	Lahore College.
Náth, Kedárnáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Niogi, Sáradáprasád,	...	Ditto
Nisar Hosen, Mirza,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Poromanunda Ráy, Isaac,	...	Serampore College.
Rámprasád,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Ráy, Amritalál,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Girischandra,	...	Hooghly College.
Mahendranáth,	...	Patna College.
Ságarmal,	..	Lahore College.
Sáhá, Ánandachandra,	...	Hooghly College.
Jogendranáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Sahay, Chaturbhuj,	...	Patna College.
Sajivanlál,	...	Ditto
Sányál, Krishnagopál,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Panchánan,	...	Berhampore College.
Sen, Amvikácharan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Chandrakánta,	...	Chittagong High School.
Gaurvallabh,	...	Cathedral Mission College.

Sen, Gopimohan,	...	Cuttack High School.
Umeschandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Sengupta, Kálidás,	...	Hooghly College.
Set, Girischandra,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Som, Lálmohan,	...	Presidency College.
Totaram,	...	Agra College.
Yusufuzzooman, S. M.	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

DUFF SCHOLARS.

1871.

Mukhopádhyáy, Sáratchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Bávurám,	...	Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy, Rájendranáth,	...	Free Church Institution.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1869.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdool Rahim,	...	Canning College, Lucknow
Abul Hosen,	...	Chittagong High School.
Ádya, Biháriláł, (Junior),	...	Hare School.
Badruddin, Háidár,	...	Calcutta Mudressa.
Bandyopadhyáy, Kedárnáth,	...	BerhamporeCollegiateSchool.
Kedárnáth,	...	Sodepore School.
Maheschandra,	...	Howrah School.
Nistáran,	...	Colingah Branch School.
Syámápada,	...	Serampore College.
Tripurácharan,	...	Jonye Training School.
Barál, Mánikchánd,	..	Hindu School.
Basu, Amvikácharan,	...	Seal's Free College.
Brajalál,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Chandrabhushan,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mahinimohan,	...	Hare School.
Pramathanáth,	...	Hindu School.
Syámácharan,	...	Hare School.

Basu, Sáradáprasád,	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Upendrachandra,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhádúri, Durgánáth,	...	Dinagepore School.
Bhattácháryya, Chandrakumár,	...	Ooterparah School.
Jagamohan,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn
Kedárnáth,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Sarveswar,	...	Barrackpore School.
Biswás, Mahendralál,	...	Dinagepore School.
Carey, E.	...	Bishop Cotton's Sch. Simla.
Chail, Rásvihári,	...	Hindu School.
Chakravarti, Ádityachandra,	...	Mymonsing School.
Girischandra,	...	Ditto
Harináth,	...	Bally Seminary.
Champati, Amulyachandra,	...	Hare School.
Chandra, Dinanáth,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Chattopádhyáy, Ádityakumár,	...	Konnugger School.
Benimádhav,	..	Ditto
Bhagavaticharan,	...	Cuttack High School.
Bipracharan,	...	Ditto
Manmathanáth,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Phakirchandra,	...	Hare School.
Srináth,	..	Ditto
Chandhuri, Girischandra,	...	Ditto
Kedárnáth,	...	Beauleah School.
Purnachandra,	...	Konnugger School.
Dalziel, John,	...	Teacher.
Dán, Mahendranáth,	...	Konnugger School.
Dás, Balarám,	...	Cuttack High School.
Bhagaván,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Hemchandra,	...	L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
Heramvanáth,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mádhavchandra,	...	Midnapore School.
Manmohan,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Navinchandra,	...	Chittagong High School.
Dásgupta, Gangácharan,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
Datta, Kunjavihári,	...	Garden Reach Anglo Vern. Sch.
Purnachandra,	...	Chittagong High School.
Ramlál,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.

Dayál, Lálá Sankar,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
De, Amyikácharan,	...	Satgur High School.
Devsankar,	...	Cal. Free Church Instu.
Jugalkisar,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Mákhanlál,	...	Saradaprasad Inst., Chuckdi-
Paresnáth,	...	Burrisal School. [ghee
Rájendralál,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Dhar, Gokulchandra,	...	Ditto
Doyle, C. W.	...	Mussoorie School.
Ernst, J. H.	...	Colombo Academy.
Ezad Baksh,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Fry, J.	...	St. Thos.' College, Colombo.
Gangopádhyáy, Piyárilál,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
Rajaninath,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Rámkumár,	...	Ditto
Ghosh, Apurvakrishna,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Baradáprasád,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
Haridás,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Jaychandra,	...	Noakhally School.
Kálikisar,	...	Pogose School.
Nagendranáth,	...	Hare School.
Phakirchandra,	...	Howrah School.
Rákháldás,	...	Bally Seminary.
Ramáprasanna,	...	Sanskrit College.
Trailokyanáth,	...	Barrackpore School.
Umeschandra,	...	CalcuttaFree Ch. Institution.
Ghosál, Umánáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
Golam, Mohammud,	...	Amritsur School.
Goswámi, Saratchandra,	...	Hare School.
Gulzarimal,	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Gupta, Durgádás,	...	Howrah School.
Navinkrishna,	...	Sanskrit College. [School.
Hájra, Aghorchandra,	...	Garden Reach Anglo Verur
Biswanáth,	...	Bancoorah School.
Hart, G. W.	...	La Martiniere Coll. Calcutta.
Hawkins, Robert,	...	Bishop Cotton's Sch., Simla.
Hirálál,	...	Ajmere Collegiate School.
Hogan, J.	...	Bishop Cotton's School Simla

Horst, W. C.	...	Mussoorie School.
„ W. P.	...	Ditto
Jagannáth,	..	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Khan, Ahmed Hosen,	...	Ditto
Kishan, Sing,	...	Rawal Pindee Mission Schl.
Kundu Avináschandra,	...	Howrah School.
Lah, Oung,	...	Chittagong High School.
Láhiri, Ásutosh,	...	Hindu School.
Jádavchandra,	...	Mymensing School.
Krishnalál,	...	Joynarain s College, Benares
Prasannakumár,	...	Howrah School.
Lál, Gaindun,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Mahammad Said,	...	Calcutta Mudressa.
Máhárájnaráyan,	..	Moradabad School.
Majumdár, Amvikácharan,	...	Burrisál School.
Iswarchandra,	...	Bogra School.
Lalitchandra,	...	Pogose School.
Mallik, Avináschandra,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
Mathuráprasád,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Matilál, Surendranáth,	...	Hindu School.
Mitra, Ánandachandra,	...	Pogose School.
Gopálchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Jaychandra,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Mukhopádhyáy, Ásutosh,	...	Sodepore School.
Avináschandra,	...	Ooterparah School.
Bholánáth,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Binadvihári,	...	Ooterpara School.
Devendranáth,	...	Tallygunge School.
Gopálchandra,	...	Ooterparah School.
Harendranáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
Jogendranáth,	...	Hare School.
Jogendranáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Káliprasanna,	...	Bullagore Aided School.
Karunásindhu,	...	Hindu School.
Kshetramohan,	...	Ditto
Kumadinikánta,	...	Burrisal School.
Kumadnáth,	...	Konnugger School.
Mahendranáth,	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.

Mukhopádhyáy, Matilál,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore
Náráyanchandra,	...	Bulluti School.
Priyanáth,	...	Hindu School.
Sitánáth,	...	Howrah School.
Nánakchánd,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Nandkisor,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
Narasingdás,	...	Rewari School.
Narasinglál,	...	Jeypore Maharaja's College.
Niogi, Trailokyamohan,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Páin, Akshaykumár,	...	Midnapore School.
Páin, Rádharaman,	...	Hare School.
Pal, Akhilnáth,	...	Ooterparah School.
Haridás,	...	Sántipore School.
Nanigopal,	...	Howrah School.
Parámánik, Rámeswar,	...	Berhampore Collegiate Schl.
Percival, H. M.	...	Chittagong High School.
Perroux, C. E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Prasád, Bindeswari,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Prayágnáth,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Rambart, T. A.	...	Teacher.
Rámsarup,	...	Ajmere Collegiate School.
Ráy, Girischandra,	...	Garden Reach A. V School.
Jogeschandra,	...	Mymensing School.
Jogneswar,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
Kedárnáth,	...	Garden Reach A. V. School.
Lálápitám,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Revatiraman,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Sáhá, Sivnáth,	...	Furreedpore School.
Sányál, Paresnáth,	...	Beauleah School.
Sarkár, Madhusudan,	...	Burrisaul School.
Narendranáth,	...	Hare School.
Natavar,	...	Ditto
Sármá, Navinchandra,	...	Sylhet School.
Sen, Jagavandhu,	...	Maldah School.
Rádhánáth,	...	Hindu School.
Rajanikánta,	...	Pogose School.
Táráprasanna,	...	Howrah School.
Sinha, Bhimchandra,	...	Ooterparah School.

Sinha, Harimohan,	..	Kandee School.
Jagavandhu,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Matilál,	...	Rungpore School.
Prayágnáth,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Smith, Henry,	...	St. Xavier's College.
Srirám,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sunkhwah, Ramnáráyan,	...	Dehradhoon Mission School.
Sur, Harimohan,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Syamnáth Pandit,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abduc Camad,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Abdul Ahud,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Fattah,	...	Calcutta Mudressa.
Abel, S.	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Abool Hossein,	...	Patna Normal School
Áchárya, Kálidás,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Ádya, Napharchandra,	...	Hare School.
Ahmed Farrack,	...	Chittagong High School.
Ahmed Nalu,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Alamshah,	...	Gowhatty School.
Ally, Amdad,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's F. Sch.
Subhan,	...	Jullundor Mission School.
Ansted, T. W.	...	La Martiniere College.
Atuivihári,	...	Patna Normal School.
Bágchi, Gopálprasád,	...	Bogra School.
Bálmakund,	...	Lahore Collegiate School.
Bandyopádhyay, Amritalál,	...	Oriental Seminary.
Amritalál,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Asvinikumár,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Bámácharan,	...	Teacher.
Chándmohan,	...	Noral School.
Girischandra,	...	Ilsoba Mondlye Aided School.
Gopállál,	...	Jonye Training School.
Guruprasanna,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Mahádev,	...	Ooterparah School.
Mohinimohan,	...	Banglabazar School.

Bandyopádhyáy, Narendranáth,	...	Tumlook School.
Panchánan,	...	Patna Normal School.
Rájendranáth,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Rájendranáráyan,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School
Rámgopál,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Umeschandra,	...	Bancoorah School.
Barkákuti, Sasidhar,	...	Gowhatty School.
Baruá, Kásináth,	...	Ditto
Mánikchandra,	...	Ditto
Basák, Radhágovinda,	...	Hare School.
Basu, Amritalál,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Banawárilál,	...	Bhagulpore School.
Gangácharan,	...	Khája Abdool Gunny's Free School.
Gopálchandra,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Jagánmohan,	...	Pubna School.
Khudirám,	...	Calcutta Free Ch. Institution.
Mangovinda,	...	Ditto
Pránnáth,	...	Tagoria School.
Pulinvihári,	...	Burdwan Raja's School.
Beg, Aga Mirza,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bháduri, Harimohan,	...	Nizamut School, Moorshedabad.
Hirálál,	...	Jaynarayan's College, Benares.
Bhattácháryya, Bámandev,	...	Intally Institution.
Baradákánta,	...	Sanskrit College.
Bihárilál,	...	Serampore College.
Biswambhar,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chandranáráyan,	..	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Dharanidhar,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Harináth,	...	Serampore College.
Nakuleswar,	...	Sanskrit College.
Purusottam,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Túrádás,	...	Santipore School.
Thákurdás,	..	Queen's Coll. Benares.
Umeschandra,	...	Joynáráyan's College, Benares.
Bhaumik, Bipinchandra,	...	Bramho School, Dacca.
Krishnakumár,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Bholánáth,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
Biswás, Dandadhári,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.

Bíswás, Indranáráyan,	...	Bancoorah School.
Boojhawan Lál,	...	Andool School.
Buddorali, Syud,	...	Patna Normal School.
Chakravarti, Annadáprasád,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bisveswar,	...	Jonye Training School.
Digámvar,	...	Navadwip Sanskrit School.
Digámvar,	...	Pakur School.
Harihar,	..	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Harkisar,	...	Khája Abdool Gunny's F. Sch.
Jádavchandra,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Rajanikánta,	...	Pogose School.
Rámchandra,	...	Furreedpore School.
Saratchandra,	...	Seal's Free College.
Sasibhushan,	...	Jonye Training School.
Srináth,	...	Bauleah School.
Chánd, Ámir,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
Lakshmi,	...	Joypore Maharajah's School.
Chattopádhyáy, Adharnáth,	...	Howrah School.
Aghorchandra,	...	Oriental Seminary,
Aghornáth,	..	Metropolitan Institution.
Annadáprasád,	...	Oriental Seminary.
Chandramohan,	...	Goverdangha School.
Dharmadás,	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
Girischandra,	...	Queen's College, Benares
Jaykrishna,	...	Seal's Free College.
Kedárnáth,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Manmathanáth,	...	General Assembly's Institution
Paresnáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Rámgati,	...	P. Gupinathpore School.
Sasibhushan,	...	Howrah School.
Satyaprasád,	...	Moradpore Training Seminary.
Chaudhuri, Akshaykumár,	...	Joyne Training School.
Bhavatáran,	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Jadunáth,	...	Bhagulpore School.
Correya, A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Corrie, T. P. S.	...	Barielly Collegiate School.
D'Souza, M.	...	St. Xavier's College.
DaCosta, G. M.	...	Bengal Academy.

Darpi, Pitámvar,	...	Bancoorah School.
Dás, Abhaychandra,	...	Burrisal School.
Abhaycharan,	...	Cal. Free Church Institution.
Bhaváni,	...	Lahore Mission School.
Dinanáth,	...	Hindu School.
Gaurchandra,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's F. Sch.
Kálikisar,	...	Private Student.
Kálikumár,	...	Chittagong High School.
Kálináráyan,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Krishnásakhá,	...	Hare School.
Lálvihári,	...	Ditto
Madhuvan,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Murárimohan,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Nilkamal,	...	Chittagong High School.
Nilmádhav,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Prasannachánd,	...	Pogose School.
Prasannakumár,	...	Chittagong High School.
Rámlál,	...	F. Ch Institution, Calcutta.
David, H.	...	Joynarain's College, Benares.
Datta, Asvinikumár,	...	Rungpore School.
Benimádhav,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Bhagavaticharan,	...	Mohanad F. Ch. Mission School.
Kálidás,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Kuschandra,	...	Ditto
Lálvihári,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mahánanda,	...	Pogose School.
Mahendranáth,	...	Khanakul Kish. A. S. School.
Manmohan,	...	Hindu School.
Matilál,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Matilál,	...	Khanakul Kishnaghur A. S.
Nivárancbandra,	...	Noral School. [School.
Rádhácharan,	...	Monghyr School.
Rámnáráyan,	...	Mooradpore Training Seminary.
Rámtárak,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Sátulál,	...	Bogra School.
Srikánta,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Syámácharan,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
De, Dinanáth,	...	Ditto

De, Harimohan,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Jogendranáth,	...	Intally Institution.
Kálikumár,	...	Chittagong High School.
Kásichandra,	...	Pogose School.
Rajkumár,	...	Chittagong High School.
Saratchandra, Dás,	...	Hare School.
Dease, S.	...	Mussoorie School.
Dev, Iswarchandra,	...	Sylhet School.
Dhar, Nitralal,	...	Garden Reach Anglo Vernr. School.
Dindyál,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Dave, Báhádur Sing,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
Nandalál,	...	Saugor High School.
Durgáprasád,	...	Sarun School.
Durgáprasád,	...	Christ Church Sch. Cawnpore.
Edwards, C. N.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Emerson, A. M.	...	Loodiana Mission School.
Faiz-ul-Hossain,	...	Bengal Academy.
Fenwick, H. H.	...	La Martiniere College.
Fuzuloollah,	...	Arrah School.
Gangárám,	...	Christ Ch. Sch., Cawnpore.
Gangopádhyáya, Áditya Chandra,	...	Pogose School.
Ásutosh,	...	Ula School.
Mahimchandra,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Nilkánta,	...	Mymensing School.
Pramathanáth,	...	Ootorpara School.
Praphullachandra,		Bansbaria F. Ch. Mission Sch.
Satyacharan,	...	Agurpara C. M. S. Instn.
Upendranáth,	...	Bora School.
Gantzer, E	...	Serampore College
„ E. C.	...	Ditto
Garvain, T. F.	...	Colombo Academy.
Ghatak, Nandagopál,	...	Mymensing School.
Ghosh, Amirtalál,	...	Seal's Free College.
Amvikácharan,	...	Noral School.
Avináschandra,	...	Pogose School.
Banwárilal,	...	Beerbhoom School.
Basantakumár,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Bhuvanmohan,	...	Hare School.

Ghosh, Churámani,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Devendranath, No. 2,	...	Hindu School.
Devendranath,	...	L. M. S School, Khagra.
Durgácharan,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Gangánáráyan,	...	Oriental Seminary.
Gopálchandra,	...	Chinsurah Free Ch. Institution.
Gopikrishna,	...	L M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Govindachandra,	...	Noral School.
Govindaprasád,	...	Kandee School.
Háránchandra,	...	South Baharoo School.
Jadunáth,	...	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
Jadunáth,	...	Teacher.
Mahendranáth,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Prasannakumár,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Purnachandra,	...	Sáradáprasad'sIn.Chuckdighee.
Rámchandra,	...	Mohanad F. Ch. Mission Sch.
Rámchandra,	...	Bhagulpore School.
Rasiklál,	...	Beerbhoom School.
Saratchandra,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
Sitalácharan,		Cuttack High School.
Surendranáráyan,	...	Kandee School.
Syámácharan,	...	Cuttack High School.
Tinkari,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Ghoshál, Durgápada,	...	Cossipore School.
Gopál, Kishan,	...	Umritsar School.
Gopináth,	...	Joypore Maharajá's College.
Goswámi, Harakumár,	...	Serampore College.
Govindarám,	...	Lahore Collegiate School.
Gregory, J. J.	...	Mozufferpore School.
Gupta, Ásutosh,	...	Beerbhoom School.
Devendranáth,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Háránchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Mahimáchandra Sen,	...	Sodepore School.
Rámchandra,	...	Hindu School.
Hájrá, Goswámidás,	...	Howrah School.
Háldár, Pitámvar,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Hemráj,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
Hossen, Nazar,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

Jaggumal,	...	Lahore Mission school.
Jogneswarprasád,	...	Patna Normal school.
Jwálaprasád,	...	Agra College.
Kar, Manmohan,	...	Beerbhoom school.
Nagendranáth,	...	Howrah school.
Kazi, Sheik Golam Maula,	..	Baraset school.
Kedárnáth,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Kesodayál,	...	Patna Normal school.
Khán, Abdoossalam,	...	Mooradabad school.
Faizullah,	...	Chittagong High school.
Mahomed Abdoollah,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Mirzaporé.
Krishnadás,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Lachmiprasád,	...	Patna Normal school.
Láhiri, Mahendranáth,	...	Cossipore school.
Lál, Ganeshi,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
Ganeshi,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Kánáya,	...	Bareilly College.
Mijáji,	...	Hume's High school, Etawah.
Manahar,	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
Munná,	...	Sehore High school.
Nawrangi,	...	Gya school.
Panná,	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
Parshádi,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Rangi,	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Sankar,	...	Hume's High school, Etawah.
Sardhári,	...	Lahore Collegiate school.
Srikrishna,	...	Patna Normal school.
Syám,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Laville, L. V.	...	Private Student.
Loos, A. B.	...	Colombo Academy.
Mahammed, Haneef,	...	Sarun school.
Mahápátra, Banamali,	...	Cuttack High school.
Maitra, Krishnanáth,	...	Nizamut schl., Moorshedabad.
Pránnáth,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Majumdár, Jadunáth,	...	Pubna school.
Rádháraman,	...	Coomercolly school.
Umánáth,	...	L. M. S. school, Khagra.
Umeschandra,	...	Beerbhoom school.

Mallik, Amulchandra,	...	Hindu school.
Devendranáth,	...	Ditto
Lakshmináráyan,	...	Culna Training school.
Rájendranáth,	...	Sulkea school.
Sridámchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Mandal, Brindávan,	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Mansáram,	...	Jullunder Mission school.
Mátá, Pulinvihári,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Mathurádat,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Maulik, Bihárilál,	...	Pogose school.
Mitra, Amvikácharan,	..	Hare school.
Cháruchandra,	...	Ditto
Chárucharan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Durgácharan,	...	Noral school.
Gopendrachandra,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Hirálál,	...	Noral school.
Jogendrachandra,	...	Berhampore Collegiate school.
Jogeschandra,	...	Ditto
Káliprasanna,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Kshetramohan,	...	South Baharoo school.
Nandalál,	...	Hindu school.
Syámácharan,	...	Noral school.
Moses, S O.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Amvikácháran,	...	Sáradáprasád's In., Chuckdigee.
Ásutosh,	...	Hare school.
Ásutosh,	...	Cossipore school.
Ásutosh,	...	Sanscrit College.
Baradácharan,	...	Deoghur school.
Devendralál,	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Institution.
Devendrachandra,	.	Hazaribag school.
Dharmadás,	...	Bullaghur school.
Gangádináth,	...	Jonye Training school.
Golakchandra,	...	Ajoodhya school.
Gopálchandra,	...	F. Ch. Institution, Calcutta,
Govindachandra,	...	Kishnaghur Anglo Vernr. sch.
Hemchandra,	..	General Assembly's Instn.
Jánakináth,	...	South Baharoo school.
Kálidás,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.

Mukhopádhyáy, Kálidás,	...	Balasore school.
Kálikinkar,	...	Bhastara school.
Krishnadhan,	...	Sibpore school.
Kumadnáth,	...	Mahespore school.
Mahendranáth,	...	South Baharoo school.
Mahimchandra,	...	Hooghly Branch school.
Manmathanáth,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Manmathanáth,	...	South Baharoo school.
Matilál,	...	Ootterpara school.
Panchánan,	...	Navadwipa Sanscrit school.
Pramathanáth,	...	Sanskrit College.
Rájendranáth,	...	Chinsurah Hindu school.
Rámgopal,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school
Rámkrishna,	...	Ula school.
Sitánáth,	...	Berhampore Collegiate school.
Syámácharan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Taráprasanna,	...	Goverdangah School.
Trigunánáth,	...	Hindu school.
Munsi, Kálikisar,	...	Bogra school.
Mutt, Kunjavihári,	...	Santipore school.
Nág, Ádityachandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Hemchandra,	...	Barripore school.
Nákhráy, Ganpat Rao,	...	Saugor High school.
Nandi, Durgadás,	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.
Gangácharan,	...	Teacher.
Hemchandra,	...	Hare school.
Hirálál,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Lalitmohan,	...	Hindu school.
Náráyan, Indra,	...	Canning College, Lucknow
Madhu,	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
Náth, Priyalál,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
Niogi, Dwárikánáth,	...	Intally Institution.
Obidul Akbar,	...	Calcutta Mudressa.
Páin, Sitánáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Pál, Amvikácharan,	...	Hare school.
Binadvihári,	...	Beerbhoom school.
Gaurchandra,	...	Chittagong High school.
Matilál,	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.

Pál, Nivéranchandra,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Rádháraman,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Tulsicharan,	...	Bullagur school.
Pálit, Khiradchandra,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Pánday, Tareschandra,	...	Pakur school.
Pándit, Mahárájkishen,	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
Pátnáyáth, Chaturbhuj,	...	Cuttack High school.
Porel, Chunilál,	...	Free Church Instn. Calcutta
Prámánik, Banamáli,	...	Santipore New school.
Prasád, Badri,	...	Rwari Zillah school.
Hanuman,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Jaggannáth,	...	Hameerpore Zillah school.
Jwálá,	...	Lahore Hindu school.
Mata,	...	Fyzabad school.
Rádhákánta,	...	Patna Normal school.
Raoesudin Mahommed,	...	Bogra school.
Rám, Behárilál,	...	Seal's Free College.
Daya,	...	Diraghazee Khan school.
Rámswarup,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Rámnáráyan,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Rao, Madhusudan,	...	Pooree school.
Rasakvihári,	...	Agra school.
Rusheed-ul-din Hossen Ahmed, Syed,		St. John's College, Agra.
Ráy, Avináschandra,	...	Barrackpore school.
Bhuvendranáth,	...	L M. S. school, Khagra.
Brajanáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Brajendranath,	...	Ditto
Chandrakánta,	...	Kandee school.
Chandranáth,	...	Cossipore school.
Devendralál,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Haraprasád,	...	Seal's Free College.
Haridás,	...	Culna Training school.
Jánakináth,	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Institution.
Kálináth,	...	Hare school.
Kedárnáth,	...	Bauleah school.
Kesavnáth,	...	Bogra school.
Manimohan,	...	Bauleah school.
Matilál,	...	Gya school.

Ráy, Pravodhchandra,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Rámlál,	...	Kuchiakole Rajgram school.
Tárápada,	...	Behala Mission school.
Tárinicharan, (Senior)	...	Kuchiakole Rajgram school.
Tikait,	...	Bareilly College.
Upendranath,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Ráychaudhuri, Hemchandra,	...	Hindu school.
Sáhá, Akshaykumár,	...	Free Church Instn. Calcutta.
Sáhábuddin, Khoja,	...	Goojrat school.
Saháy, Baldeo,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Raghunandan,	...	Patna Normal school.
Sámanta, Ramtáran,	...	Bancoorah school.
Sányál, Akshaykumár,	...	Teacher.
Indubhushan,	...	Coomercolly school.
Kedárnáth,	...	Bauleah school.
Kedárnáth,	...	Berhampore Collegiate school.
Pulinchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Rámbrahma,	...	Berhampore Collegiate school.
Sáran, Raghuvir,	...	Agra Collegiate school.
Sarkár, Baikunthanáth,	...	Kuchiakole Rájgram school.
Jogendranath,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Kedárnáth,	...	Harinavi A. S. school.
Nandalál,	...	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
Pramathanáth,	...	Barripore school.
Purnachandra,	...	Burranagur Hindu school.
Rámdás,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Sarmá, Kamaleswar,	...	Gowhatty school.
Saratchandra,	...	Sylhet school.
Savielle, G.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sen, Ádityachandra,	..	Normal school.
Akhilchandra,	...	Chittagong High school.
Bámandás,	...	Pogose school.
Basantakumár,	...	Ditto
Bhuvanmohan,	...	Mymensing school.
Durgánanda,	...	Pogose school.
Gaganchandra,	...	Mymensing school.
Gostavihári,	...	Santipore New school.
Harináth,	...	Baraset school.

Sen, Jagatchandra,	...	Chittagong High school.
Káliprasanna,	...	Pogose school.
Lakshmichandra,	...	Chittagong High school.
Mahimchandra,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Purnachandra,	...	Maldah school.
Rádhánáth,	...	Burdwan Rájá's school.
Rájkumár,	...	Pogose school.
Set, Brajalál,	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Ratnalál,	...	Oriental Seminary.
Sharp, P.	...	St. Paul's school, Darjeeling.
Shiory, Lachman Rao,	...	Saugor High school.
Sil, Chintámani,	...	Oriental seminary.
Nityakinkar,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Sing, Dipnáráyan,	...	Sarun school.
Gajaráj,	...	Fyzabad school.
Rámvrahma,	...	Noral school.
Sinha, Bihárilál,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Gopeschandra,	...	Kandee school.
Jibrakshan,	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Kánáilál,	...	Monghyr school.
Navinchandra,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Rádhikáprasád,	...	Bancoorah school.
Sitárám,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Som, Háránchandra,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sáradáprasád,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Sujád, Mirja Syed,	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Tálukdár, Gopálchandra,	...	Chatmore school.
Tanner, P.	...	La Martiniere Coll. Calcutta.
Tulsirám,	...	Budaon school.
Van Cuylenburg, F. C.	...	Colombo Academy.
Van Geyzel, C. W.	...	Ditto
Wajid Hussain,	...	Calcutta Mudressa.
Westerhout, A. B.	...	Serampore College.
Zemier, J.	...	Doveton College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdool Furrah, Syed,	...	Private Student.
Abdoolah,	..	Colingah Branch school.
Adhikári, Táráknáth,	...	Bauleah school.
Aligahar,	...	Jullundur Mission school.
Awásthi, Gangásáhi,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bandyopádhyáy, Amvikácharan,	...	Howrah school.
Atulchandra,	...	Jonye Training school.
Bihárilál,	...	Bullagur school.
Cháruchandra,	...	Chinsurah Hindu school.
Gopálchandra,	...	Jagatbullubhpore school.
Jogendranáth,	...	Hooghly Branch school.
Jogendranáth,	...	Patna Normal school.
Jogendranath,	...	Tumlook school.
Kántichandra,	...	Santipore New school.
Narendranáth,	...	Haro school.
Rádhikáprasád,	...	Nizamut school.
Thákurdás,	...	Jumnah school.
Trailokyanáth,	...	Victoria College, Agra.
Bardan, Purnachandra,	...	Pogose school.
Barmá, Phanidhar,	...	Debrooghur school.
Baruá, Govindachandra,	...	Sibsaugor school.
Basák, Mathurmohan,	...	Bangla Bazar school.
Rádhágovindá,	...	Pogose school.
Basu, Hemantakumár,	...	Hindu school.
Kálicharan,	...	Jubbullpore Mission school.
Kedárnáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Mahendralál,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
Manawárilál,	...	Andool school.
Suryyakumár,	...	Jerat school.
Upendranáth,	...	Burdwan Maharaja's school.
Bhagarám,	...	Jullundur Mission school.
Bhattácháryyá, Prasannakumar,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Rádhikácharan,	...	Culna Training school.
Rájendralál,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Rudrakánta,	...	Mymensing school.

Bhattácháryyá, Umákánta,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Chakravarti, Bharatchandra,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
*Harischandra,	...	Rowile Aided school.
Umeschandra,	...	Coomercolly school.
Chánd, Rajanikánta,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chandra, Dinanáth,	...	Hare school.
Chattopádhyáy, Avináschandra,	...	Kishnaghur Anglo Vern. schl.
Brajanáth,	...	Hindu school.
Harináth,	...	P. Gopinathpore school.
Mathuránáth,	...	Bogra school.
Ráicharan,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Ságarnáth,	...	Berhampore Collegiate school.
Umeschandra,	...	Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
Chandhuri, Arjunsing,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Pramathanáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Rádhákrishna,	...	Balasore school.
Srirám,	...	Okersa Sribati school.
Chintárám,	...	Loodiana Mission school.
D'Ravara, Daniel,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Dadar Uddin,	...	Sibsaugor school.
Dáni, Harikrishna,	...	Muttra school.
Dás, Bholánáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Govardhan,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Káliprasanna,	...	Mymensing school.
Mathurá,	...	Lahore Government school.
Rámkumár,	...	Chittagong High school.
Srináráyan,	...	Hindu school.
Datta, Jogneswar,	...	Hare school.
Lakshmináráyan,	...	Ilsoba Mondlye school.
Madanmohan,	...	Khaja Abdool Gunny's F. sch.
Mahendralál,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Nilkánta,	...	Bancoorah school.
Prahládchandra,	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Instn.
Prasannakumár,	...	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
Rámlál,	...	L. M. S. school, Khagra.
Sáradáprasád,	...	Behala Mission school.
Sumeswar,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Dayárám,	...	Lahore Mission school.

De, Aghornáth,	...	Juggutbullubpore school.
Bankavihári,	...	St. Xavier's College.
Bihárilál,	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Hárádhan,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Dev, Nilmani,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Dhar, Saratchandra,	...	Cachar school.
Gangopádhyáy, Binadvihári,	...	Paikpárah school.
Ghosh, Basantakumár,	...	Pogose school.
Bhagavaticharan,	...	Bellore school.
Haridás,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Institution.
Kumadcharan,	...	Midnapore school.
Manmathanáth,	...	Boroe school.
Pramathanáth,	...	Ooterparah school.
Ghosh, Rajanikánta,	...	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
Ghoshál, Purnachandra,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Gopináth,	...	Hume's High school, Etawah.
Goswami, Dharmeswar,	...	Gowhatty school.
Gupta, Kshetranáth,	...	Beerbhoom school.
Jaalam, B. J.	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Jasurám,	...	Dera Ghazee Khan school.
Jugalkisar,	...	Muttra school.
Jwánmal,	...	Umritsur C. M. school.
Kar, Amritalál,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Karmakár, Gáurhari,	...	Pogose school
Kishansaháy,	...	Sarun school.
Kretser, E. H.	...	Colombo Academy.
Kumár, Bihárilál,	...	Bally seminary.
Lál, Bakhtáwár,	...	Hume's High school, Etawah.
Brijomohan,	...	Fyzabad school.
Kándhyá,	...	Christ Church sch. Cawnpore.
Main,	...	Hume's High school, Etawah.
Rám,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Rámchari,	...	Saugor High school.
Sivsaran,	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Mahomed, Shaikhlál,	...	Joynáráyan's College, Benares.
Maitra, Binadmohan,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Institution.
Jadunáth,	...	Berhampore Collegiate school.
Rámlál,	...	Dinagepore school.

Majumdár, Lakshmikánta,	...	Mymensing school.
Mallik, Gopeswar,	...	Hindu school.
Harischandra,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Misar, Beniprasád,	...	Teacher.
Niwaji,	...	Baptist Mission sch. Monghyr.
Mitra, Ásutosh,	...	Haro school.
Jogneswar,	...	Intally Institution.
Rákháldás,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mukhopádhyáy, Aghornáth,	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.
Akshaykumár,	..	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Amiaináth,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Annadáchándra,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Ásutosh,	...	Moradpore Training seminary.
Bholánáth,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Bidhuvadan,	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.
Binadlál,	...	L. M. S. school, Khagrah.
Bipinvihári,	...	Ránaghat school.
Bipinvihári,	...	Ula school.
Durgádás,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Girishchandra,	...	Jonye Training school.
Kálikrishna,	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
Piyárilál,	...	Baraset school.
Rajanikánta,	..	Beerbhoom school.
Táráprasád,	...	Private student.
Nayándás,	...	Peshwar Mission school.
Oheedun, Nubby,	...	Midnapore school.
Pál, Jánakináth,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Pálit, Karunánidhán,	...	Hazaribag school.
Pándyá, Bisveswar,	..	Jaynarayan's College, Benares.
Pradhán, Sambhunáth,	...	Balasore school.
Prasád, Ánand,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Durgá,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Gokul,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Ganes,	...	Agra Collegiate school.
Lata,	...	Christ Church sch. Cawnpore
Rájnáthprasád,	..	Patna Normal school.
Rám, Eád,	...	Gya school.
Ráy, Benimádhav,	...	Saradaprasád's In. Chucdiggy.

Ráy, Durgánáth,	...	Bangla Bazar school.
Govindagopál,	...	Intally Institution.
Harendranáráyán,	...	Pogose school.
Hariballabh,	...	Balasore school.
Jagavahdhu,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Jogendráchandra,	...	Howrah school.
Jogeschandra,	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Institution.
Prasannachandra,	...	Berhampore Collegiate school.
Saratchandra,	...	Private student.
Sasibhushan,	...	Kandee school.
Táriniprasád,	...	Moradpore Training seminary.
Read, G.	...	La Martiniere Coll. Calcutta.
Roberts, J.	...	Umritsur Ch. Mission school.
Rodámal,	...	Umritsur school.
Rout, J. S.	...	Cuttack High school.
Sányál, Hridaynáth,	...	Jaynarayan's College, Benares.
Kunjalál,	...	Beauleah school.
Mádhavchandra,	...	Ditto
Sarkár, Amvikácharan,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Baradáprasád,	...	Berhampore school.
Jagatindra,	..	Bogra school.
Jogneswar,	...	Purulia school.
Krishnachandra,	...	Victoria College, Agra.
Priyanáth,	...	Juggutbullubpore school.
Son, Anandachandra,	...	Pogose school.
Annadáprasád,	...	Noakhally school.
Banámáli,	...	Bishop Wilson's school, Chatra.
Brindávanchandra,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free school.
Durgákripá,	...	Albert's Institution.
Gaurchandra,	...	Intally Institution.
Girischandra,	...	Burdwan Maharaja's school.
Kálikumár,	...	Beauleah school.
Kánáilál,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Krishnachandra,	...	Midnapore school.
Nandalál,	...	Colingah Branch school.
Ramánáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Rámchandra,	...	Gregory's school.

Sen, Rámkríshna,	...	Seal's Free College
Rájkumár,	...	Cuttack High school.
Syámácharan,	...	Queen's College, Benares
Umácharan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Siddick, Ahmad,	...	Chittagong High school.
Sil, Hirálál,	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Institution.
Nilmani,	...	Ditto
Sing, Mohar,	...	Lahore Mission school.
Sinha, Aghornáth,	...	Howrah school.
Rádhásundar	...	Cutwa school.
Sundarmal,	...	Rawul Pindee Mission school.
Suryyabhan,	...	Muttra school.
Swelling, W.	...	Free school.

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FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adkikári, Suryyakumár,	...	Furreedpore school.
Adie, A.	...	La Martiniere Col. Lucknow.
Ali, Juád, Sheikh,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Sajjad, Mír,	...	Ditto
Arratoon, N. G.	...	Armenian Philanthropic Aca[demy.
August, J. A.	...	Bishop's school, Nagpore.
Avetoom, S.	...	La Martiniere College.
Bágchi, Sanatkumár,	...	Howrah school.
Baksh, Dedar,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Baleswar, Prasád,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Bandyopádhyáy, Bidhubhushan	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Kríshnachandra,	.	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Mahendranáth,	...	Cal. Free Church Institution.
Mohinimohan,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Nilratan,	...	Ootorparah school.
Nivaranchandra,	...	Hare school.
Ramánáth,	...	Bancoorah school.
Sukhmay,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Syámlál,	...	Serampore College.
Tinkari,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.

Basák, Madanmohan,	...	Hindu school.
Navinchandra,	...	Ditto
Rámchandra,	...	Ditto
Rásvihári,	...	Ditto
Basu, Binadvihári,	...	Hare school.
Dineschandra,	...	Private Student.
Harimohan,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Jadunáth,	...	Konnugger school.
Kenáram,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Nandakrishna,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Navagopál,	...	Burdwan Maharaja's school.
Rákhálchandra,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Bhattacháryya, Beniprasád,	...	Seetapore school
Bipineswar,	...	Howrah school.
Gurucharan,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Kailáschandra,	...	Digapoteah school.
Káliprasanna,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Biswás, Brajanáth,	...	Mymensing sch[illegible]
Bhuvanmohan,	..	Hindu school.
Campagnac, C.	...	Doveton College.
Chakravarti, Bhutnáth,	...	Konnugger school.
Bihárilál,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school
Chandranáth,	...	Bar[illegible]ripore school.
Harachandra,	...	Mymensing school.
Jogendranáth,	...	Baraset school.
Loknáth,	..	Bauleah school.
Chandra, Gaurmohan,	...	Sanskrit College.
Priyanáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Chattopádhyáy, Bámácharan,	...	Hare school.
Ganapatináth,	...	Monghyr Zillah school.
Hárádhan,	...	Ooterparah school.
Haridás,	...	Hare school.
Matilál,	...	Howrah school.
Nagendranáth,	...	Bullagurh school.
Nityánanda,	...	Burdwan Maharajá's school.
Prabhátchandra,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Sasibhushan,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Srikrishna,	...	Hare school.

Chattopádhyáy, Suryyanáráyan,	..	Bhagulpore school.
Chaudhuri, Bipinvihári,	...	Burdwan Maharaja's school.
Chandranáth,	..	Purneah school.
Jádavchandra,	...	Bauleah school.
Clarke, H. G. C.	...	Mussoorie school.
Cloophas, F.	...	St. Peter's Church Mission schl.
Cones, J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Corrigan, S.	...	La Martiniere Coll., Lucknow.
Cusim, Bazlul,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Dalip Sing,	...	Agra Collegiate school.
Das, Annadáprasád,	...	Sanskrit College.
Apurvakrishna,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Gnánendranáth,	...	Sanskrit College.
Hardie,	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Harikrishna,	...	Puri school.
Kanáilál,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Mahendrachandrá,	...	Pogose school.
Raghunáth,	...	Midnapore school.
Revatimohan,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Datta, Avináschandra,	...	Hare school.
Bhuvanmohan,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Nandalál,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Nityalál,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
Rájendranáth,	...	Hare school.
De, Ásutosh,	...	Ditto
Matilál,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Tulsidás,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
Dhar, Saratchandra,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Dhonsor, Basdevlál,	...	Seetapore school.
Dinanáth,	...	Agra Collegiate school.
Dodsworth, A.	...	Mussoorie school.
Dutt, Siva,	...	Hume's High school, Etawah.
Dyál, Bishnu,	..	Cawnpore Zillah school.
Nandakisar,	...	Ranchee school.
Elias, C. J.	...	Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
Ewing, G.	...	La Martiniere College.
Fazl, Sáed Abul,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Ganesprasád,	...	Ranchee school.

Gangopádhyáy, Mahendrachandra,		L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Sureschandra,	...	Kisnaghur A. V. school.
Ghosh, Ásutosh,	...	Hindu school.
Avináschandra,	...	Konnugger school.
Bihárilál,	...	Hare school.
Jádavchandra,	...	St. Peter's Ch. Mission school.
Jogendranáth,	...	Hindu school.
Ramánáth,	...	Harinavi school.
Syámácharan,	...	Ditto
Goswámi, Jogendranáth,	...	Sanskrit College.
Govindacharan,	...	Bhagulpore school.
Guha, Revatimohan,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Gupta, Mahendranáth,	..	Hare school.
Purnachandra,	...	Mymensing school.
Gya, Prasád,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Healy, H.	...	Mussoorie school.
Hine, C.	...	Bishop Cotton's school, Simla.
Hughes, W.	...	Teacher.
Humfress, G.	...	La Martiniere Coll., Lucknow.
Husan, Sáed,	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Jasi, Mániklál,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Jordan, G.	...	Doveton College.
Kálkáprasád,	...	Hurdui Zilla school.
Kar, Harischandra,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Karmakár, Bhushanchandra,	...	Hare school.
Kaviráj, Sureschandra,	...	Doveton College.
Lachminárayan,	...	Luckimpore school.
Ládhárám,	...	Rawul Pindee Mission school.
Láhiri, Ásutosh,	...	Bauleah school.
Bhavánikánta,	...	Ditto
Lál, Chedá,	...	St. John's College.
Guri,	...	Agra Collegiate school.
Mendi,	...	Nowabgunge school.
Syámsundar,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Syámsundar,	...	Hume's High school, Etawah.
Majumdár, Jogeschandra,	...	Hindu school.
Markus, C. P.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Mallik, Harináth,	...	L M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.

Mallik, Kásiswar,	...	Howrah school.
Matiprasád,	...	Agra Collegiate school.
Misra, Dharanidhar,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Mitra, Abhayácharan,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Abhayácharan,	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Bihárilál,	...	Hindu school.
Haricharan,	...	Hare school.
Jadunáth,	...	St. John's College.
Kshetramohan,	...	Ooterparah school.
Mohanchánd,	...	Hare school.
Upendranáth,	...	Ditto
Moore, F. S.	..	Bishop Cotton's school, Simla.
Mukhopádhyáy, Amarchánd,	...	Konnugger school.
Dwárikánáth,	...	Hindu school.
Jaykrishna,	...	Ditto
Kálidhan,	...	Sanskrit College.
Kumadvandhu,	...	Serampore College.
Rájnáráyan,	...	Ooterparah school.
Rámchandra,	...	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
Rámdás,	...	Hare school.
Sirischandra,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sivnáráyan,	...	Beersingha A S. school.
Mulráj,	...	Lahore Mission school.
Mustaphi, Gurudás,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Nandi, Chandrakumár,	...	South Baharoo school.
Sivchandra,	...	Doveton College.
Nárayanprasád,	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Náth, Amritlál,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Pál, Apurvakrishna,	...	General Assembly's Institution
Banamáli,	...	Calcutta Free Ch. Institution.
Passanah, C.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Paterson, V.	...	La Martiniere Coll. Lucknow.
Prendergast, N. J.	...	Doveton College.
Ráná, Baláichánd,	...	Hare school.
Ráy, Amritalál,	...	Howrah school.
Avináschandra,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Harináth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Jamiat,	...	Hurdui Zilla school.

Ráy, Makundachandra,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Priyanáth,	..	Jessore school.
Satischandra,	...	Mymensing school.
Syámákánta,	...	Ditto
Raynor, A. W.	...	Mussoorie school.
Read, T. R.	...	La Martiniére College.
Ruhman, Azizar,	...	Gowhatty High school.
Ryan, E.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Sadukhan, Khiradáchandra,	...	Hooghly Branch school.
Sahây, Madanmohan,	...	Ranchee school.
Sányál, Umeschandra,	...	Berhampore Collegiate school.
Sarkár, Dharmadás,	...	Howrah school.
Jogendranáth,	...	Hare school.
Nilkanta,	...	Burrisaul school.
Rájendranáráyan,	...	Bauleah school.
Sen, Mahendranáth,	...	Hooghly Branch school.
Matilál,	...	Hare school.
Set, Mihirlál,	...	Howrah school.
Sing, Nehál,	...	Luckimpore school.
Sinha, Amvikácharan,	...	Paikparah school.
Biháriláll,	...	Berhampore Collegiate school.
Makaraddhaj,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Rádhásyám,	...	Beerbhoom school.
Smith, W.	...	La Martiniere College.
Tejkumár,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Tewari, Madhoprasád,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Trikha. Wazirchánd,	...	Umritsur school.
Watson, H.	...	Doveton College.
Willcock, J.	...	Mussoorie school.
William, J. H.	...	La Martiniere College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul, Alim,	...	L. M. S. school, Khagra.
Azir,	...	Joynarain's College.
Hafiz,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Jafar, Mohammed,	...	Nagpore F. C. Institution.

Abdul, Mujíd,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Razaque,	...	Ditto
Wajed,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Abdulla,	...	Joynarain's College.
Abíd, Hosen,	...	Hurdui Zillah school.
Abul, Hosen,	...	Budaon school.
A'charyya, Piyárimohan,	...	Cuttack High school.
Upendranáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Adhikári, Bhimacharan,	...	Tumlook school.
Adítyaprasad,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Ádya, Binadvihári,	...	Hindu school.
Ahmed Khan,	...	Umritsur school.
Mune-ud-din,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Sadr-uddin,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
A'li Baksh,	...	Sarun school.
Baksh,	...	Agra Collegiate school.
Hosen,	...	Fyzabad school.
Amirkhan,	...	Teacher.
Aya Sing,	...	Umritsur Mission school.
Badi, Devichánd,	...	Umritsur school.
Badriprasád,	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
Bágchi, Prassannakumar,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Baksi, Devendranáth,	...	Burdwan Maharaja's school.
Kedárnáth,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Bal, Táranáth,	...	Pogose school.
Bandyopádhyáy, Aghornáth,	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Amritalál,	...	Burrisal school.
Annadáprasád,	...	Hindu school.
Avináschandra,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Bijaykisan,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Binadvihári,	...	Ditto
Brajanáth,	...	Bullagurh school.
Devendranáth,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Gadádhar,	...	Muragacha school.
Gangacharan,	...	Ooterparah school.
Girischandra,	...	Hare school.
Girischandra,	...	Ooterparah school.
Harimohan,	...	Santipore English school (Old)

Bandyopádhyáy,	Harinárayán, ...	Kandee school.
	Haripada, ...	Calcutta Training Institution.
	Hemchandra, ...	Howrah school.
	Isánchandra, ...	Ooterparah school.
	Kántichandra, ...	Bhastarah school.
	Maheschandra, ...	Beerbhoom school.
	Nilkamal, ...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Pánnálál, ...	Hooghly Branch school.
	Patirám, ...	Berhampore Collegiate school.
	Rájendralál, ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Rájendranáth, ..	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
	Rájkrishna, ...	Culna Mission school.
	Sasibhushan, ...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
	Sivkrishna, ...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
	Umácharan, ...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Bansilál,	...	Gya school.
Bardhan, Bangachandra,	...	Furreedpore school.
Basák, Jítendrakrishna,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Syámvandhu,	...	Pogose school.
Basten, N.	...	Lahore Mission school.
Basu, Ádyanáth,	...	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
Aghorlál,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Aswinikumár,	...	Mymensing school.
Bámácharan,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Baradákánta,	...	Purulia school.
Bibhudásankar,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Binadvihári,	...	Moradpore Training seminary.
Brajendrakumár,	...	Baraset school.
Dinanáth,	...	Bagnan A. V. school.
Girischandra,	...	Hooghly Branch school.
Káliprasanna,	...	Pogose school.
Kisarimohan,	...	Seal's Free College.
Krishnachandra,	...	Teacher.
Prassannakumár,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Priyanáth,	...	Sanscrit College.
Purnachandra,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Rájkumár,	...	Hindu school.
Suryynárayán,	...	Bhagulpore school.

Basu, Táraknáth,	...	Cuttack High school.
Umeschandra,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Batavyál, Saratnáth,	...	Khanakul Kishnaghur A. S. sch.
Benisankar, Pándá,	...	Saugor school.
Bhagatrám,	..	Lahore Collegiate school.
Bhagiratprasád,	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Bhairoprasád,	...	Goruckpore Mission school.
Bhar, Girischandra,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Bhattácháryyá, Bánikánta,	...	Mahespore school.
Bihárilál,	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.
Chandidás,	...	Chatmore school.
Harimohan,	...	Santipore English school (Old).
Jadunáth,	...	Pubna school.
Kálikrishna,	...	Sanscrit College.
Káliprasanna,	...	Gya school.
Krishnahari,	...	Sanscrit College.
Kumárchandra,	...	St. Peter's C. M. school.
Mánikchandra,	...	Moradpore Training seminary.
Navagopál,	...	Navadwip A. S. school.
Rámnáth,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sáradáprasád,	...	Andool school.
Sripati,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Bhaumik, Jádavchandra,	...	Pubna school.
Bholánáth,	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Biswás, Gaganchandra,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Loknáth,	...	Cossipore school.
Bramha, Bámandás,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Brittain, W. A.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Byers, E. K.	...	Ditto.
Chakravartí, Áditychandra	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Digvijaychandra,	...	Kandee school.
Durgácharan,	..	Calcutta Training Institution.
Girischandra,	...	Pogose school.
Golakchandra,	...	Gowhatty High school.
Haribhushan,	..	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Krishnachandra,	...	Culna Training school.
Mahendranáth,	...	Barripore school.
Navinchandra,	...	Beerbhoom school.

Chakrvartí,	Rasiklál, ...	Kuchiakole Rajgram school.
	Srináth, ...	Pogose school.
Chánd,	Krishnadás, ...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Chandra,	Jádavkrishna, ...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Charanjit Mal,	...	Church Mission sch. Peshawar.
Chattopádhyáy,	Abhayácharan, ...	Patna Collegiate school.
	Aghornáth, ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Annadáprasád, ...	Howrah school.
	Arunoday, ...	Calcutta Training Institution.
	Bhutnáth, ...	Baraset school.
	Chandrakumár, ..	Hare school.
	Chandrakumár, ...	Nagpore F. C. Institution.
	Dhandiráj, ...	Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.
	Haridás, ...	Patna Collegiate school.
	Iswarchandra, ...	Bancoorah school.
	Jagannáth, ...	Midnapore school.
	Jogendrachandra,	Kandee school.
	Jogendranáth, ...	Howrah school.
	Jogendranáth, ...	Joypore Maharajá's College.
	Kálináth, ...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
	Khiradáchandra,...	Dobrogurh school.
	Khiradáchandra,...	Oriental seminary.
	Khiradánáth, ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Loknáth, ...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
	Sáradáprasád, ...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Mákshanlál, ...	Beerbhoom school.
	Rákháldás, ...	Barripore school.
	Satyacharan, ...	Burranuggur Hindu school.
	Sidheswar, ...	Barrackpore school.
Chaudhuri,	Bidhubhushan, ...	L. M. S. school, Khagra.
	Durgádás, ...	Bancoorah school.
	Harilál De, ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Kángálicharan, ...	Intally Institution.
	Kedárnáth, ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Prasannachandra, ...	Dacca Brahmo school.
	Saratchandra, ...	Furreedpore school.
	Umeschandra, ...	Hindu school.
Chaurangi,	Káliprasanna, ...	Ooterparah school.

Cleghorn, E.	...	Private Student.
Cowasjee, Bomanjee,	...	Bengal Academy.
D'Cruze, J.	...	St. Xavier's school.
„ J. M.	...	Serampore College.
Dálchánd,	...	Budaon school
Dás, Brajnáth,	...	Hindu school.
Brindávanchandra,	...	Private student.
Chaitanyacharan,	...	Sylhet school.
Darpanáráyan,	...	Cuttack High school.
Girischandra,	...	Pubna school.
Haramohan,	...	Noakhally school.
Hariprasád,	...	Balasore school.
Jadunáth,	...	Hooghly Branch school.
Jagannáth,	...	Pogose school.
Jogendrakumár,	...	Oriental seminary.
Kailáschandra,	...	Puri school.
Káliprasanna,	...	Dacca Brahmo school.
Moheschandra,	...	Mymensing school.
Navakumár,	...	Pulwa Magoorah A. V. school.
Párvatináth,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Rádhánáth,	..	Sylhet school.
Siddheswar,	...	Hooghly Branch school.
Sudarsan,	...	Balasore school.
Syámlál,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
Umeschándra,	...	Burrisaul school.
Upendranáth,	...	Midnapore school.
Datt, Náráyan,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Datta, Avináschandra,	...	Midnapore school.
Brindávanchandra,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Gadádhar,	...	Furreedpore school.
Gangádhar,	...	Sanskrit College.
Girischandra,	...	Bancoorah school.
Gostavihári,	...	Midnapore school.
Prasannakumár,	...	Ooterparah school.
Prasannakumár,	...	Pogose school.
Sureschandra,	...	Mirzapore Mission school.
Upendranath,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
David, Ismael,	...	L. M. S. Institution, Mirzapore.

Dayál, Bhrigu,	...	Arrah school.
Siv,	...	Oonao school.
De, Gopálchandra,	...	Hare school.
Harakáli,	..	South Baharoo school.
Harinám,	...	Hindu school.
Hirálál,	...	Juggutbullubpore school.
Jogendralál,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mahendranáth,	...	Boroe school.
Rádhikáprasád,	...	Cutwa school.
Rájchandra,	...	Joynarain's College.
Rájendranáth,	...	Santipore New school.
Suryyakumár,	...	Noakhally school.
Deolia, Giridharilál,	...	Saugor school.
DeSilva, J.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Dhainrám,	...	Delhi Collegiate school
Dhar, Benimádhav,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's school.
Syámlál,	...	Hare school.
Dharam Sing,	..	Goojranwallah Mission school.
Dube, Kásináth,	..	Saugor school.
Rámlál,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Ebadulla,	..	Hurdui Zillah school.
Faizlar Ruhman,	...	Sylhet school.
Fatéh Bahadur,	...	Patna Normal school.
Fox, H.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Gajádharprasád,	...	Patna Normal school.
Ganesa Sing,	...	Moradabad school.
Gangáprasád,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Gangá Sing,	...	Nagpore F. C. Institution.
Gangopádhyáy, Bechárám,	...	Culna Mission school.
Benikánta,	...	Pulwa Magoorah school.
Bipinvihári,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Kálikrishna,	...	Pubna school.
Kálikumár,	...	Sodepore school.
Kshetramohan,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Nirendramohan,	...	Hindu school.
Purnachandra,	...	Ooterpara school.
Gaurisankar,	...	Sarun school.
George, D.	...	Private Student.

Ghamandilál,	...	Allahabad Zillah school.
Ghosh, Abhayácharan,	...	Pogose school.
Aghornáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Batakrishna,	...	Garden Reach A. V. school.
Bhavendrakumár,	...	Hare school.
Bhuvaneswar,	...	Roy Bareilly school.
Brajendrakumár,	...	Barripore school.
Brajendranáth,	...	Cuttack High school,
Chaitanyadás,	...	Calcutta Free Ch. Institution.
Dwarikánáth,	...	Balasore school.
Girischandra,	...	Bhagulpore school.
Gopálchandra,	...	Sibsaugor school.
Gopálgovinda,	...	Khanakul Kishnaghur A. S. sch
Kálikrishna,	...	Mymensing school.
Káminikumár,	...	Pogose school.
Kedárnáth,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Kshetramohan,	...	Dushghurah Aided school.
Lakshmanchandra,	...	Maldah school.
Lalitmohan,	...	Barrackpore school.
Mahánanda,	...	Kandee school.
Mahendralál,	...	Chinsurah Hindu school.
Mahimchandra,	...	Noakhally school.
Makhanlál,	...	Beerbhoom school.
Manmohan,	...	Hindu school.
Matilál,	...	Chinsurah Hindu school.
Matilál,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Nagendranáth,	...	Bora school.
Nandalál,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Náráyanchandra,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Navinchandra,	...	Seal's Free College.
Prasannakumár,	...	Pogose school.
Purnachandra,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sátkarichandra,	...	Seal's Free College.
Syámácharan,	...	Bulluti school.
Umácharan,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
Ghoshál, Káláchand,	...	Ooterparah school.
Rájkumár,	..	Santipore New school.
Gibbons, F.	...	St. Xavier's College.

Golám Rahman,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Golápchandra,	...	Gowhatty High school.
Gopálprasád,	...	Queen's Coll. Benares.
Gopal, Samuel,	...	Nagpore Free Church Instn.
Gopál Sing,	...	Mutra school.
Goswámi, Lálmohan,	..	Santipore English school (Old).
Trailokyanáth,	...	Baulcah school.
Govindarao, Toley, Pandit,	...	Saugor school.
Govinda Sing,	...	Joypore Maharajah's College.
Grenier, J. R.	...	Teacher.
Guha, Prasannachandra	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Purnachandra,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's school.
Gupta, Bishnupada Sen,	...	Sodepore school.
Gopálchandra,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Gupta, Sivchandra,	...	Hare School.
Gurumuk, Sing,	...	Jullunder Mission School.
Gwyther, H. T.	...	La Martiniere College.
Hájárilál,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Hájrá, Dinanáth,	...	Mamjooan School.
Háldár, Harináth,	...	P. Gupinathpore School.
Kántichandra,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Mahendranáth,	...	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
Halfhide, R. H.	...	La Martiniere College.
Hardikar, Básdev,	...	Saugor School.
Harnáráyan,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Harris, N.	...	Victoria College.
Hirálál,	...	Loodianah Mission School.
Hollingbery, R.	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Isriprasád,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Janglilal,	...	Patna Normal School.
Jaymangal, Prasád,	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Jaynáráyan, Pandit,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
Jiráj Sing,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Jordár, Athar Ali,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Savdar Ali,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Joseph, E.	...	Bishop's College.
Jugalkisar,	...	Sarun school.
Jwálásing,	...	Umritsur Mission school.

Káliprasád,	...	Allahabad Zillah school.
Káliyai, Chandrasikhar,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Kamaláprasád,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Kar, Matilál,	...	Horinavi A. S. school.
Nagendranáth,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Rádhágovinda,	...	Hare School.
Karmakár, Bangachandra,	...	Dacca Brahmo school.
Prahládchandra,	...	Calcutta F C. Institution.
Kedárnáth,	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
Khán, Avdur Razaq,	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Abdul Savan,	...	Cuttack High school.
Ináet-ulla,	...	Beerbhoom school.
Khandakár, Govindaráo,	...	Saugor school.
Kiaz-ud-din,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Kotál, Umeschandra,	...	Tumlook school.
Krael, C. S.	...	La Martinere College.
Kumár, Isánchandra,	...	Ajoodhia school.
Kálicharan,	...	Morodpore Training seminary.
Kundu, Khrishnadás,	...	Bograh School.
Kunjvihárilál,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Lachminráyan,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
Lackersteen, P.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Láhiri, Prakáschandra,	...	Berhampore Collegiate school.
Lakshmanprasád, Lálá,	...	Saugor school.
Lawler, O.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Lawrence, G.	...	Teacher.
Lazarus, E. C.	...	Private student.
Lowrie, A. E.	...	Bengal Academy.
McArthy, J.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Madhuprasád,	...	Ajmere Collegiate school.
Mahammad,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
„ Zuhoral Haq,	...	Ditto.
Máhánti, Parikshit,	...	Cuttack High school.
Maitra, Bijaykrishna,	...	L. M. S. school, Khagrah.
Bipinvihári,	...	Beauleah school.
Majumdár, Ánandachandra,	...	Rungpore School.
Bipinchandra,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Durgácharan,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.

Majumdár, Girischandra,	...	Burdwan Moharaja's school.
Hridaynáth,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Rádhácharan,	...	Pubna school.
Saratchandra,	...	Culna Training school.
Malcolm, A.	...	Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
Mallik, Gopálchandra,	...	Howrah school.
Nagendrakumár,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mánakchánd,	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Mandal, Bipinchandra,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Mannilál,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Martindale, W.	...	Doveton College.
Matilál,	...	Hume's High school, Etawah.
Matirám,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Misra, Madanmohan,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Sivgovinda,	..	Lukhimpore school.
Umásankar,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Mitra, Akkari,	...	Mahanad F. C. Mission sch.
Anukulchandra,	...	Sulkea school.
Asutosh,	...	Hare school.
Bámácharan,	..	Beerbhoom school.
Gopálchandra,	...	Seebpore Aided school.
Jádavchandra,	...	Maldah school.
Jagannath,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Jogendranáth,	..	Garden Reach school.
Kailásnáth,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
Kálicharan,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Kandarpasundar,	...	Purulia school.
Mahánanda,	...	Ditto.
Navagopál,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Purnachandra,	...	Hooghly Branch school.
Ramánáth,	...	Bullagurh school.
Sankatácharan,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Sáradáprasád,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Saratchandra,	...	Ranaghat school.
Montry, S.	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Morris, F.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Mukhopádhyáy, Annadáprasád,	...	Moradpore Training Seminary.

Mukhopádhyáy,	Annadáprasád, ...	Bagnaparah school.
	Ásutosh, ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Atulkrishna, ...	Hare school.
	Avináschandra, ...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
	Baradáprasád, ...	Patna Collegiate school.
	Bishnuprasanna, .	Bullagurh school.
	Chandrakumár, ...	Bangla Bazar school.
	Chintámani, ...	Sanscrit College.
	Haricharan, ...	Midnapore school.
	Hemádrináth, ...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
	Hemchandra, ...	Bansbaria F. C. Mission Sch.
	Heramvanáth, ...	Monghyr school.
	Jadunáth, ...	Teacher.
	Jogendranáth, ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Jyotiprasád, ...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
	Kálináth, ...	Burrisaul school.
	Karunánidhan, ...	Seal's Free College.
	Krishnachandra,...	Bhowanipore Institution.
	Krishnachandra,...	Beerbhoom school.
	Kshetramohan, ...	Hare school.
	Kumadáchandra...	Howrah school.
	Nakurchandra, ...	Sarun school.
	Nilalohit, ...	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
	Nityacharan, ...	Hare school.
	Prakáschandra, Sr.	Ooterparah school.
	Prakáschandra, Jr.	Ditto.
	Prasannakumar ...	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
	Purnánanda, ...	Mahanad F. C. Institution.
	Rajanikánta, ...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
	Rájendranáth, ..	Hare school.
	Rájendranáth, ...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
	Rámlál, ...	Allahabad Zillah School.
	Rámtráhi, ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sáradákánta, ...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Sarveswar, ...	Culna Mission school.
	Sasibhushan, ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
	Surathnáth, ...	Beerbhoom school.
	Syámácharan, ...	Burranugger Hindu school.

Mukhopádhyáy, Tárakchandra,	...	Beerbhoom Mission school.
Trailokyanáth,	...	Beerbhoom school.
Munnálál,	...	Fyzabad Zilla school.
Murray, J.	...	Mussoorie school.
Nág, Chandrakánta,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Nái, Meghnáth,	...	Baraset school.
Namey, A. W.	...	Bengal Academy.
Nánakrám,	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
Nandakumár,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Nandalál,	...	Ajmere Collegiate school.
Nandi, Nandagopál,	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Náráyandás,	...	C. M. school, Peshawar.
Narinjandás,	...	Lahore Collegiate school.
Narsingdás,	...	Ajmere Collegiate school.
Nasruddin,	...	Sarun school.
Náthumal,	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Náthurám,	...	Umritsur Mission school.
Niblett, W. C.	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Niogi, Kailásnáth,	...	Berhampore Collegiate school.
Ramánáth,	...	Pogose school.
Nizam-ud-din, Hosen,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Obdadár Rájendranáth,	...	Lukhimpore school.
Ogg, A. W.	...	La Martiniere College.
Pál, Annadáprasád,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Banamáli,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Harischandra,	...	Ooterparah school.
Jogendrachandra,	...	Howrah school.
Kisarimohan,	...	Garden Reach school.
Lakshmináráyan,	...	Beerbhoom school.
Prasannakumár,	...	Gossydoorgapore school.
Prasannakumár,	...	Kalyparah A. V. school.
Pálit, Jogendranáth,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
Palmer, J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Pande, Benimádhav,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Rámantar,	...	L. M. S. Institution, Mirzapore.
Pandit, Chunilál,	...	Burdwan Moharaja's school.
Kedárnáth,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Prránnáth,	...	Delhi Collegiate school.

Pandit, Prasannakumár,	...	L. M. S. school, Khagrah.
Páthak, Annadáprasád,	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Perera, J. L.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Peters, R.	...	Hare school.
Poddár, Khudirám,	...	Coomercolly school.
Prasád, Bhairav,	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Premchánd,	...	Monghyr school.
Rádhálál,	...	Teacher.
Rádhikárám,	...	Gowhatty High school.
Rae, G. P.	...	Allahabad High school.
Ráhá, Bhairavchandra,	...	Kuchiakole Rajgram school.
Krishnagopál,	...	Ditto.
Rahim-ud-din,	...	Colingah Branch school.
Rámchánd,	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
Rámdás,	...	Hume's High school, Etawah.
Rámprasád,	...	Victoria College.
Rámsaranlál,	...	Sarun school.
Rámsing,	...	Umritsur school.
Rámsing,	...	Cawnpore school.
Ráy, Ánandachandra,	...	Hooghly Branch school.
Bijaysankar,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Damari,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Devendranáth,	...	Hazaribag school.
Devipada,	...	Christ Church school, Cawnpore.
Haricharan,	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Káminikumár,	...	Pogose school.
Kuladáprasád,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Lalitchandra,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Lalitmohan,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Nilmádhav,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Niranjan,	...	Furreedpore school.
Nityagopál,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Rámgopál,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Rámlál,	...	Baugla Bazar school.
Sáradákumár,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Siddheswar,	...	Howrah school.
Sirischandra,	...	Pubna school.
Sitánáth,	...	Metropolitan Institution.

Ráy, Sivchandra,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Tárákumár,	...	Pogose school.
Umeschandrá,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Ráychaudhuri, Purnachandra,	...	Garden Reach school.
Rádhánáth,	...	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
Rákhálchandra,	...	Mohespore Aided school.
Safakutullah,	...	Rungpore school.
Sahá, Akshaykumár,	...	Hare school.
Sahay, Bhagwán,	...	Hume's High school, Etawah.
Bhagwán,	...	Allygurh school.
Kuldip,	...	Patna Normal school.
Raghuvar,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Siv,	...	Ditto.
Sankardás,	...	Umritsur school.
Sankarlál,	...	Agra Collegiate school.
Sányál, Basantakumár,	...	Digapoteah school.
Kailáschandra,	...	Maldah school.
Krishnachandra,	...	Beauleah school.
Mathuránáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Raghunandan,	...	Ditto.
Rámendranáth,	...	Beauleah school.
Sasidhar,	...	Berhampore Collegiate school.
Srináth,	...	Ditto.
Sardhárilál,	...	Bhaugulpore school.
Sarjudayál,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sarkár, Bipinvihári,	...	Jenkins' school, Cooch Behar.
Girischandra,	...	Sarun school.
Sasibhushan,	...	Intally Institution.
Sarmá, Umákánta,	...	Debroogurh school.
Seal, Anantakumar,	...	Garden Reach school.
Sen, Ajodhyanáth,	...	Burdwan Moharaja's school.
Akshaykumár,	...	Joynarain's College.
Amvikácharan,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
Apurvakrishna,	...	Hare school.
Bánikánta,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Bhumendrasankar,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
Brindavanchandra,	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Gaganchandra,	...	Pogose school.

Sen, Jadunáth,	..	General Assembly's Institution.
Jadunáth,	...	Burrisaul school.
Jogendrachandra,	...	Hindu school.
Kálikisar,	...	Pogose school.
Kálimohan,	...	Ditto.
Kedárnáth,	...	Hare school.
Phanibhushan,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Pránkrishna,	...	Oriental Seminary.
Prasannakumár,	...	Jessore school.
Prasannakumár,	...	Tagoria school.
Priyanáth,	...	Oriental Seminary.
Purnachandra,	...	Hindu school.
Purnachandra,	...	Pogose school.
Purnachandra,	...	Chittagong High school.
Rameschandra,	...	Albert Institution.
Syámlál,	...	Hooghly Branch school.
Syámácharan, (Senior)	...	Pogose school.
Syámácharan, (Junior)	...	Ditto.
Umeschandra,	...	Hare school.
Umeschandra,	...	Hooghly Branch school.
Set, Haripada,	...	Badla A. V. school.
Sheik, Sáebjan,	...	Burdwan Moharaja's school.
Shamsuddin,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Sinha, Bankavihári,	...	L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
Brajalál,	...	Kandee school.
Chandrasekhar,	...	Seal's Free College.
Girischandra,	...	Hindu school.
Gnánendranáth,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Káliprasanna,	...	Bhastarah school.
Navinkisar,	...	Berhampore Collegiate school.
Sáradáprasád,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Vikramadit,	...	Patna Normal school.
Sivdás,	...	Umritsur Mission school.
Sivdás,	...	Ajmere Collegiate school.
Sivnandanlál,	...	Victoria school, Ghazeepore.
Sivsankarlál,	...	L. M. High school, Benares.
Smith, T. M.	...	La Martiniere College.
Solomons, W. H.	...	Private Student.

Syámdás,	...	Lahore Collegiate school.
Syámlánanda,	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Syámsundar,	...	Barrackpore school.
Syud Mohammud Toki,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Raza Hosen,	...	Ditto.
Tálukdár, Abhayácharan,	...	Dacca Brahmo school.
Ánandamohan,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Tapasi, Harilál,	..	Culna Mission school.
Taslim-ud-din,	...	Rungpore school.
Udaibhan Sing,	...	Goruckpore Mission school.
Uditnáráyan,	...	Sarun school.
Vakil-ud-din,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Wirasingho, A. W. M.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Zahar-ud-din,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul, Ghane,	...	Moradabad school.
Hak,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Rahim,	...	Ajmere College.
Abdulla,	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Áditya, Purnachandra,	...	Oriental Seminary.
Ali, Imdad,	...	Seetapore school.
Woomed,	...	Chinsurah Hindu school.
Amer Uddin Ebenezer,	...	Kangra Mission school.
Asad Ulla, Sheikh,	...	Beerbhoom school.
Azim Ulla,	...	Arrah school.
Baksh, Umar,	...	Jullundur Mission school.
Bakshi, Akshaykumár,	...	Pulwa Magora school.
Bandyopádhyáy, Ásutosh,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Avináschandra,	..	Jonye Training school.
Baidyanáth,	...	Monghyr school.
Banawárilál,	...	Noral school.
Dinanáth,	...	Nagpore F. C. Institution.
Ganeschandra,	...	St. Xavier's College.
Harimohan,	...	Navadwip A. S. school.
Hariprasanna,	...	Ilsoba Mondlye school.
Jogendranáth,	...	Ooterparah school.

Bandyopádhyáy, Kálipada,	...	Jonye Training school.
Káliprasanna,	...	Serampore College.
Mahendranáth,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Paresnáth,	...	Bishop Wilson's school, Chatra.
Párvaticharan,	...	Teacher.
Piyárimohan,	...	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
Saratgopál,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Tárápada,	...	Bagnaparah school.
Táráprasanna,	...	Ranaghat school.
Basák, Rájendramohan,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Basu, Annadácharan,	...	Seal's Free College.
Atulkrishna,	...	Bora school.
Avináschandra,	...	Ditto.
Brajendrakrishna,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Chandrakumár,	...	Chittagong High school.
Gurudás,	...	Jenkins' school, Cooch Behar.
Jadunáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instu.
Mathuránáth,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Navadwipchandra,	...	Burdwan Moharaja's school.
Nilámvar,	...	Canning College Lucknow.
Bataliarám,	...	Lahore Mission school.
Bháduri, Akshaykumár,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Rámjádav,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Bhagavándyál,	...	Sultanpore Zillah school.
Bhattácháryya, Akshaykumár,	...	Jenkin's school, Cooch Behar.
Avináschandra,	...	Patna Normal school.
Bámácharan,	...	Barrackpore school.
Durgásankar,	...	Berhampore Collegiate school.
Rámchandra,	...	Beersingha A. S. school.
Sitárám,	...	Salkea school.
Bhaváni, Bihárilál,	...	Santipore English school (Old).
Bhumik, Tárankrishna,	...	Berhampore Collegiate school.
Bhunyá, Upendranáth,	...	Tumlook school.
Bihárilál,	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
Biswás, Krishnachandra,	...	Chatmore school.
Buchchanlál,	...	Joynáráin's College.
Callaghan, J.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Chakravarti, Benimádhav,	...	Barrackpore school.

Chakravarti, Navinchandra,	...	Bangla Bazar school.
Rámcharan,	...	Midnapore school.
Chandanlál,	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Chandiprasád,	...	Joynáráian's College.
Chhatulál,	...	Goruckpore Mission school.
Chattopádhyáy, Abhaycharan,	...	Mirzapore Mission school.
Akshaychandra,	...	Kuchiakole Rajgram school.
Bholánáth,	...	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
Dhananjay,	...	Ranaghat school.
Kesavlál,	...	Kuchiakole Rajgram school.
Kshetramohan,	...	Konnugger school.
Manmathnáth,	...	Hare school.
Nityagopál,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Panchánan,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Phakirchánd,	...	Badla A. V. school.
Priyanáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Rámchandra,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Rasiklál,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Trigunácharan,	...	South Baharoo school.
Umeschandra,	...	Devgram school.
Chaudhuri, Banawárilál,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Bhuvanmohan,	...	Santipore New school.
Jagatvandhu,	...	Albert Institution.
Damodarprasád,	...	Bhagulpore school.
Das, Bholánáth,	...	Gowhatty High school.
Bijaynáth,	...	Ditto
Bipinvihári,	...	Digapotia school.
Harischandra,	...	Bangla Bazar school.
Káliprasád,	...	Maldah school.
Kártikchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Niradchandra,	...	Jagatbullubpore school.
Raghunáth,	...	Victoria College, Agra.
Rámcharan,	...	Brahmo school, Dacca.
Rasikchandra,	...	Chittagong High school.
Sarvánanda,	...	Sylhet Mission school.
Datta, Bankavihári,	...	Midnapore school.
Dinanáth,	...	Calcutta Training Instn.
Jitnáráyan,	...	Howrah school.

Datta, Jogendrachandra,	...	Burdwan Moharaj'a school.
Kesavchandra,	...	Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
Mánikchandra,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Purnachandra,	...	Burrisal school.
Srináth,	...	Teacher.
Táraknáth,	...	Balgona H. C. A. school.
Do, Bhairavchandra,	...	Chittagong High school.
Jánakináth,	...	Nizamut school, Moorshedabad.
Kálimohan,	...	Cachar school.
Pramathachandra,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Syámácharan,	...	Moradpore Training Seminary.
Dhar, Brajalál,	...	Pakoor school.
Gokulchandra,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
Dinwiddie, J. D.	...	Kamptee school.
Dosar, Jeorakhan,	...	Saugor High school.
Dube, Tárakrám,	..	Pakoor school.
Durgákánta,	...	Gowhatty High school.
Ford, C. J. W.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Gajanphur Hossain,	...	Cuttack High school.
Gangopádhyáy, Bhuvanmohan,	...	Pogose school.
Jogendranáth,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Kedárnáth,	...	Baraset school.
Kedárnáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Nilmani,	...	Hooghly Branch school.
Garvin, H. F.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Ghatak, Káliprasanna,	...	Chinsurah Hindu school.
Ghosh, Aghornáth,	...	Pulwa Magora school.
Akinchan,	...	Kuchiakole Rajgram school.
Bankavihári,	...	Bellore school.
Brajakisar,	...	Berhampore Collegiate school.
Chandrakánta,	...	Hooghly Branch school.
Devendrachandra,	...	Hindu school.
Devendrakumár,	...	Barripore school.
Dwárikanáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Gopináth,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Haripada,	...	Chinsurah Hindu school.
Jogendranáth,	...	Dushghurah Aided school.
Krishnachandra,	...	Moradpore Training Seminary.

Ghosh, Mohinimohan,	...	Burdwan Moharaja's school.
Monimohan,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Raghunáth,	...	Balasore school.
Sitánáth,	...	Burrisal school.
Uddhavchandra,	...	Cawnpore Zilla school.
Ghoshál, Bihárilál,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Sivchandra,	...	Joynarian's College.
Giridharlál,	...	Allygurh school.
Golam Mahommed,	...	Lahore Collegiate school.
Gopichánd,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Gopilál,	...	Patna Normal school.
Goswámi, Nilmádhav,	...	Beerbhoom school.
Nandalál,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Guha, Haricharan,	...	Brahmo school, Dacca.
Jogendranáth,	...	Sylhet Mission school.
Gupta, Benimádhav,	...	Culna Mission school
Bipinchandra,	...	Private Student.
Dwárkánáth Dás,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
Mahendranáth,	...	Burdwan Moharaja's school.
Narendranáth,	...	Howrah school.
Nasirám,	..	Calcutta Tráining Academy.
Rájchandra,	...	Bogra school.
Rasiklál,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Háldár, Kálikumár,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Priyanáth,	...	Jonye Training school.
Harichánd,	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
Hariharnáth,	...	Gya school.
Hui, Nilámvar,	...	Serajgunge school.
Jhandu,	...	Lahore Collegiate school.
Kálisaháy,	...	Patna Normal school.
Kanháilál,	...	Gya school.
Kar, Rasiklál,	...	Calcutta Free Ch. Institution.
Khadim Hossain,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Kripásankar Kháráwál,	...	Saugor High school.
Kulavi, Sitánáth,	...	Boroe school.
Kundu, Devendranáth,	...	Coomercolly school.
Gurudyál,	...	Ditto
Láhá, Ratikánta,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.

Láhiri, Chandranáth,	...	Serampore College.
Kisarimohan,	...	Khaja Abdool Gunny's school.
Madak, Sasibhushan,	...	Hindu school.
Madanmohan,	...	Allahabad Zilla school.
Mafazal Hossain,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Mahammed, Nusrat, Uddin,	...	Private Student.
Unas Ali,	...	Gowhatty High school.
Zahir Uddin,	...	Private Student.
Maitra, Utsavchandra,	...	Bogra school.
Majumdár, Mahendranáth,	..	Bhowanipore Institution.
Prasannakumár,	...	Pogose school.
Mallik, Akshaykumár,	...	Baraset school.
Jogendranáth,	...	Hindu school.
Mandal, Kártikchandra,	...	Beersingha A. S. school.
Mevárám,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Mistri, Aghornath,	...	Serampore College.
Mitra, Amvikácharan,	...	Hindu school.
Basantakumár	...	Coomercolly school.
Bhavánicharan,	...	Hooghly Branch school.
Bhutnáth,	...	Agurpara C. M. S. Institution.
Chandrakumár,	...	Sylhet school.
Dwárikánáth,	...	Barrackpore school.
Gakulchandra,	...	Puruleah school.
Haridás,	...	Midnapore school.
Pulinchánd,	...	Hare school.
Ramánáth,	...	P. Gupinathpore school.
Saradáprasád,	...	Midnapore school.
Tárinicharan,	...	Hindu school.
Umácharan,	...	Jerat school.
Upendrachandra,	...	Private Student.
Muchi, Náráyandás,	...	Saugor High school.
Mukhopádhyáy, Basantakumár,	...	Pogose school.
Biháriláł,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Bisveswar,	...	Serampore College.
Brajanáth,	...	Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
Chandrakánta,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Chandranáth,	...	Burdwan Moharaja's school
Gokaknáth,	...	Bancoorah school.

Mukhopádhyáy, Hariprasád,	...	Devgram school.
Jogendranáth,	...	Garden Reach school.
Káliprasád,	...	Behala Mission school.
Lálmohan,	...	Bellore school.
Madhumádhav,	...	Hooghly Branch school.
Madhusudan,	...	Puri school.
Matilál,	...	Chinsurah Hindu school.
Navakumár,	...	Serampore College.
Nilmohan,	...	Bhagulpore school.
Prasannachandra,	.	Kallyparah A. V. school.
Priyanáth,	...	Ranaghat school.
Saratchandra,	...	Ooterparah school.
Satyaprasád,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Munnálál,	...	Agra Collegiate school.
Nág, Rámdayál,	...	Pogose school.
Nandi, Gangágovinda,	...	Mymensing school.
Govindavandhu,	...	Dinagepore school.
Jadunáth,	..	Ditto
Nandji,	...	Sarun school.
Náráyan, Rájkisar,	...	Patna Govindachandra's school
Nathurám,	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
Naylor, C. G. R.	...	Doveton College.
Niogi, Bhagavánchandra,	...	Chinsurah Hindu school.
Nizam-ud-din,	...	Jullundur Mission school.
Páin, Bipinvihári,	...	Serampore College.
Pálchaudhuri, Jogeschandra,	...	Hindu school.
Palit, Hridaynáth,	...	Cuttack High school.
Prabhudayál,	...	Umritsur Collegiate school.
Puranchánd,	...	St. John's College.
Rádhácharan,	...	Lullutpore Zillah school.
Rahim-ud-din,	...	Private Student.
Ralyarám,	...	Umritsur Mission school.
Rámaswámi, M.	...	Teacher.
Rámcharan,	...	Christ Church sch. Cawnpore.
Rámlachhman,	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
Ráy, Amritalál,	...	Hare school.
Brajamádhav,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn
Chandrakumár,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.

Ráy, Dinanáth,	...	Bansbariah F. C. Mission sch.
Gopikánanda,	...	Bancoorah school.
Kisarimohan,	...	Ditto.
Nandalál,	...	Beerbhoom school.
Nilratan,	...	Bishop Wilson's sch. Chatrah.
Prasannachandra,	...	Pogose school.
Rádhikáprasád,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Rájkumár,	...	Berhampore Collegiate school.
Rámtáran,	...	Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
Tárinicharan,	...	Koochiakole Rajgram school.
Trailokyanáth,	...	Paikparah school.
Ráychaudhuri, Jogendranáth,	...	Mahes school.
Rájendranáth,	...	Ditto.
Sáha, Rákháldás,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Saligram, Khosla,	...	Lahore Mission school.
Sányál, Maheschandra,	...	Teacher.
Sátkari,	...	Santipore New school.
Sarkár, Baradákánta,	...	Chittagong High school.
Binadvihári,	...	Soorool English school.
Manmohan,	...	Cutwa school.
Navadwipchandra,	...	Teacher.
Srináth,	...	Pubna school.
Sarmá, Kesavnáth,	...	Seebsagur school.
Sarvádhikári, Surendrakumár	...	Khanakul Kishnaghur A.S. sch.
Sattrukal, Singhe, B. M.	...	Private student.
Sen, Baradáprasád,	...	Kuchiakole Rajgram school.
Kálikripá,	...	Albert Institution.
Káliprasanna,	..	Barrackpore school.
Kedárnáth,	...	Pulwa Magoorah school.
Kedárnáth,	...	Seetapore school.
Kripánáth,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Krishnahari,	...	Bullagor school.
Kshetramohan,	...	Teacher.
Prasannachandra,	...	Pogose school.
Prasannakumár,	...	Burrisaul school.
Sivprasanna,	...	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
Sheikh, Basir-ud-din,	...	Baraset school.
Elahi-ud-din,	...	Beauleah school.

Sil, Kshetramohan,	...	Hindu school.
Mahendranáth,	...	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
Upendranáth,	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Akhariram Kenkaráj,	...	Mozufferpore school.
Devendranáth,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Dwarikánáth,	...	Andool school.
Govindanáráyan,	...	Queen's College. Benares.
Gurudyál,	...	Dacca Brahmo school.
Haradhyán,	...	Queen's College. Benares.
Hirálál,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Jaharilál,	...	Beersingha A. S. school.
Kailáspati,	..	Patna Govindachandra's sch.
Nandalál,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Purnachandra,	...	Ditto.
Sivrám, Kandkar,	...	Teacher.
Sivsankar, Kharawal,	...	Saugor school.
Sur. Harináth,	...	Barrackpore school.
Suryyaprasád,	...	Private Student.
Swift, A.	...	Goojranwallah Mission school.
Syámlál,	...	Muttra school.
Syud Zakir Hosen,	...	Mozufferpore school.
Tálukdár, Navadwipchandra,	...	Oriental seminary.
Tarapdár, Isánchandra,	...	Pubna school.

MEDICINE.

M. D.

Basu, Jagavandu,	...	1863	Medical College [Reg.
Carter, R. W.	...	1865	Asst. Surg. H. M. 82nd
De, Chandrakumár,	...	1862	Medical College.
Sarkár, Mahendralal,	...	1863	Ditto

B. M.

Bandyopádhyáy, Jádavchandra,	...	1866	Medical College.
Navakumár,	...	1868	Ditto
Bhattácháryya, Hemchandra,	...	1867	Ditto
Chakravarti, Purnachandra,	...	1869	Ditto
hattopádhyáy, Syámácharan,	...	1867	Ditto

Datta, Kedárnáth,	...	1866	Medical College.
De, Nandalál,	...	1867	Ditto
Ghosh, Chandramohan,	...	1864	Ditto
Phakirchandra,	...	1868	Ditto
Gupta, Bankavihári,	...	1870	Ditto
Kálipada,	...	1868	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Gangáprasád,	...	1867	Ditto
Syámácharan,	...	1866	Ditto
Peters, C. E.	...	1868	Ditto
Ráy Isánchandra,	...	1869	Ditto
Som, Dayálchandra,	...	1865	Ditto

1871.

SECOND DIVISION.

Mitra, Bankavihári, ... Medical College.

		L. M. S.	
Acháryya, Kamikhyánáth,	...	1862	Medical College.
Bágchi, Abhaycharan,	...	1861	Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy, Gopálchandra,	...	1869	Ditto
Harináráyan,	...	1869	Ditto
Harischandrá,	...	1861	Ditto
Nakurchandra,	...	1867	Ditto
Purnachandra,	...	1865	Ditto
Rájkrishna,	...	1861	Ditto
Rájmohan,	...	1868	Ditto
Basák, Amulyáratan,	...	1869	Ditto
Basu, Amritakrishna,	...	1867	Ditto
Benimádhav,	...	1865	Ditto
Dharmadás,	...	1861	Ditto
Dinanáth,	...	1864	Ditto
Harimohan,	...	1865	Ditto
Jadunáth,	...	1870	Ditto
Khargeswar,	...	1870	Ditto
Lakshminárayan,	...	1863	Ditto
Mahendralál,	...	1869	Ditto
Priyanáth,	...	1867	Ditto
Rádhánáth,	...	1868	Ditto

Basu, Sivchandra,	...	1869	Medical College.
Upendrachandra,	...	1867	Ditto
Bháduri, Bihárilál,	...	1865	Ditto
Tárinicharan,	...	1866	Ditto
Bhattácháryya, Nilmádhav,	...	1864	Ditto
Chakravarti, Navinchandra,	...	1867	Ditto
Rámlál,	...	1869	Ditto
Chambers, E. W.	...	1866	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Bámácharan,	...	1865	Ditto
Bhuvanmohan,	...	1868	Ditto
Govindachandra,	...	1866	Ditto
Kedárnáth,	...	1863	Ditto
Rádhikáprasád,	...	1861	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Kapileswar,	...	1861	Ditto
Nilmani,	...	1867	Ditto
Crump, H. W.	...	1866	Ditto
Dás, Adharchandra,	...	1863	Ditto
Chunilál,	...	1866	Ditto
Kálikumar,	...	1866	Ditto
Kesavchandra,	...	1867	Ditto
Dásgupta, Gurudayál,	...	1868	Ditto
Datta, Girischandra,	...	1865	Ditto
Háráuchandra,	...	1866	Ditto
Krishnalál,	...	1870	Ditto
Manahar,	...	1865	Ditto
Manilál,	...	1862	Ditto
Umeschandra,	...	1863	Ditto
De, Akshaykumár,	...	1865	Ditto
Gopálchandra,	...	1868	Ditto
Rámlál,	...	1865	Ditto
Dev, Amritalál,	...	1869	Ditto
Gopálchandra,	...	1865	Ditto
Dhol, Nandalál,	...	1862	Ditto
Gangopádhyáy, Ánandalál,	...	1868	Ditto
Harischandra,	...	1868	Ditto
Táraknáth,	...	1869	Ditto
Ghosh, Bihárilál,	...	1869	Ditto
Dayálkisan,	...	1867	Ditto

Ghosh, Dukari,	...	1863	Medical College.
Hirálál,	...	1864	Ditto
Jádavkisan,	...	1864	Ditto
Jadunáth,	...	1863	Ditto
Kálikrishna,	...	1869	Ditto
Krishnadhan,	...	1864	Ditto
Mádhavchandra,	...	1867	Ditto
Nandalál,	...	1864	Ditto
Párvaticharan,	...	1864	Ditto
Rámlál,	...	1863	Ditto
Trailokyanáth,	...	1866	Ditto
Ghoshál, Káliprasanna,	...	1864	Ditto
Goswámi, Gopálchandra,	...	1869	Ditto
Gupta, Madhusudan,	...	1869	Ditto
Mahendranáth,	...	1867	Ditto
Navinchandra,	..	1868	Ditto
Rámcharan,	...	1866	Ditto
Rámkáli,	...	1870	Ditto
Sambhuchandra,	...	1862	Ditto
Háldár, Kálachánd,	...	1863	Ditto
Keyt, F.	...	1863	Ditto
Koch, E. L.	...	1862	Ditto
Kundu, Rájkumár,	...	1865	Ditto
Láhuri, Gopálchandra,	...	1864	Ditto
Syámácharan,	...	1865	Ditto
Majumdár, Syámácharan,	...	1868	Ditto
Mallik, Syámlál,	...	1869	Ditto
McReddie, G. D.	...	1861	Ditto
Mitra, Girischandra,	...	1863	Ditto
Girischandra,	...	1867	Ditto
Jagatvandhu,	...	1869	Ditto
Kálikumar,	...	1862	Ditto
Káliprasanna,	...	1861	Ditto
Kásikinkar,	...	1865	Ditto
Navinchandra,	...	1861	Ditto
Priyamvarnáth,	...	1869	Ditto
Syámchandra,	...	1866	Ditto
Umácharan,	...	1861	Ditto

Mitra, Umeschandra,	...	1866	Medical College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Agharnáth,	...	1866	Ditto
Bhagavaticharan,	.	1863	Ditto
Jadubhushan,	...	1866	Ditro
Jadunath,	...	1866	Ditto
Lálmádhav,	...	1866	Ditto
Rájkisar,	...	1863	Ditto
Nandi, Nityánanda,	...	1862	Ditto
Pál, Janaranjan,	...	1862	Ditto
Pálit, Bireswar,	...	1868	Ditto
Ráy, Durgádás,	...	1861	Ditto
Gopálchandra,	...	1865	Ditto
Haranáth,	...	1867	Ditto
Mahimáchandra,	...	1870	Ditto
Navagopál,	...	1865	Ditto
Táráprasanna,	...	1867	Ditto
Táráprasanna,	...	1869	Ditto
Umeschandra,	...	1867	Ditto
Sádhu, Ramanchandra,	...	1863	Ditto
Sarkár, Bhuvanmohan,	...	1861	Ditto
Sasibhushan,	...	1867	Ditto
Sen, Baláichandra,	...	1863	Ditto
Kedárnáth,	...	1869	Ditto
Kisarimohan,	...	1868	Ditto
Upendranáth,	...	1865	Ditto
Sikdár, Srináth,	...	1869	Ditto
Sinha, Suryynáráyan,	...	1865	Ditto
Ulla, Adit,	...	1868	Ditto

1871.

Bandyopádyháy, Avináschandra,	...	Medical College.
Bará, Sivrám,	...	Ditto
Basu, Gopálchandra,	...	Ditto
Krishnacharan,	...	Ditto
Battácháryya, Nandálál,	...	Ditto
Sivchandra,	...	Ditto

Chakrávarti, Suryyakumár,	...	Medical College.
Chaudhuri, Kaliprasanna,	...	Ditto
Dás, Chunilál,	...	Ditto
Datta, Brajendrakumár,	...	Ditto
Haralál,	...	Ditto
De, Jadunáth,	...	Ditto
Dhol, Bipinvihári,	...	Ditto
Gupta, Avináschandra,	...	Ditto
Dwárikánáth,	...	Ditto
Láhá, Navinchandra,	...	Ditto
Lutful, Khabir,	...	Ditto
Majumdár, Amritalál,	...	Ditto
Mallik, Rájendranáth,	...	Ditto
Mitra, Dinanáth,	...	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Kesavchandra,	...	Ditto
Sarkár, Nandalál,	...	Ditto
Sen, Makhodácharan,	...	Ditto
Piyárilál,	...	Ditto
Sinha, Purnáchandra,	...	Ditto
Zalnur Ali Ahmed,	...	Ditto
Zuhur Uddin,	...	Ditto

Under-Graduates.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

1870.

FIRST DIVISION.

Dás, Pramathnáth,	...	Medical College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Bihárilál,	...	Medical College.
Bhattácháryya, Srináth,	...	Ditto
Mitra, Umeshchandra,	...	Ditto

1871.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ghosh, Nilmani,	...	Medical College.
Sarkar, Krishnagopál,	...	Ditto

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

1870.

(UNDER THE OLD REGULATIONS.)

FIRST DIVISION.

Sáhá, Brajanáth,	...	Medical College.

(UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS.)

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopádhyáy, Harakánta,	...	Medical College.
Sivchandra,	...	Ditto
Nandalál,	...	Ditto
Basák, Sanátan,	...	Ditto
Basu, Aghornáth,	...	Ditto
Chandrakánta,	...	Ditto
Hiralál,	...	Ditto
Jádavchandra,	...	Ditto
Trailokyanáth,	...	Ditto
Bhar, Girischandra,	...	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Bhuvanmohan,	...	Ditto
Nilkánta,	...	Ditto
Chandhuri, Bijaygovinda,	...	Ditto
Dás, Binadvihári	...	Ditto
Háránchandra,	...	Ditto
Datta, Gaurmohan,	...	Ditto
Govardhan,	...	Ditto
Hiralál,	...	Ditto
De, Háránchandra,	...	Ditto
Káláchand,	...	Ditto
Upendranath,	...	Ditto

Ghosh, Binadvihári,	...	Medical College.
Navinchandra,	...	Ditto
Ratikánta,	...	Ditto
Háldár, Nidhulál,	..	Ditto
Khán, Akbar,	...	Ditto
Mallik, Jogendranáth,	...	Ditto
Pál, Bihárilál,	...	Ditto
Ráy, Gopálchandra,	...	Ditto
Rádhánáth,	...	Ditto
Sarkár, Nilmani,	...	Ditto
Sureschandra,	...	Ditto
Sen, Abhaykumár,	...	Ditto
Durgadás,	...	Ditto
Dwárikánáth,	...	Ditto
Jádavkrishna,	...	Ditto
Krishnadás,	...	Ditto
Mathurnáth,	...	Ditto
Rákhálchandra,	...	Ditto
Set, Rajaninath,	...	Ditto
Sinha, Durgácharan,	...	Ditto

1871.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopádhyáy, Kisarilál,	...	Medical College.
Basu, Dharmadas,	...	Ditto
Hemnáth	...	Ditto
Haranáth,	...	Ditto
Kesavchandra,	...	Ditto
Ramánáth,	...	Ditto
Bhattácnáryya, Amritalál,	...	Ditto
Durgádás,	...	Ditto
Chakravarti, Sastivar,	...	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Rajanikumár,	...	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Brajanáth,	...	Ditto
Dás, Benimádháv,	...	Ditto
Purnachandra,	...	Ditto
Rámkumár,	...	Ditto

Datta, Baikunthánath,	...	Medical College.
Batakrishna,	...	Ditto
Binaykrishna,	...	Ditto
Navinchandra,	...	Ditto
De, Rámkrishna,	...	Ditto
Ghosh, Jogendranáth,	...	Ditto
Gupta, Chandrakumár,	...	Ditto
Háldár, Prasitosh,	...	Ditto
Lahá, Asutosh,	...	Ditto
Láhiri, Bhushanchándra,	...	Ditto
Majumdár, Annadáprasád,	...	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Gyánendranáth,	...	Ditto
Homchandra,	...	Ditto
Munsi, Amritalal,	...	Ditto
Nandi, Kunjavihari,	...	Ditto
Pál, Bholánáth,	...	Ditto
Jánakináth,	...	Ditto
Tárinicharan,	...	Ditto
Ráha, Kamalkrishna,	...	Ditto
Ráy, Devendranáth,	...	Ditto
Rámnay,	...	Ditto
Sarkár, Jádavkrishna,	...	Ditto
Sen, Isánchandra,	...	Ditto
Umeschandra,	...	Ditto

SCHOLARSHIPS.

At Second M. B. Examination, Rs. 60 per month, tenable for two years.

IN MIDWIFERY.

Chattopádhyáy, Syámácharan,	...	1867	Medical College.
Gupta, Kálipada,	...	1868	Ditto

IN MEDICINE.

Ráy, Isánchandra,	...	1869	Medical College.
Guptá Bankavihári,	...	1871	Ditto

At Second L. M. S. Examination, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

IN MIDWIFERY.

Sarkár, Mahendralál.	...	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityánanda,	...	1862	Ditto

IN SURGERY.

Bandyopádhyáy, Rájkrishna,	...	1861,	Medical College.
Koch, E. L.	...	1862,	Ditto
Keyt, F.	...	1863,	Ditto
Ghosh, Chandramohan,	...	1864,	Ditto
Ráy, Gopálchandra,	...	1865,	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Govindachandra,	...	1866,	Ditto
Gupta, Mahendranáth,	...	1867,	Ditto
Goswami, Gopálchandra,	...	1869,	Ditto

IN MEDICINE.

Sarkár, Mahendralál,	...	1861	Medical College
Nandi, Nityánanda	...	1862	Ditto
Háldár, Káláchánd,	...	1862	Ditto
Mitra, Kásikinkar,	...	1865	Ditto
Datta, Háránchandra,	...	1866	Dltto
Ráy, Táráprasanna,	...	1867	Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy, Rájmohan,	...	1868	Ditto

At First M. B. Examination, Rs. 32 per month, tenable for two years.

IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Chattopádhyáy, Syámácharan,	..	1865	Medical College.
Ráy, Isánchandra,	...	1866	Ditto

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Peters, C. T.	...	1866	Medical College.
Dás, Pramathanáth,	...	1870	Ditto

IN BOTANY.

Gupta, Kálipada,	...	1866	Medical College.

At First L. M. S. Examination, Rs. 16, *per month, tenable for two years.*

IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Bandyopádhyáy, Rájkrishna,	...	1858	Medical College.
Bandornaike, A. W. D.	...	1859	Ditto
Ghosh, Chandramohan,	...	1863	Ditto
Do, Akshaykumár,	...	1863	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Govindachandra,	...	1864	Ditto

IN CHEMISTRY.

Mitra, Navinchandra,	...	1858	Medical College.
Koch, E. L.	...	1859	Ditto
Rudra, Radháraman,	...	1860	Ditto
Som, Dayálchandra,	...	1862	Ditto
Pál, Janaranjan,	...	1863	Ditto
Datta, Háránchandra,	..	1864	Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy, Rájmohan,	...	1866	Ditto

IN MATERIA MEDICA.

McReddie, G. D.	...	1858	Medical College.
Ácháryya, Kámikhyánáth,	...	1856	Ditto
Háldár, Káláchand,	...	1860	Ditto
Basu, Bonimádhav,	...	1862	Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy, Jádavchandra,	...	1863	Ditto
Sáhá, Brajanáth,	...	1870	Ditto

IN BOTANY.

Sarkár, Mahendralál,	...	1858	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityánanda,	...	1859	Ditto
Carbery, Joseph,	...	1860	Ditto
Datta, Kedárnáth,	...	1863	Ditto
Basu, Priyánath,	...	1865	Ditto

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Mitra, Matilál,	...	1864	Medical College.
Ráy, Táráprasanna,	...	1865	Ditto
Gangopádhyáy, Harischandra,	...	1866	Ditto

VI.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Entrance Examination.

1870.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiners.— { Dr. Robson.
Mr. Parry.

1. (*a*) State in your own words the substance of the following passage, and explain its connexion with the context:—

"See *then* the quiver broken and decay'd,
In which are kept our arrows. *Rusting* there
In wild disorder and unfit for use,
What wonder if, *discharged* into the world,
They shame their shooters with a random flight,
Their points obtuse, and feathers drunk with wine.
Well may the church wage unsuccessful war
With such artill'ry *arm'd.* Vice parries *wide*
Th' undreaded volley with a sword of straw,
And stands an impudent and fearless *mark.*"

(*b*) Give a general analysis of the first six lines.

(*c*) Parse the italicized words.

2. Explain the following:—

(*a*) Unskilful he to fawn, or seek for power,
By doctrines fashion'd to the varying hour.

(*b*) Spontaneous joys, where nature has its play,
The soul adopts, and owns their first-born sway,

(*c*) The country blooms—a garden, and a grave.

(*d*) The day's disasters in his morning face.

(*e*) The snow shall be their winding-sheet.

(*f*) 'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore
And coming events cast their shadows before.

(*g*) In every clime the magnet of his soul,
Touched by remembrance, trembles to that pole.

(*h*) The broad sun above laughed a pitiless laugh.

3. Explain the historical and other allusions in the following:—

(*a*) —Be grooms and win the plate
Where once your nobler fathers won a crown!

(*b*) Where furious Frank and fiery Hun
Shout in their sulph'rous canopy.

(*c*) Proud Cumberland prances, insulting the slain.

(*d*) I tell thee, Culloden's dread echoes shall ring
With the bloodhounds that bark for thy fugitive king.

(*e*) Thy waters washed them power while they were free
And many a tyrant since.

(*f*) And wild and high the 'Cameron's gathering' rose!
The war-note of Lochiel which Albyn's hills
Have heard, and heard, too, have her Saxon foes.

(*g*) So, when the Jewish Leader stretch'd his arm
And waved his rod divine——

4. Distinguish between metrical and grammatical combinations, and also between rhyme and rhythm.

What are single, double, and triple rhymes?
Give an example of each.

5. Define the terms—Elision, Ellipsis, Pleonasm, Apocope, Metonymy, and Metaphor.

Give an example of each.

6. Add appropriate prepositions to the following words:—confide, atone, brag, cope, deluged, equivalent, grumble, compatible.

Illustrate them in sentences.

7. Derive and explain the following words:—emparadise, bayonet, homogeneal, discordant, eyrie, dunce, disaster, delinquent, melancholy, equinoctial.

8. What are the principal characteristics of Wordsworth's poetry? What is the title of his chief poem? What name is given to the School of poetry of which he was the founder? Name the poets who belong to it.

9. Scan the following verses, and specify the metres and feet:—

(*a*) Say, rush'd the bold eagle exultingly forth
From his home in the dark rolling clouds of the north?

(*b*) They wrapt the ship in splendour wild,
They caught the flag on high.

(*c*) Without a grave, unknell'd, uncoffin'd, and unknown.

(*d*) I sprang to the stirrup and Joris, and he;
I galloped, Dirck galloped, we galloped all three.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiners.— { Rev. J. Naylor.
Rev. R. Robinson.

1. Explain the following:—

(*a*) The roofs were turned into arches of massy stone, joined by a cement that grew harder by time; and the

building stood from century to century, deriding the solstitial rains and equinoctial hurricanes, without need of reparation.

(*b*) Fancy betrays the fortresses of the intellect to rebels, and excites her children to sedition against their lawful sovereign.

(*c*) We differ from each other, when we see only part of the question, as in the multifarious relations of politics and morality; but when we perceive the whole at once, as in numerical computations, all agree in judgment.

(*d*) I could not but look upon these registers of existence, whether of brass or marble, as a kind of satire upon the departed persons; who had left no other memorial of them, but that they were born and that they died.

(*e*) There is not in my opinion anything more mysterious in nature than this instinct in animals, which thus rises above reason, and falls infinitely short of it.

(*f*) The apothecary is perpetually employed in countermining the cook and the vintner.

2. What are the various meanings of *period, community, point* (verb), *offices, habits?* Give illustrative sentences.

What is the meaning of *methought?*

3. "In the assembly, where you passed the last night, "there appeared such sprightliness of air, and volatility "of fancy, as might have suited beings of a higher order, "formed to inhabit serener regions, inaccessible to care or "sorrow: yet, believe me, prince, there was not one who "did not dread the moment when solitude should deliver "him to the tyranny of reflection."

(*a*) Give a list of the words of classical origin in the above sentence.

(*b*) Write out the sentence, employing, as far as possible, words of pure English origin.

4. Explain the allusions in the following sentences:—

(*a*) The wonder of the fabric, however, was a tower of colossal dimensions and great height, erected somewhat in the manner and spirit of those who once reared a similar structure on the plains of Shinar.

(*b*) A brilliant effort of his genius to crush the hydra-headed power of Naploeon was defeated by the battle of Austerlitz.

(*c*) Could I soar with the phœnix on ashes of fame,
With it I would wish to expire in the blaze.

(*d*) This exclusion made way for Archimedes, who came forward with a scheme of mathematical figures in his hand; among which I observed a cone and a cylinder.

(*e*) As her mantle flew in the wind I could not discern the particular design of the figures on it, but saw wounds in the bodies of some and agonies in the faces of others, and over one part of it could read in letters of blood, "The Ides of March."

(*f*) As I was counting the Arches, the Genius told me that the bridge consisted at first of a thousand arches; but that a great flood swept away the rest and left the bridge in the ruinous condition I now beheld it.

5. (*a*) Of what words are the following the shortened forms:—liberty, theatre, walks (verb), shan't, won't, mob, incog., Nick? How does Addison account for these contractions?

(*b*) "I might here observe, that the same single letter "on many occasions does the office of a whole word, and "represents the 'his' and 'her' of our forefathers."

Explain this observation and say if it is correct.

(*c*) Of what uncertainty in the use of the relatives "whom" and "which" does Addison speak? How does he think the doubt must be settled?

6. What figures are used in the following sentences? Express in plain language the meaning of the first sentence:—

(*a*) The world which you figure to yourself smooth and quiet as the lake in the valley, you will find a sea foaming with tempests and boiling with whirlpools.

(*b*) I would relieve every distress, and should enjoy the benedictions of gratitude.

(*c*) The name of the first was Plenty, of the second Commerce.

(*d*) Whatever the acuteness of the bar, the dignity of the senate, or the morality of the pulpit could furnish, had not been equal to what the house had that day heard in Westminster Hall.

7. Analyse—

"How can we find that wisdom, which shines through "all his works, in the formation of man, without looking "on this world as only a nursery for the next, and be- "lieving that the several generations of rational creatures, "which rise up and disappear in such quick successions, "are only to receive their first rudiments of existence here, "and afterwards to be transplanted into a more friendly "climate, where they may spread and flourish to all "eternity."

8. Correct the following and give your reasons for the changes you make:—

The Mathematics are acquired with difficulty.

He told that I am going home.

I am sick from yesterday.

I said that I will try,

He lives at Calcutta.

Chandra has taken leave from the master for his illness.

9. Reproduce in your own words either Imlac's thoughts on Pilgrimages, or Addison's thoughts on Fame.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. Rowe, B. A.

1. Translate :—

(*a*) Huc septem Æneas collectis navibus omni
Ex numero subit; ac magno telluris amore
Egressi optata potiuntur Troes arena
Et sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt.
Ac primum silici scintillam excudit Achates
Suscepitque ignem foliis atque arida circum
Nutrimenta dedit rapuitque in fomite flammam.
Tum Cererem corruptam undis Cerealiaque arma
Expediunt fessi rerum, frugesque receptas
Et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo.

Parse *tabentes*, *silici*, *rerum* : what other case might have been put after *fessi*.

Explain the expression *Cerealia arma*.

(*b*) Jamque ibat dicto parens et dona Cupido
Regia portabat Tyriis, duce lætus Achate.
Quum venit aulæis jam se regina superbis
Aurea composuit sponda mediamque locavit.
Jam pater Æneas et jam Trojana juventus
Conveniunt stratoque super discumbitur ostro.
Dant famuli manibus lymphas, Cereremque canistris
Expediunt tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis
Quinquaginta intus famulæ quibus ordine longam
Cura penum struere, et flammis adolere Penates;
Centum aliæ totidemque pares ætate ministri
Qui dapibus mensas onerent ac pocula ponant.

Parse *dicto*, *aurea*, *discumbitur*.

What is the force of the subjunctive mood in the verbs *onerent* and *ponant* : write down all the other ways in which the same idea may be expressed in Latin.

2. Translate :—

Arma amens capio; nec sat rationis in armis;
Sed glomerare manum bello et concurrere in arcem
Cum sociis ardent animi: furor iraque mentem
Præcipitant, pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis.
Ecce autem Panthus telis elapsus Achivom,
Panthus Othryades, arcis Phœbique sacerdos,
Sacra manu victosque deos parvumque nepotem
Ipse trahit, cursuque amens ad limina tendit.
Quo res summa loco, Panthu? quam prendimus arcem?
Vix ea fatus eram, gemitu quum talia reddit:
Venit summa dies et ineluctabile fatum
Dardaniæ. Fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium et ingens
Gloria Teucrorum: ferus omnia Jupiter Argos
Transtulit: incensa Danai dominantur in urbe.

Parse *rationis*, *mori*; what is nominative to the verb *succurrit*? decline *Argos*, in what case is it here, and why? Give the full force of the tense of the verb *fuimus*.

3. Explain briefly the expressions :—

Urbs Sidoniæ; Tyndaridis Lacænæ facies; Apollinis infula; equo ne credite Teucri; Argivæ Helenæ ornatus; Pallas nimbo effulgens et Gorgone sæva; Cassandra dei jussu non unquam credita Teucris; geminos Triones; laticem Lyæum; facti de nomine Byrsam.

4. Write down a scheme of the metre of the Æneid: what is meant by *Cæsura*, *spondaic lines*?

Scan the following lines, pointing out any metrical peculiarity :—

(*a*) Posthabita coluisse Samo; hic illius arma—

(*b*) Qui teneant, nam inculta videt, hominesne feræne,

(*c*) Jactemur, doceas. Ignari hominumque locorumque Erramus....

(*d*) Tune ille Æneas quem Dardanio Anchisæ—

(*e*) Aurea composuit sponda mediamque locavit

(*f*) Constitit atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit—

(*g*) Hærent parietibus scalæ postesque sub ipsos—

5. By what cases in Latin are the following ideas expressed :—

(*a*) Motion towards and rest in a place.

(*b*) Point of time and duration of time.

(*c*) Quality or character.

Give short sentences exemplifying each of the rules you give.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner.—Mr. Dick, M. A.

1. Translate :—

Potestne tibi hæc lux, Catilina, aut hujus cœli spiritus esse jucundus, quum scias horum esse neminem, qui nesciat, te pridie Kalendas Januarias, Lepido et Tullo consulibus, stetisse in comitio cum telo? Manum, consulum et principum civitatis interficiendorum causa, paravisse? Sceleri ac furori tuo non mentem aliquam, aut timorem tuum, sed fortunam populi Romani obstitisse? Ac jam illa omitto. Neque enim sunt aut obscura, aut non multo post commissa. Quoties tu me designatum, quoties consulem interficere conatus es! Quot ego tuas petitiones ita conjectas, ut vitari non posse viderentur, parva quadam declinatione, et, ut aiunt, corpore effugi!

2. Explain :—Kalendæ, Idus, Consul designatus, Secures, and Tabulæ novæ.

3. Give the principal parts of the following verbs, marking the quantity of the important syllable in each :—

audeo, confido, inuro, desino, disco, amictus, oblino, fallo, nactus, and vivo.

4. Distinguish both in meaning and conjugation between the following verbs :—

occīdo and occĭdo, audio and audeo, cepi and cœpi, mollio and molior, delego and diligo.

5. Translate the following short phrases, explaining any peculiarities of construction, or any allusions to history or antiquities that may occur :—

(*a*) Patres Conscripti.

(*b*) Si *me* consulis, and si *mihi* consulis.

(*c*) Habemus *senatusconsultum* in te.

(*d*) Num me fefellit? and nonne me fefellit?

(*e*) Qui vadimoniis, judiciis, proscriptionibus bonorum de fatigati.

6. Compare—nequam, teter, diu, and sæpe; and give the nominative and gentive of facinoribus, dedecore, visceribus, and cinere.

7. Translate :—

Tertium genus est ætate jam affectum, sed tamen exercitatione robustum; quo ex genere iste est Mallius, cui nunc Catilina succedit. Hi sunt homines ex iis coloniis, quas Sulla constituit; quas ego universas civium esse optimorum, et fortissimorum virorum sentio; sed tamen hi sunt coloni, qui se in insperatis repentinisque pecuniis sumptuosius, insolentiusque jactarunt. Hi dum ædificant tanquam beati; dum prædiis, lecticis, familiis magnis, conviviis apparatis delectantur, in tantum æs alienum inciderunt, ut, si salvi esse velint, Sulla sit iis ab inferis excitandus. Sed eos hoc moneo; desinant furore ac proscriptiones et dictaturas cogitare. Tantus enim illorum temporum dolor inustus est civitati, ut jam ista non modo homines, sed ne pecudes quidem mihi passuræ esse videantur.

8. In the above passage explain "ætate affectum:"

what would "ætate confectum" mean? Note the force of "*iste* Mallius." Explain the case of "civium" and of "eos hoc." Parse "universas," "jactarunt," and inciderunt;" and explain the allusion in "proscriptiones et dictaturas."

9. Give the meaning and derivation of the following words:—

Infitiator, irretio, vehementius, naufragus, and auspicium.

10. Correct the following passage, using the annexed translation as a guide:—

Quartus genus sum sane varius, et mixtus, et turbulentus; qui jampridem premo; qui nunquam emergo; qui partim inertia, partim male gero negotium, partim etiam sumptus, in vetus æs alienus vacillo.

The fourth class is indeed motley, and heterogeneous, and factious; who are even now crushed; who will never recover; who partly by idleness, partly by mismanagement, partly also by extravagance, stagger under an old load of debt.

SANSKRIT.

Examiners.— { PANDIT AGHOR NATH TATVANIDHI.
BABU NUKALESWAR BANDYOPADHYAY.

1. स ददर्श समायान्तमुन्मत्तैरावतस्थितम् ।
त्रैलोक्याधिपतिं देवं सह देवैः शचीपतिम् ॥
तामात्मनः स शिरसः स्रजमुन्मत्तषट्पदाम् ।
आदायामरराजाय चिक्षेपोन्मत्तवन्मुनिः ॥
गृहीत्वामरराजेन स्वगैरावतमूर्द्धनि ।
न्यस्ता रराज कैलासशिखरे जाह्नवी यथा ॥
मदान्धकारिताक्षोऽसौ गन्धाकृष्टेन वारणः ।

करेणादाय चिक्षेप तां स्रजं धरणीतले ॥
ततश्चुक्रोध भगवान् दुर्वासा मुनिपुङ्गवः ।
मैवंय देवराजं तं क्रुद्धश्चैतदुवाच ह ॥

(*a*) Explain the above passage in Sanscrit, or in your own vernacular language.

(*b*) Explain the samásas (समास) in the words underlined in the preceding passage.

(*c*) Give the roots of ददर्श, चिक्षेप, चुक्रोधः and न्यस्ता, and their present tense third singular, and the past passive participle of the first three.

(*d*) Give the meanings of वारण and पुङ्गव.

2. यो जानाति परप्रज्ञां नीतिशास्त्रानुसारिणीम् ।
विज्ञायेह तथा कुर्य्यादापदं निस्तरेद्यथा ॥
अस्त्रोद्दं निर्मितं शस्त्रं शरीरपरिकर्तनम् ।
यो वेत्ति न तु तं घ्नन्ति प्रतिघातविदं द्विषः ॥
कलघ्नः शिशिरघ्नश्च महाकक्षे विलोकसः ।
न दहेदिति चात्मानं यो रक्षति स जीवति ॥
नाचक्षुर्वेत्ति पन्थानं नाचक्षुर्विन्दते दिशः ।
नाधृतिर्भूतिमाप्नोति बुध्यस्वैवं प्रबोधितः ॥

(*a*) Explain the meanings of the words underlined.

(*b*) Parse घ्नन्ति, विन्दते, वेत्ति, आप्नोति, and बुध्यस्व ।

3. Turn the following slokas (श्लोक) into prose, using, as far as possible, other words than in the text.

इत्युक्तः सकलं मात्रे कथयामास तद्यथा ।
सुरुचिः प्राह भूपालप्रत्यक्षमपि गर्व्विता ॥
विनिश्चस्येति कथिते तस्मिन् पुत्रे सुदुर्मनाः ।
आसन्नामेक्षणा दीना सुनीतिर्वाक्यमब्रवीत् ॥
सुरुचिः सत्यमाहेदं स्वल्पभाग्योऽसि पुत्रक ।
नहि पुण्यवतां वत्स सपत्नैरेवमुच्यते ॥
नोद्वेगस्तात कर्त्तव्यः कृतं यद्भवता पुरा ।
तत् कोऽपहर्त्तुं शक्नोति दातुं कथाकृतं त्वया ॥

राजासनं तथा छत्रं वराश्वा वरवारणाः ।
यस्य पुण्यानि तस्यैते मत्वैतच्छाम्य पुत्रक ॥
यदाश्रौषं न विदुर्मामकास्तान्
प्रच्छन्नरूपान् वसतः पाण्डवेयान् ।
विराटराष्ट्रे सह कृष्णया तया
तदा नाशंसे विजयाय सञ्जय ॥
यदाश्रौषं मामकानां वरिष्ठान्
धनञ्जयेनैकरथेन भग्नान् ।
विराटराष्ट्रे वसता महात्मना
तदा नाशंसे विजयाय सञ्जय ॥
यदाश्रौषं निर्जितस्याधनस्य
प्रव्राजितस्य स्वजनात् प्रच्युतस्य ।
अक्षौहिणीः सप्त युधिष्ठिरस्य
तदा नाशंसे विजयाय सञ्जय ॥

4. Render the following sentences into Sanscrit:

Gold is of a deep yellow colour; it is very pretty and bright. Almost all things are lighter than gold. Mohurs are made of gold. Silver is white and shining. Rupees are made of silver. Silver comes from a great way off.

SANSKRIT.

Examiners.— { REV. BIPRO CHARAN CHAKRAVARTI.
BABU SOMNATH MUKHOPADHYAY.

1. गुणा नहि सन्दध्यात् सुश्लिष्टेनापि सन्धिना ।
सुतप्तमपि पानीयं शमयत्येव पावकम् ॥
यदि नित्यमनित्येन निर्मलं मलवाहिना ।
यशः कायेन लभ्येत तन्न लब्धं भवेन्न किम् ॥
शरीरस्य गुणानाञ्च दूरमत्यन्तमन्तरम् ।
शरीरं क्षणविध्वंसि कल्पान्तस्थायिनो गुणाः ॥
अपराधो न मेऽस्तीति नैतद्विश्वासकारणम् ।
विद्यते हि नृशंसेभ्यो भयं गुणवतामपि ॥

(1.) Turn the first four lines into prose, using, as far as possible, words different from the text.

(2.) Convert the first two lines into the passive form.

(3.) Explain the last two lines.

(4.) What part of the verb is सन्दध्यात्? Give its root and its present tense, third person singular, dual and plural, and its imperative second person singular.

(5.) To what does सुश्लिष्टेन refer?

(6.) Give the infinitive mood of the root from which वाञ्छिता is derived.

(7.) In what voice or वाच्य is लभ्येत, in the fourth line, used?

(8) Parse क्षणविध्वंसि, and alter it into objective plural, and dative singular, of all genders.

(9.) What is the meaning of कल्पः?

(10.) Give the active and passive present participles of the root from which स्थायिनः is derived.

2. Give the roots of विलम्बे, नियता, मोढुं, छिन्धि, and धूतं। and the etymological meanings of अतिथिः, व्याधः दायादाः, पातकं, शास्त्रं।

3. तच्छ्रुत्वा मार्ज्जारो भूमिं स्पृष्ट्वा कर्णौ स्पृशति ब्रूते च मया धर्म्मशास्त्रं श्रुत्वा वीतरागेणेदं दुष्करं व्रतं चान्द्रायणमध्यवसितम्। यतः परस्परं विवदमानानामपि धर्म्मशास्त्राणां अहिंसा परमो धर्म्म इत्यत्रैकमत्यम्।

(1.) What is meant by वीतरागेण, and by व्रतं?

(2.) Give a synonym of अध्यवसितम्, and its derivation.

(3.) Illustrate the last sentence in Bengali or Sanscrit.

(4.) Why is it विवदमानानाम्, and not विवदतां?

4. न कामये जरां नात कामभोगप्रणाशिनीम्।
बलरूपाञ्जकरणीं बुद्धिप्राणप्रणाशिनीम्॥
समाधिभङ्गस्तस्यासीत् तन्ममत्वाहितात्मनः।
संत्यक्तराज्यभोगर्द्धिस्वजनस्यापि भूपतेः॥

Mention the samásas (समास) contained in the above extract.

5. अभिषेक्तुकामं नृपतिं पूरुं पुत्रं कनीयसम्।
ब्राह्मणप्रमुखा वर्णा इदं वचनमब्रुवन्॥
यथा च तन्न पश्येरन् परीक्षन्तोऽपि पाण्डवाः।
आग्नेयमिति तत् कार्य्यमपि चान्येऽपि मानवाः॥
भवन्तः सुहृदोऽस्माकमस्मान् कृत्वा प्रदक्षिणम्।
प्रतिनन्द्य तथ शीर्भिर्निवर्त्तध्वं यथा गृहम्॥

Correct grammatically the above quoted sentences.

6. Decline यद्स् and चतुर् in all genders and cases; and conjugate वद् in present tense, पच् in imperative mood, and दृष् in second preterite, or लिट्.

7. Explain the following lines in your own vernacular language:

एकदा निभृतं शृगालो ब्रूते सखे मृग अस्मिन् वनैकदेशे मृत्युपूर्ण क्षेत्रमस्ति। तदहं त्वां नीत्वा दर्शयामि। तथा कृते सति मृगः प्रत्यहं तत्र गत्वा शस्यं खादति। अथ क्षेत्रपतिना क्षेत्रं दृष्ट्वा पाशो योजितः। अनन्तरं पुनरागतो मृगः पाशैर्बद्धोऽचिन्तयत् को मामितः कालपाशादिव व्याधपाशात्त्रातुं समर्थो मित्रादन्यः। अनन्तरं जम्बुकस्तत्रागत्य उपस्थितोऽचिन्तयत् फलिता तावदस्माकं कपटप्रबन्धेन मनोरथसिद्धिः। एतस्योत्कृत्यमानस्य मांसादिभिन्नानि अस्थीनि मयावश्यं प्राप्तव्यानि। तानि च बाहुल्येन भोजनानि भविष्यन्ति।

8. एकदा तस्य प्रियसुहृत् वीणाकर्णो नाम परिव्राजकः समायातः। तेन सह कथाप्रसङ्गावस्थितो मम वासार्थं जर्जरवंशखण्डेन चूडाकर्णो भूमिमताडयत्। वीणाकर्ण उवाच सखे किमिति मम कथाविरक्तोऽन्यासक्तो भवान्। चूडाकर्ण उवाच भद्र नाहं विरक्तः किन्तु पश्यायं मूषिको ममापकारी सदा पात्रस्थं भिक्षान्नमुत्तमृत्य भक्षयति। वीणाकर्णो नागदस्मकं विलोक्याह कथं मूषिकः स्वल्पबलोऽप्येतावद्दूरमुत्पतति। तदत्र केनापि कारणेन भवितव्यम्। क्षणं विचिन्त्य परिव्राजकेनोक्तं कारणस्यात्र धनबाहुल्यमेव प्रतिभाति।

Translate the preceding passage into English.

BENGALI.

Examiners.— { PANDIT AGHORNATH TATVANIDHI.
BABU NUKALESWAR BANDYOPADHYAY.

1. বিরূপাক্ষচর বলী রক্ষোদূতবেশী
কহিলা, "হে রক্ষঃশ্রেষ্ঠ, হত রণে আমি
কর্ব্বুরকুলের গর্ব্ব মেঘনাদ রথী!
যথা যবে ঘোর বনে নিষাদ বিঁধিলে
মৃগেন্দ্রে নশ্বর শরে, গর্জ্জিত ভীমনাদে
পড়ে মহীতলে হরি, পড়িলা ভূপতি
সভায়! সচিববৃন্দ, হাহাকার রবে,
বেড়িল চৌদিগে শূরে; কেহ বা আনিল
সুশীতল বারি পাত্রে, কেহ বিউনিল।—
অট্টহাসি, লঙ্কাধামে সাজিলা ভৈরবী
রক্ষঃকুল-অনীকিনী—উগ্রচণ্ডা রণে।
গজরাজতেজঃ ভুজে; অশ্বগতি পদে;
স্বর্ণরথ শিরঃচূড়া; অঞ্চল পতাকা
রত্নময়.

(*a*) Explain the above passage in simple Bengali.

(*b*) Explain the samâsas (সমাস) in the words underlined.

(*c*) Give the meanings of কর্ব্বুর, নশ্বর, বিরূপাক্ষচর, সচিব, and বিউনিল.

2. আলাপনে উঠে গেল বাক্যের তরঙ্গ।
প্রসঙ্গ প্রসঙ্গ ক্রমে বিবিধ প্রসঙ্গ॥
পূর্ব্বপক্ষ সিদ্ধান্ত প্রভৃতি আছে যত।
পথ পরিশ্রম তাহে করিলেন গত॥

(*a*) What are the different meanings of প্রসঙ্গ in the second line.

(*b*) Give the meanings of the words পূর্ব্বপক্ষ and সিদ্ধান্ত.

3. আইল রে গ্রীষ্মকাল, যেন কালান্তের কাল,
সৃষ্টি দহিবারে যেন অতি ক্রোধ ভরে রে।

জগত্ লোচন রবি, ধরি দাবানল রবি,
সহায় হইল সঙ্গে লয়ে খর করে রে ॥
অগ্নিমূর্ত্তি সমীরণ, সদা যেন করে রণ,
জগতের প্রাণ হয়ে যেন প্রাণ হরে রে।
সকলের কলবরে, অহরহ ঘর্ম্ম করে,
নিদাঘে নিখিল বীজ জ্বলিছে অন্তরে রে ॥

(*a*) Give the derivations of সৃষ্টি, লোচন, জগৎ, and ক্রোধ

(*b*) Why is রবি called জগৎ লোচন?

(*c*) Explain the meanings of কালান্তের কাল, and অগ্নিমূর্ত্তি সমীরণ.

(*d*) Explain the sandhi (সন্ধি) in অহরহ.

4. Give the feminines of the following words:—শ্রেয়ান্ কনীয়ান্, সরল, মেধাবী, বিদ্বান্, and বশবর্ত্তী.

5. Make what corrections you think necessary in the following:—

রণজীৎশীৎহের রাজ্য সোময়ে গুরু নাণকের মত নিরঙ্কুষভাবে পাঞ্জাবে প্রচলিৎ হইয়াছিল এক্ষণে সে মত তেমৎ প্রসিদ্ধ নাই।

6. Translate the following passage into Bengali:—

Though the Hindus are evidently not the aborigines of the country, there can be little doubt that they are the earliest conquerors. The date of their arrival, it is in vain now to seek. They came from the west, in an advanced period of society, and crossing the Indus, spread over the northern parts of Hindustan. At successive intervals, other immigrants poured in from the same quarter, with perhaps new ideas of religion, which being engrafted on that which was first introduced, gradually formed the Hindu system.

BENGALI.

Examiners.— { REV. BIPROCHARAN CHAKRAVARTI.
BABU SOMNATH MUKHOPADHYÁY.

1. "আন্তরিক ভাবমাত্রই নয়নদ্বারা বিলক্ষণ প্রকাশমান হয়। বিশেষতঃ প্রকৃত অনুরাগের অঙ্কুরোদয় হইলে প্রণয়িযুগলের প্রীতিপ্রফুল্লনেত্রে এমত রমণীয় সস্নেহ সতৃষ্ণদৃষ্টি ধারণ করে যে, দেখিবামাত্রই পরস্পরের মন বিকসিত হইয়া উঠে, এবং কথা না কহিলেও তাদৃশ নয়ন দ্বারাই মনোগত সমুদায় ভাব ব্যক্ত হইয়া যায়।"

Explain the foregoing lines in Bengali in words different from the text.

2. "পশুযোনিতে ঈদৃশ মানুষসদৃশ বাৎসল্য ভাব অবলোকনে কাহার মনে সত্ত্ব গুণের উদয় না হয়?"

(1.) What is meant by সত্ত্বগুণ here?

(2.) How many attributes are there, and what are the functions attached to them?

3. Give the meanings of the following:—

উপযোগ, কোবিদ, অপসব্য, আভিজাত্য, আনুষঙ্গিক, গাধেয়, আভিচারিক, ত্রযী.

4. "বক্তৃতার পরিমাণ করা বক্তার কর্ত্তব্য নহে শ্রোতারাই তাহা করিয়া থাকে।"

"অন্ধ ব্যক্তিদিগের যেমন অন্ধত্বই পীড়া, মূর্খ লোকদিগের তদ্রূপ মূর্খতাই রোগ।"

"যদি উজ্জ্বলতাপেক্ষা কলঙ্ককে উত্তম জ্ঞান না কর তবে আলস্যাপেক্ষা শ্রমকে শ্রেয়স্কর জানিও।"

"যদি আমার ক্রোধোদয় না হইত তবে তোমাকে প্রহার করিতাম।

"তুমি ইহাকে প্রহার কর, কেননা আমি রাগান্বিত হইয়াছি।"

Explain fully the first three lines, and give the purport of the last two.

5. Name the six Dursans (দর্শন.)

6. What are অন্ধগোলাঙ্গূলন্যায়, ঘুণাক্ষরন্যায়, and হস্তামলকন্যায়!

7. Explain the following philosophical terms :—

উদ্দেশ্য, বিধেয়, অনুবৃত্তি প্রকৃতিপ্রধান এবং মায়াবাদ,

8. Write a short essay in Bengali of about twenty lines on—

"জ্ঞানী লোক লোকান্তরে করিলে গমন।
কীর্ত্তি তাঁর ধরাতলে করে হে রমণ।।"

9. Mention the samâsas (সমাস) in the following :—

ভূতকালানুসন্ধায়ী, হ্রদীযত্রিকোণমণ্ডল, ষোড়শবর্ষবয়ঃক্রম সময়ে, ইন্দ্রিয়প্রীতিপরায়ণ, সর্ব্বসুখনিদান.

10. Give the derivation of অধ্যাপন, পরিণাম, বক্তা লিপ্সা, ম্লান, তত্রত্য, হৈতুক, and বস্ত্র.

11. Convert the following substantives into adjectives, and the adjectives into substantives :—

ব্যক্তি, উপভোগ, প্রস্তুত, শুষ্ক, শক্তি, পুরস্কার, অবধান, উদ্বাহ, উত্তপ্ত কর্ম্মচারী.

12. Give the masculines of the following feminines, and the feminines of the masculines :—

মোহিনী, দার্শনিক, নিকটবর্ত্তী, যোদ্ধা, মহীয়সী, ভবানী।

13. "রে বৎস! তুমি অদ্য অতি সুকৃত করিয়াছ, অতএব যিনি নিকৃষ্ট উৎকৃষ্ট সমস্ত জীবকে সমভাবে সুখ দুঃখভাজন করিয়া সৃষ্টি করিয়াছেন, সেই পরাৎপর পরমাত্মা তোমার প্রতি তুষ্ট হইয়াছেন; এবং তাঁহার অনুগ্রহ বশাৎ তুমি অচিরে গজনন্ নগরের অধিপতি হইবে; কিন্তু দেখিও, যেন প্রভুত্বমদে মত্ত হইয়া নিজ নৈসর্গিক দয়া দাক্ষিণ্য বিবর্জ্জিত হইও না, অদ্য পশুযোনির প্রতি যাদৃশ সদয়তা প্রকাশ করিয়াছ যাবজ্জীবন নরলোকের প্রতিও তাদৃশ ব্যবহার করিও।"

Translate the preceding lines into English.

HINDI.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English :—

बर्ष चारिदस बिपिन बसि करि पितुबचन प्रमान ।
आय पाय पुनि देखिहौं मन जनि करसि मलान ॥

बचन बिनीत मधुर रघुबर के । सर सम लगे मातुउर करके ॥
सहमि सूखि सुनि सीतल बानी । जिमि जवास पर पावस पानी ॥
कहि न जाइ कछु हृदय बिषादू । मनु मृगी कुरि केहरिनादू ॥
नयन सलिल तनु थरहर कांपी । मांजा मनहुं मीन कहुं ब्यापी ॥
धरि धीरज सुतबदन निहारी । गद्गद बचन कहति महतारी ॥
तात पितहि तुम प्रानपियारे । देखि मुदित नित चरित तुम्हारे ॥
राज देन कहुं सुभ दिन साधा । कहेउ जान बन केहि अपराधा ॥
तात सुनावहु मोहि निदानू । को दिनकरकुल भयउ कृसानु ॥
सरखि रामरुख सचिवसुत कारन कहउ बुझाइ ।
सुनि प्रसंग रहि मूकगति दसा बरनि नहिं जाइ ॥

2. Parse पाय and मन in the 2nd line.

जटा मुकुट मोसन सुभग उर भुज नयन बिसाल ।
सरदपर्ब बिधुबदन बर लसत स्वेदकनजाल ॥
बरनि न जाइ मनोहर जोरी । सोभा अमित मोरि मति थोरी ॥
रामलषनसियमदरताई । सब चितवहिं मति मन चित लाई ॥
थके नारि नर प्रेमपियासे । मनहुं मृगी मृग देखि दियासे ॥
सीय समीप ग्रामतिय जाहीं । पूछत अति सनेह सकुचाहीं ॥
बार बार सब लागहिं पाये । कहहिं बचन मृदु सरल सुहाये ॥
राजकुमारि बिनय हम करहीं । तियसुभाव कछु पूछत डरहीं ॥
स्वामिनि अबिनय छमब हमारी । बिलगु न मानब जानि गंवारी ॥
राजकुंवर दोउ सहज सलोने । इन ते लहि दुति मरकत सोने ॥
स्यामल गौर किसोर बर सुंदर सुखमाएन ।
सरदसर्बरीनाथमुख सरदसरोरुहनैन ॥

3. Turn the above lines into prose, using as far as you can words different from the text.

4. Write correctly the originals from which the following words are derived, and show how they have undergone the difference in their spelling.

सीसन सरद लषन सुभाव हमब कुंवर

कह रघुपति सुनु भामिनि बाता । मानौं एक भक्ति कर नाता ॥
जाति पांति कुल धर्म बड़ाई । धन बल परिजन गुन चतुराई ॥
भक्तिहीन नर सोहै कैसा । बिनु जल बारिद देखिय जैसा ॥
नवधा भक्ति कहौं तोहि पांही । सावधान सुनु धरु मन मांही ॥
प्रथम भक्ति सन्तन्ह कर संगा । दूसरि रति मम कथाप्रसंगा ॥
गुरुपदपंकजसेवा तीसरि भक्ति अमान ।
चौथि भक्ति मम गुनगन करइ कपट तजि गान ॥ ६० ॥
मंत्रजाप मम दृढ बिस्वासा । पंचम भजन सो बेद प्रकासा ॥
छठ दम सील बिरति बहु कर्मा । निरत निरन्तर सज्जनधर्मा ॥
सातव सम मोहि मय जग देखा । मो तें सन्त अधिक करि लेखा ॥
आठव यथा लाभ सन्तोषा । सपनेहु नहिं देखइ परदोषा ॥
नवम सरल सब सन छलहीना । मम भरोस हिय हरष न दीना ॥
नव महं एकौ जिन्ह के होई । नारि पुरुष सचराचर कोई ॥

5. How many sorts of *Bhakti* are given in the above lines? Explain each briefly in English.

6. What lesson on Caste is given in the above lines?

7. What is the force of the affix हु in words like सपनेहु and of हि as in पितहि in the first extract above?

8. Explain in Hindi the simile in the following lines:

फलभर नम्र विटप सब रहे भूमि नियराइ ।
परउपकारी पुरुष जिमि नव हिं सुसंपति पाइ ॥

HINDI.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. From what source is the story of the Premsagar derived?

2. Translate the following passage into English.

इतनी कथा सुनाय श्री शुकदेव जी ने राजा परीक्षित से कहा कि, महाराज! इसी भांति से काल बस होय राजा सिसुपाल अनेक अनेक बुरी बातें श्री कृष्णचंद जी को कहा था, औ श्री कृष्णचंद जी सभा के बीच सिंहासन पर बैठे सुन सुन एक एक बात पर एक एक झकोर खैंचते थे; इस बीच भीष्म, कर्न, द्रोन, औ बड़े बड़े राजा हरि निंदा सुन अति क्रोध कर बोले कि, अरे मूर्ख! तू सभा में बैठा हमारे सन्मुख प्रभु की निंदा करता है, रे चंडाल! चुप रह, नहीं अभी पछाड़ मार डालते हैं, महाराज! यह कह शस्त्र ले ले सब राजा सिसुपाल के मारने को उठ धाए, उस समय श्री कृष्णचंद आनंदकंद ने सब को रोककर कहा की तुम इस पर शस्त्र मत करो, खड़े खड़े देखो, यह आप से आपही मारा जाता है, मैं इस के सौ अपराध सहूंगा, क्योंकि मैं ने बचन हारा है, सौ से बढ़ती न सहूंगा, इसी लिये मैं रेखा काढ़ता जाता हूं.

महाराज! इतनी बात के सुनते ही सब ने हाथ जोड़ श्री कृष्णचंद से पूछा कि, कृपा नाथ! इस का क्या भेद है जो आप इस के सौ अपराध क्षमा करियेगा? सो कृपा कर हमें समझाइये, जो हमारे मन का संदेह जाय. प्रभु बोले कि, जिस समय यह जन्मा था, तिस समय इस के तीन नेत्र औ चार भुजा थीं. यह समाचार पाय इस के पिता राजा दमघोष ने जोतिषियों औ बड़े बड़े पंडितों को बुलायके पूछा कि, यह लड़का कैसा हुआ? इस का बिचार कर मुझे उत्तर दो.

3. Parse बैठा in the sentence तू सभामें बैठा &c.

तम तज केतिक आगे गए, जल में तबै जु पैठत भए.
महा तरंग तासु में लसे, मूंदि आंखि ये ता में धसे.
पछड़े उते शेष जी जहां, कृष्ण अरु अर्जुन पहुंचे तहां.

4. Translate the above lines into English.

तुम हो कृष्ण मेरी कला जु आहि, हरि अर्जुन देखो चित चाहि.
भार उतारन भुव पर गए, साधु संत कों बहु सुख दए.
असुर दैत्य तुम सब संहारे, सुर नर मुनि के काज संवारे.
मेरे अंस जु तुम में हे हैं, पूरन काम तुम्हारे कै हैं.

5. Render the above into prose Khariboli.

पृथ्वी की मध्य रेखा से समय के अनुसार सूर्य साढ़े तेईस २

अंश के अनुसार उत्तर दक्षिण होता है इसी कारण पृथ्वी के मध्य के ४७ अंश सूर्य के साम्हने रहते हैं उन्हीं को उष्ण भाग कहते हैं उष्ण भाग से उत्तर और दक्षिण ओर तेतालीस २ अंश साधारण भाग हैं और साधारण भागों के अंत से केंद्रतक दोनों ओर साढ़े तेईस २ अंश के शीत भाग हैं।

6. Render the above into English.

7. State fully the changes which by the addition of the particle ने to the agent, the verb undergoes. Does the agent itself ever undergo any change by that addition?

8. Translate the following lines into Hindi:

My son, said he, the first instruction I give you is, not to make yourself familiar with all sorts of people. The way to live happy is to keep your mind to yourself, and not to tell your thoughts easily.

Secondly, not to do violence to any body whatever; for in that case, you will draw everybody's hatred upon you You ought to consider the world as a creditor, to whom you owe moderation, compassion and forbearance.

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English:—

قيل ان جماعة من القرود كانوا سكانا في جبل فالتمسوا في ليلة باردة ذات امطار و رياح نارا يصطلون بها فلم يجدوا شيئا فرأوا يراعة تطير كانها شرار نار فجمعوا حشيشا و القوه عليها و جعلوا ينفخون طمعا ان يوقدوا نارا و كان بالقرب منهم طائر على شجرة ينظر اليهم فجعل يأدبهم و يقول لاتتعبوا فان الذي رأيتموه ليس بنار ثم انه عزم على القرب منهم ينهاهم عما هم فيه فمر به رجل وقال له لا تلتمس تقوم ما لا يستقيم فان العود الذي لا ينحني لا يعمل منه القوس فابي الطائر ان يطيعه و تقدم الى القرود ليعرفهم ان اليراعه ليست بنار فتناوله بعض القرود فمات من ساعته *

2. Parse :—

يصطلون, لم يجدوا, لاتتبعو; ينحذى, يعمم

3. Write down the prepositions على, الى, and ب, with the pronominal suffixes (ضمير متصل).

4. Write out the above story with the vowel-points (اعراب).

5 Form the plurals of كتاب, جناح, سهم, انسان, عبدايد, سيد, ثوب, فاغر, امر, اغلام.

7. Inflect the perfect, future, and imperative of دعا and the same tenses of the Báb استفعال of دعا.

8. Inflect the perfect and future, passive, of the Báb افعال of برأ

9. Translate :—

He saw him. She saw him. We saw them. You saw me. I shall see him. We shall see her. My house. My houses. My two houses. In my two houses. His father. Their brother. My brothers. My good brothers. I did not do it. The house of the Amír. The great house of the Amír. The house of the great Amír.

10. Decline the participles, active and passive, of قال.

11. Translate into English :—

قالت منشدة * شعر *

هنئا لك المال الذى قد افدته * ولم يبق فى كفى غير التذكر
اقول فى نفسى وهى فى كربانها * اقلي فقد بان الحبيب او اكثري
اذا لم يكن للامر عندك موضع * ولم تجدى بدا من الصبر فاصبري
فبكى مولاها و اجاب منشدا * شعر *
ولولا قعود الدهر بي عنك لم يكن * يفرقنا شيء سوي الموت فاعذري
اروح لهم من فراقك موجع * اناجي به قلبا قليل التصبر
عليك سلامي لا زيارة ايننا * ولا وصل الا ان يشاء ابن معمر
فقال له ابن معمر قد شئت بارك الله لك فيها فخذها و خذ ما وصل اليك منا فاخذها و اخذ المال و الخيل و عاد *

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. Blochmann.

1. Translate into English :—

بينما عبدالله بن جعفر رضي الله عنه راكب اذ تعرض له رجل
في الطريق فمسك بعنان فرسه و قال سالتك بالله ايها الامير
ان تضرب عنقي فبهت فيه عبدالله و قال أمعتوه انت قال لا والله
قال فما الخبر قال لي خصم الد قد لزمني و الح و ضيق علي
و ليس لي به طاقة قال و من خصمك قال الفقر فالتفت
عبدالله لفتاه و قال ادفع له الف دينار ثم قال له يا اخا العرب
خذها وأحن سائرون ولكن اذا عاد اليك خصمك متغشما فاتنا متظالما
فانا منصفوك منه ان شاء الله فقال الاعرابي والله ان معي
من جودك ما ادحض به حجة خصمي بقية عمري ثم اخذ
المال و انصرف

2. Translate into English or Hindustani:—

حكى الطرطوسي رحمه الله تعالى في كتابه سراج الملوك قال من
عجيب ما اتفق بالاسكندريه ان رجلا من خدم نائب الاسكندريه
غاب من خدمته اياما ففي بعض الايام قبض عليه صاحب الشرطة
و حمله الى دار النائب فانفت منه في بعض الطريق وترامى في
في بئر فرأى فيها سراما فما زال الرجل يمشي في ذلك السراب الى
ان لاح له بئر مضيئة فطلع منها فاذا البئر في دار النائب فلما طلع
الرجل امسكه النائب و ادبه فكان فيه المثل السائر الفار من
القضاء الغائب كالمتقلب في يد الطالب و ما احسن قول القائل و اذا
خشيت من الامور مقدرا و فررت منه فنحوه تتوجه *

3. Parse ادفع, تضرب, منصفوك, ترامى, مضيئة, الفار, تتوجه

4. Inflect the perfect, future, and imperative, active and passive, of عاد.

5. Write down the third persons singular and plural of the perfect and future active of the Bábs تفعيل, فعال, افتعال, استفعال, of عاد.

6. Write down the Arabic numerals from one to twenty-one.

7. Which verbs are called *mahmúz* (مهموز)? Write down the masdars (مصدر) of the principal *bábs* of the verb اثر.

8. What peculiarities (خاصية) regarding meaning have the *bábs* افعال and استفعال? Give examples.

9. Write down the Arabic alphabet, with the numerical value of each letter according to ابجد.

10. Inflect the imperatives of the bábs مفاعلة and افعال of مد.

11. Decline the participles, active and passive, of رمى, without and with the definite article. Give the vowel-points (اعراب).

URDU.

Examiner.—Mr. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English :—

بی بی نے دسترخوان بچھاکر کھانا آگے لاکر رکھا اور میان بی بی
باهم بیٹھہ کر کھانے لگے اور اوس کبڑے کو بھی شریک کھانے کا کیا
اتفاقا اوس روز درزي کے گھر مچھلي پکي تھی اور کھانے کے شمول
مین مچھلی بھی کبڑے کو دي چونکہ وہ بہت لذیذ تھی کبڑے
بدون نکالے کانٹون کے اس بےاحتیاطي سے کھایا کہ ایک کانٹا اوسکے
حلق مین چبھہ گیا وہ اس امر سے بہت مضطر ہوا اور بظاهر دم
اوسکا بند ہوگیا ہرچند درزي اور اسکے قبیلے نے بہت تدبیرین کین
مگر کوئي نہ بن پڑي آخر درزي اوسکي حال کو دیکھہ کے ڈرا اور
گھبرایا کہ اگر کوتوال شہر کو خبر ہوگی تو مجھکو عوض اسکے
خون کے گرفتار کریگا ضرور ھی کہ آگے سے اسکا دفعیہ کیا چاھئے یہہ
سوچکر اوس کبڑے کو حکیم یہودي کے پاس جو اوسکے گھر کے
نزدیک تھا اوٹھاکر لیگیا دروازہ حکیمکا بند پاکر کبڑے کو لٹاکر
سیڑھي کي راہ سے اوپر کو چڑھہ گیا اور دروازہ پر دستک دي لونڈي
حکیم کي آواز سنکر نکلي درزي نے پانچروپیہ اوسکو دیکر کہا کہ
تو جلد جاکر اپنے آقا سے خبرکر تا بیمار کو آکر دیکھے اور اوسکي تدبیر

کرے جب لونڈی اندر گھرے حکیم کو کہ بالاخانہ پر رہتا تھا خبر
کرنے گئی درزی کبڑے کو اُٹھاکر اوپر لیگیا اور دروازہ کے سامنے
کھڑا کرکے آپ چپکے سے چلدیا حکیم لونڈي سے حال سنکر زرے
لالچ سے بے روشني دروازہ کی طرف دوڑا اور کنڈي کھولکر چاھتاتھا
کہ دروازہ کھولکر تلے اوترے اور بیمار کو دیکھے بمجرد کھولنے دروازہ کے
وہ کبڑا زینہ سے لڑھکتا ھوا نیچے آپڑا حکیم اندھیرے میں آواز
سنکر حیران ھوا کہ یہہ کیا چیز تھي جو دروازے سے تلے کو گر پڑي
پھر جب روشني منگواکر تلے اوترا کبڑے کو موا ھوا دیکھہ واویلا
کرنے لگا اور یہہ تصور کرے کہ میرے سبب یہہ بیمار مرگیا حضرت
موسیٰ و غیرہ کو شفیع کرکے توبہ و استغفار کرنے لگا *

2. Explain the grammatical construction of the following sentences :—

سیا کرتا ھی - اوسنے کہا - اگر دنیا میں کاھلي رھتي
تو کوئي پیشہ ترقي نہ پاتا *

3. Who are the Chauháns and Tuṇwars? Why is the Manárah near Dihlí called Quṭb Manár? (Write your answer in Urdu.)

4. Write out the following words with the vowel-points (اعراب), and give their meanings and etymology :—

احتیاط، یکبارگي، متصل ، مقتل ، مجرم ، مسلمان ، عملداري،
تواضع ، صراف ، پولس ، علیحدہ ، تعمیر، سن ، فرحت‌بخش،
گلاس *

5. Inflect the present, future, perfect, and pluperfect, of the active voice of *láná*, to bring.

6. What is meant by سنہ ھجري? Write down the names of the Hindí and the Muhammadan months of the year.

7. Translate into English :—

پہلےھي پہل دلي میں راجہ انیکپال تنور نے قلعہ بنایا ھی
چنانچہ وہ قلعہ ابتک شاھجہان‌آباد سے دو ڈھائی کوس پرجنوب
کی طرف موجود ھی اوسکو پرانا قلعہ کہتے ھیں بعد اوسکے
جب تنوروں کي قوم سے حکومت جاتی رھي اور چوھانوں کے

پاس پہنچي اور رائي پتہورا جسکا اصلي نام رائی پرتہي راج هی
بادشاہ هوا اوسوقت اوسنے سمبت ایکہزار دو سو مین ایک قلعه
اور بنایا چنانچه اس قلعه کا ابتک قطب صاحب کے پاس لاٹھے
قریب نشان موجود هی رای پتہورا کے قلعه مین سلطان
قطب الدین ایبك نے ایك محل بنایا تها اوسکا نام قصر سفید
رکها تها یهه محل بعد سنه ۶۰۲ هجري کي تغیر هوا تها اوسي
محل کے پاس سلطان محمود غاري نے ایك محل بنام قصر
هزار ستون بنایا تها جسکا اب نشان نهین ملتا پهر جبکه سنه ۶۶۶
هجري مین سلطان غیاث الدین بلبن بادشاہ هوا تو اوسنے ایک
قلعه مرزغن بنا کیا اسکا بهي اب نشان نهین رها مگر کهتے هین که
حضرت نظام الدین اولیا کا جهان مزار هی اسکے قریب یهه قلعه تها *

8. Relate in Urdu the fable of the Fox and the Grapes, or any other short story.

URDU.

Examiner.—Mr. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English, or paraphrase in Urdu :—

جان هم تجهه دیا کرتے هین * نام تیرا هي لیا کرتے هین
چاك کرنے کے لئے اے ناصح * هم گریبان سیا کرتے هین
ساغر چشم سے هم بادہ پرست * مردہ دل خاك جیا کرتے هین
سنگ اسود بهي هی بهاری پتهر * لوگ جو چوم لیا کرتے هین
تیرا کیا ذکر میرے داغونسے * مهرو مه کسب ضیا کرتے هین
اونسے هین مخفي عصیان بهتر * جو عبادت مین ریا کرتے هین
جب وہ مسجد مین ادا کرتے هین * سب نماز اپني قضا کرتے هین
جنکي رفتار کے پامال هین هم * وهي آنکهون مین پهرا کرتے هین
تیرے گهر مین جو نهین جاتے قدم * کیا میرے تلوے جلا کرتے هین
نهین هوتے هو فراموش صنم * خاك هم یاد خدا کرتے هین
گو نهین پوچهتے هرگز وہ مزاج * هم تو کهتے هین دعا کرتے هین
موسم گل مین بشر هین معذور * گل تلك چاك قبا کرتے هین
شاد هین باغ فنا مین کب گل * اپني هستی پہ هنسا کرتے هین

2. Decline the following words, singular and plural :—
تو ، کتاب ، خانه ، اشرفي *

3. Translate into Urdu (using either the Persian or the Roman characters) :—

An Englishman who travelled a great deal in India, says: "I performed many long journeys upon an elephant, and whenever I wished to make a sketch, the docile creature would stand perfectly still till my drawing was finished. If at any time I wished ripe mango-fruit which was growing out of my reach, he would select the most fruitful branch, break it off, and offer it to me with his trunk. Sometimes I gave him some of the fruit for himself, and he would thank me by raising his trunk three times over his head, making a gentle murmuring noise as he did so. When branches of trees came in my way, he broke them off at once, twisting his trunk round them; but he often broke off a leafy bough for himself, and used it as a fan to keep off the flies, waving it to and fro with his trunk. When I was at breakfast in the morning, he always came to the tent to receive fruit and sugar-candy."

4. Translate and explain the following —
حوصله سب کو هي یوسف خریداریکا - شراب ارغواني - مرغ خوش الحان - تاریخ فتح عرض کي سودانے یون کهو * یهه فتح نو مبارک نواب نامدار *

Add up the letters of the above *Tarikh.*

5. Translate into English —
پنجاب سنگه اگر مین تمسے کوئي بات جهوٹ بولون تو تم اپنے دل مین کیا خیال کروگے پنجاب سنگه بولا که اگر مجهه سے کوئي بات جهوٹ کهو اور مجکو ثابت هوجاوے که تمنے جهوٹ کهي تهي تو میرے خیال مین یهه دو باتین ضرور آوینگی که یا تو تمنے مجکو مسخره بنایا یا فریب دینیکا اراده تمهارا تها اور ساتهه هي اسکے تمسے مجکو نفرت هوجاریگي کیونکه اگر تمهارا اراده حقیقت مین جهوٹ بولنے کا نه تها اور پهر تم جهوٹ صرف

میرے دق کرنے کے واسطے بولے هر تو اسے صاف ثابت هی که تم
مجکو مسخره سمجهکر دق کرنا چاهتے هو پس مین بهي بے شك
تمسے دل مین ناراض هونگا اور اگر مین بهي ظریف هوا تو تمکو
ایسا دق کرونگا که تم شاید پسند نه کرو تب بهي تم میرے دشمن
هوجاوگے اور اگر تم حقیقت مین اراده کرکے مجهه سے جهوٹ
بولے هو تو گویا مجکو تم فریب دینا چاهتے تهے تب بهي تم لایق
دوستي کے نرهے بلکه دغاباز ٹهرے پس مین تمسے پهر بهی نفرت
کرونگا اور یهه نفرت جوخلاف عادت تمکو معلوم هوگي تو تم میرے
دشمن هوجاوگے اس صورت سے دونون کے دل مین رنج قایم هوگا *

6. Write out the following passage, correcting all errors in grammar and spelling :—

اگرچه اس زبان مین اکسر فارسي اور عربی اور سنسکرت کا
الفاظ مستعمل هین اور بعضے بعضون مین کچهه تغیر اور تبدیل
کرلي هی لیکن اس زمانے مین اور شهر کے لوگون نے یهه تریقه
احتیار کیا هی که اردو زبان مین یا تو فارسی کے لغت بهت
ملادیتے هین او یا فارسی کی ترقیب بر لکهنا لگتے هین یهه دونو
باتین اچهین نهین اونسے اردو پن نهین رهتی اور ظاهر هی که
اسبات کے لئے که کسقدر فارسي کي ترقیب دیجاوے اور کون کونسي
لغت اور زبانو کي نه بولي جاوین کوئي قائده نهین مقرر هوسکتي
یهه بات صرف اهل زبان کي صحت پر منحصر هي *

7. Explain the following terms—*Ghazal*, *Masnawí*, *Díwán*, *Mustaqbil*, *Jumlah*, *Kalimah*, *Hál*, *Amr*, *Majhúl*.

HISTORY.

Examiners.— { Mr. Roberts.
Mr. Livingstone.

1. Give the four great empires of antiquity, the names of their respective founders, and the extent and duration of each.

2. Who were Moses, Lycurgus, Solon, Socrates, Philopœmen. Caius Fabricius, the Gracchi, and the Maccabees? When did they respectively flourish, and for what were they remarkable?

3. Give the causes, leading incidents, results, and duration of the Peloponnesian War.

4. Sketch the career of Alexander the Great, and show whether the general tendency of his conquests was evil or beneficial.

5. Give a brief history of the following Wars:—

(*a*) Second Punic.

(*b*) Mithridatic.

(*c*) Between Cæsar and Pompey.

6. What is the general character of the history of India before the Mahomedan conquest? Mention the books which form the chief sources of our information regarding the ancient Hindus, and give the names of their respective authors, the probable dates of their composition, and the subjects of which they severally treat.

7. When was the first successful Mahomedan invasion of India made? Give the name of the leader; mention the provinces then conquered; and state how the conquest was subsequently lost.

8. Under what circumstances was the Bahminy kingdom of the Deccan founded? State how long it lasted, and name the five independent principalities which arose on its ruins.

9. Where and when were the two battles fought, one of which led to the foundation of the Mogul empire, and the other to its subversion? Name the first six monarchs of that dynasty: state how long they respectively reigned; and give the prominent features of the reign of Akbar.

10. Give the dates and principal provisions of Lord

North's Regulating Act, Fox's India Bill, and Pitt's India Bill. Compare the two latter, and state what led to the defeat of the second.

11. Give the leading characteristics, and state the general results, of the administration of Warren Hastings.

12. Give a brief history of the celebrated Permanent Settlement, and indicate the various judicial reforms introduced by Lord Cornwallis.

GEOGRAPHY.

Examiners.— { MR. ROGERS.
REV. J. S. BEAUMONT.

1. In a voyage from Calcutta to London, viâ the *Suez Canal*, through what seas, &c. would a ship sail, and near what countries would she pass?

2. It is said that the sun never sets on the British possessions; in what sense is this to be accepted?

3. State in what physical particulars Holland differs from Switzerland, and Arabia from Persia; and show, from the inhabitants of these countries, that peculiarities of climate, soil, and situation influence national character and pursuits.

4. Describe the governments of England, Russia, Japan, and the United States of North America; and mention in what countries the education of the people is promoted by the State.

5. What are the West Indies, into what groups are they divided, and to what European powers do they belong?

6. The East India Railway extends from *Howrah* to *Delhi*, running by *Hooghly*, *Burdwan*, *Cyntheah*, *Bhagulpore*,

Arrah, *Mirzapore*, *Allahabad*, *Cawnpore*, *Etawah*, and *Allyghur*. From these data, determine through what provinces it runs, and what large rivers it crosses.

7. Sketch a map of the Bay of Bengal, inserting in it the chief islands, and indicating the position of the principal towns on the coast, and the great rivers that fall into that bay.

8. Specify how the various languages and creeds prevalent in Hindustan proper are distributed.

9. Mention the recent discoveries made in Africa by the celebrated traveller Livingstone, and name the different races that inhabit the African continent, specifying the localities.

10. What and where are *California*, *St. Helena*, *Birmingham*, *Spires*, *Sinai*, *Calicut*, *Gya*, and *Darjeling*, and do you know any thing remarkable connected with them? What countries produce *gatta percha*, *cinchona*, *cork*, *saltpetre*, *coal*, and *tin*?

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiners — { MR. THWAYTES, M. A.
MR. MOWAT, M. A.

1. Find the cost of matting a room whose floor is 8 yards long by $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards wide, with mats 2 feet wide and $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, at the rate of 9 annas 2 pies per mat.

If the same room be $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, find how many cubic feet it will contain.

2. Distinguish between a vulgar fraction and a decimal fraction. Multiply $999\frac{4945}{4946}$ by 999.

State the rule for the multiplication of decimals, and apply it to point the products in (1) $1 \cdot 23 \times \cdot 0011$ and (2) $29000 \times \cdot 01$.

Divide $\cdot\dot{3}\dot{7}$ by $\cdot\dot{1}4\dot{8}$, and show that $\dfrac{\cdot\dot{1}2\dot{3}}{\cdot\dot{4}\dot{1}} = \dfrac{123123}{414141}$.

3. Find the square root of $19740\frac{1}{4}$ and of $4\frac{1}{99}$, the latter to four places of decimals.

4. Two gangs of six men and nine men are set to reap two fields of 35 and 45 acres respectively. The first gang complete their work in 12 days, in how many days will the second gang complete theirs?

5. Find which is the better investment, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock at $98\frac{1}{4}$, or $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cents at 105.

6. Find how many rupees are equivalent to 200*l.* at the rate of 1*s.* $11\frac{3}{10}$*d.* per rupee.

7. Find the product of $3a + 2b$ and $3a + 2c - 3b$, and test the result by making $a = 1$, $b = c = 3$.

Divide—

$x^8 + x^6y^2 + x^4y^4 + x^2y^6 + y^8$ by $x^4 - x^3y + x^2y^2 - xy^3 + y^4$, and $\dfrac{a^8}{b^8} + \dfrac{b^8}{a^8}$ by $\dfrac{a}{b} + \dfrac{b}{a}$.

8. Prove that—

$$\frac{1}{1 + \dfrac{1}{a \div x}} + \frac{1}{1 - \dfrac{1}{a \div x}} + \frac{2}{1 + \dfrac{1}{a^2 \div x^2}} = \frac{4a^4}{a^4 - x^4}$$

and show that the notation $\dfrac{\dfrac{a}{b}}{c}$ is of ambiguous meaning.

Simplify the expressions $\dfrac{x^{a+b} \cdot x^{a-b} \cdot x^{c-2a}}{x^{c-a}}$;

$$\frac{\dfrac{1+x}{1-x}+\dfrac{4x}{1+x^2}+\dfrac{8x}{1-x^2}-\dfrac{1-x}{1+x}}{\dfrac{1+x^2}{1-x^2}+\dfrac{4x^2}{1+x^4}-\dfrac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}}$$

9. Solve the equations—

$$\frac{x-3}{5}-\frac{x-5}{4}=\frac{2}{3}\ ;\ \frac{a-x}{a}+\frac{2a-x}{2a}=\frac{3a-x}{3a}$$

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\dfrac{1}{5x}+\dfrac{y}{9}=5\\[2ex] \dfrac{1}{3x}+\dfrac{y}{2}=14\end{array}\right\}$$

10. Find the least common multiple of—

$$x^3+xy^2+xy^2+y^3 \text{ and } x^3-x^2y+x^2y-y^3.$$

Reduce $\dfrac{2x^4-x^3-9x^2+13x-5}{7x^3-19x^2+17x-5}$ to its lowest terms.

11. Extract the square root of—

$$4x^4+8ax^3+4a^2x^2+16b^2x^2+16ab^2x+16b^4.$$

12. AB is a railway 200 miles long; and three trains (P, Q, R) travel upon it at rates of 25, 20, and 30 miles per hour respectively; P and Q leave A at 7 A. M. and 8·15 A. M. respectively, and R leaves B at 10·30 A. M. When and where will P be equidistant from Q and R?

GEOMETRY.

Examiners.— { Rev. J. Henry.
Mr. McLaren Smith.

1. Define a straight line, a plane superficies, a circle, a rectangle, a segment of a circle, a sector of a circle. In what particular case can a sector be called a segment?

2. Distinguish between angle in a segment and angle of a segment; draw a diagram for each. When is a circle said to be described about, and when is it inscribed in,

a plane rectilinear figure? Can the diagonals of any quadrilateral figure be called diameters; why can they in parallelograms?

3. Given that two triangles are between the same parallels and equal in area: prove that their bases are equal.

4. Show that all the exterior angles of a quadrilateral figure, made by producing the sides successively in the same direction, are together equal to four right angles. Will the value be the same for the exterior angles of a pentagon?

5. The rectangle contained by the sum of two straight lines and their difference is equal to the difference of their squares. (The proposition Vth, 2d Book may be assumed without proving.)

6. Divide a straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts shall be equal to the square on the other part. In the diagram given by Euclid, point out any other straight line, besides the given one, similarly divided.

7. Enunciate and prove the tenth proposition of the fourth Book. How does it enable us to divide a right angle into ten equal parts?

8. Two straight lines, OA OB being given, intersecting in O, and a point C being given in OA: describe a circle touching OA in C, and also touching OB.

9. Having given that the angle in a semicircle is a right angle: show that the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle.

10. The straight line drawn from the right angle, in any right-angled triangle, to the bisection of the hypotenuse, is equal to half the hypotenuse.

First Examination in Arts.

1870.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, LL. D.

1. Write the following passages in correct prose, not paraphrastically, and add notes explanatory of the words given in italics :—

(*a.*) "Anon, out of the earth a fabric huge
Rose like an exhalation, with the sound
Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet;
Built like a temple, where *pilasters* round
Were set, and *Doric pillars* overlaid
With golden *architrave;* nor did there want
Cornice or *frieze,* with *bossy sculptures* graven;
The roof was *fretted* gold."

(*b.*) "Once *school-divines* this zealous isle o'erspread;
Who knew most *sentences* was deepest read;
Faith, Gospel, all, seemed made to be disputed,
And none had sense enough to be confuted:
Scotists and *Thomists* now in peace remain
Amidst their kindred cobwebs in *Duck-lane.*"

(*c.*) "Their song was partial, but the harmony
(What could it less when spirits immortal sing?)
Suspended hell, and took with ravishment
The thronging audience. In discourse more sweet
(For eloquence the soul, song charms the sense)
Others apart sat on a hill retired,
In thoughts more elevate, and reasoned high," &c.

(*d.*) "Now by your children's cradles, now by your fathers' graves,
Be men to day, *Quirites*, or be for ever slaves.
For this did *those false sons* make red the axes of their sire?
For this did *Scævola's* right hand hiss in the *Tuscan fire?*
In those brave days our fathers stood firmly side by side;
They faced the *Marcian fury;* they tamed the *Fabian pride;*
They drove the *fiercest Quinctius* an outcast forth from Rome,
They sent the *haughtiest Claudius* with shivered *fasces* home."

2. Give a brief statement of the chief doctrines or canons laid down in the Essay on Criticism.

3. Examine grammatically the following passages:—

(*a.*) "Beelzebub, than whom,
Satan except, none higher sat."

(*b.*) "we may chance
Re-enter heaven."

(*c.*) "what time his pride
Had cast him out of heaven."

(*d.*) "ere he arrive
The happy isle.'

(*e.*) "Have at thy heart!

4. (*a.*) Explain briefly the versification used in Paradise Lost.

(*b.*) Scan the following lines.—

"Astarte queen of heaven, with crescent horns."
"Fell not from heaven or more gross to love."
"And chiefly Thou, O Spirit, that dost prefer."
"That durst dislike His reign, and me preferring."

"To make thy virtues or thy faults conspicuous."

"Against the Highest and fierce with grasped arm."

5. In the Essay on Criticism the word *Wit* is said to be used in six or seven different senses. Can you give these, showing their connexions?

6. Give as many words as you know in Aryan languages that are etymologically connected with *Wit*.

7. Milton writes *Oreb*, *Ades*, *Basan*, *Hesebon*, *Rhene*, *Danaw*. Give the usual forms of these words; and mention the reasons that may have induced Milton to write them as he does.

8. State the chief merits and demerits of Addison's Cato as a drama.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner.—MR. TAWNEY, M. A.

1. Explain fully the following passages:—

(*a*) Why should Trumbull be congratulated upon his liberty who had never known restraint?

(*b*) The satire which brought Theobald and Moore into contempt, dropped impotent from Bentley like the javelin of Priam.

(*c*) History relates that she was about to disparage herself by marriage with an inferior.

(*d*) They sat by him while he perused it, and saw his features writhen with anguish.

(*e*) Pope never afterwards attempted to join the patriot with the poet, nor drew his pen upon statesmen.

(*f*) Mr. Dryden used to call these sort of men his prose-critics.

(*g*) On the one hand the wisdom, the integrity, and

the magnanimity of that prelate gave him a wonderful ascendant over the minds of men.

Comment upon any expressions in the above passages which seem to you inconsistent with modern usage, or objectionable in point of grammar.

2. "The author shall not begin to print until I have a thousand guineas for him." How would the meaning be altered if you were to write *will* for *shall?*

3. Give, in your own language, an account of the quarrel between Pope and Addison.

What does Lord Macaulay say about it?

4. "It was much easier for Homer to find proper sentiments for an assembly of Grecian generals, than for Milton to diversify his infernal council with proper characters and inspire them with a variety of sentiments."

Criticise this remark.

5. Point out some of the principal blemishes in Paradise Lost.

Account for the "tentative" nature of Addison's criticism.

6. Turn into the Indirect Narration —

"Recourse must be had in this exigency to one of the rival monarchs. Each of them can bring into the field forces sufficient for our defence. But as the King of Spain is of German extraction; as he is a member and and prince of the empire by the territories which descend to him from his grandfather; as his dominions stretch along that frontier which is most exposed to the enemy; his claim is preferable in my opinion, to that of a stranger to our language, to our blood, and to our country; and therefore I give my vote to confer on him the imperial crown."

7. Compare the style of Robertson with that of Johnson.

8. Give an instance of a "bull." What is meant by "the Bathos"?

Who was the original hero of the Dunciad? What is the derivation of the word?

9. "There is reason to believe that we have negligently lost part of our vowels, and that the silent *e*, which our ancestors added to the most of our monosyllables, was once vocal."

Give some reason for this belief.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner.—MR. ROWE, B. A.

1. Translate:—

Inclusam Danaën turris aënea
Robustæque fores et vigilum canum
Tristes excubiæ munierant satis
    Nocturnis ab adulteris,
Si non Acrisium virginis abditæ
Custodem pavidum Juppiter et Venus
Risissent, fore enim tutum iter et patens
    Converso in prétium Deo.
Aurum per medios ire satellites
Et perrumpere amat saxa potentius
Ictu fulmineo: concidit auguris
    Argivi domus ob lucrum
Demersa exitio: diffidit urbium
Portas vir Macedo et subruit æmulos
Reges muneribus; munera navium
    Sævos illaqueant duces.
Quanto quisque sibi plura negaverit
A Diis plura feret; nil cupientium

Nudus castra peto, et transfuga divitum
Partes linquere gestio
Contemptæ dominus splendidior rei
Quam si quidquid arat impiger Appulus
Occultare meis dicerer horreis
Magnas inter opes inops.
Puræ rivus aquæ silvaque jugerum
Paucorum et segetis certa fides meæ
Fulgentem imperio fertilis Africæ
Fallit sorte beatior.

(*a*) Point out any peculiarity of construction in

(1.) *munierant* —— si non *risissent.*

(2.) *fore* enim tutum iter.

(3.) Fallit sorte beatior.

(*b*) Explain the mythological and other allusions of the passage.

2. Translate :—

Quæ cura patrum quæve Quiritium
Plenis honorum muneribus tuas,
Auguste, virtutes in ævum
Per titulos memoresque fastos
Æternet, O qua sol habitabiles
Illustret oras, maxime principum ?
Quem legis expertes Latinæ
Vindelici didicere nuper
Quid Marte posses. Milite nam tuo
Drusus Genaunos implacidum genus,
Brennosque veloces et arces
Alpibus impositas tremendis
Dejecit acer plus vice simplici ;
Major Neronum mox grave prælium
Commisit, immanesque Rætos
Auspiciis pepulit secundis

Spectandus in certamine Martio,
Devota morti pectora liberæ
Quantis fatigaret ruinis;
Indomitas prope qualis undas
Exercet Auster Pieïadum choro
Scindante nubes, impiger hostium
Vexare turmas et frementem
Mittere equum medios per ignes.

(*a*) Point out any foreign constructions used in the above passage: quote any others from Horace.

(*b*) What is the original meaning of the title *princeps* as used by the Emperors? Who were the "*Nerones*" here alluded to?

3. Write explanatory notes on the following extracts:—

(*a*) —— ex quo destituit Deos
Mercede pacta Laomedon.

(*b*) Milesne Crassi conjuge barbara
Turpis maritus vixit?

(*c*) Martiis cœlebs quid agam Kalendis.

(*d*) Et cadum Marsi memorem duelli
Spartacum si qua potuit vagantem
Fallere testa.

(*e*.) Cras genium mero Curabis.

(*f*.) Da noctis mediæ, da, puer, auguris Murenæ.

(*g*.) Portus Alexandrea supplex
Et vacuam patefecit aulam.

(*h*) —— vacuum duellis
Janum Quirini clausit.

4. Translate, explaining all allusions:—
Romani pueri longis rationibus assem
Discunt in partes centum diducere. "Dicat
Filius Albini: si de quincunce remota est
Uncia, quid superat? Poteras dixisse," Triens."
"Eu!

Rem poteris servare tuam : Redit uncia, quid fit ?"
" Semis." At hæc animos ærugo et cura peculî
Cum semel imbuerit, speramus carmina fingi
Posse linenda cedro et levi servanda cupresso.—
Ficta voluptatis causa sint proxima veris*
Neu quodcunque volet poscat sibi fabula credi,
Neu pransæ Lamiæ vivum puerum extrahat alvo.
Centuriæ seniorum agitant expertia frugis,
Celsi prætereunt austera poëmata Ramnes :
Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci
Lectorem delectando pariterque monendo ;
Hic meret æra liber Sociis, hic et mare transit
Et longum noto scriptori prorogat ævum.

5. Write down all the participles active and passive of any regular Latin verb : what deficiency exists in their number in either voice ? In what class of verbs does one of these deficiencies not exist ? In what various senses and with what various constructions is the participle in *-dus* used ?

Translate into Latin :—

Having clasped him by the hand and embraced him, Cæsar swore never to desert his cause.

He has plenty of time for reading all the new books.

We are fighting a battle fit for Homer to describe.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner.—Mr. Dick, M. A.

1. Translate :—

Postero die, ubi primum illuxit, ad spolia legenda, fœdamque etiam hostibus spectandam stragem, insistunt : jacebant tot Romanorum millia, pedites passim equitesque,

ut quem cuique fors aut pugna junxerat, aut fuga. Assurgentes quidam ex strage media, cruenti, quos stricta matutino frigore excitaverant vulnera, ab hoste oppressi sunt. Quosdam et jacentes vivos succisis feminibus poplitibusque invenerunt, nudantes cervicem jugulumque, et reliquum sanguinem jubentes haurire. Præcipue convertit omnes substratus Numida mortuo superincubanti Romano vivus, naso auribusque laceratis; quum, manibus ad capiendum telum inutilibus, in rabiem ira versus, laniando dentibus hostem expirasset.

2. Explain the military terms, principes, hastati, triarii, and antesignani; also, pulvinaria, lectisternium, and ver sacrum.

3. Give the principal parts of the following verbs, marking the quantities where necessary:—incido (*to fall upon*); incido (*to cut into*); commentus; mavultis; pepigerant; gaudeo; contero; lego (*to choose*); lego (*to send*); and give the three compounds of lego (*to choose*) that take *xi* in the perfect.

4. (*a*) "Sæpe ego," inquit, "audivi, milites, eum primum esse virum, qui ipse *consulat* quid in rem *sit*; secundum eum, qui bene monenti obediat; qui nec consulere, nec alteri parere, sciat, eum extremi *ingenii* esse."

b. "Itaque plebiscitum, quo oneratus magis, quam honoratus, sum, primus *antiquo abrogoque*; et *sub imperium auspiciumque* tuum redeo."

Translate the above passages; explain the subjunctives, *consulat* and *sit*; account for the case of *ingenii*; and explain accurately the phrases "plebiscitum antiquo abrogoque," and "sub imperium auspiciumque redeo." When does *sub* take the ablative?

5. Explain the forms—gratis, hodie, and videlicet: compare ægre, diu, and sæpe; distinguish between murus,

Rem poteris servare tuam : Redit uncia, quid fit ?"
" Semis." At hæc animos ærugo et cura peculî
Cum semel imbuerit, speramus carmina fingi
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1. Translate :—

Postero die, ubi primum illuxit, ad spolia legenda, fœdamque etiam hostibus spectandam stragem, insistunt : jacebant tot Romanorum millia, pedites passim equitesque,

ut quem cuique fors aut pugna junxerat, aut fuga. Assurgentes quidam ex strage media, cruenti, quos stricta matutino frigore excitaverant vulnera, ab hosto oppressi sunt. Quosdam et jacentes vivos succisis feminibus poplitibusque invenerunt, nudantes cervicem jugulumque, et reliquum sanguinem jubentes haurire. Præcipue convertit omnes substratus Numida mortuo superincubanti Romano vivus, naso auribusque laceratis; quum, manibus ad capiendum telum inutilibus, in rabiem ira versus, laniando dentibus hostem expirasset.

2. Explain the military terms, principes, hastati, triarii, and antesignani; also, pulvinaria, lectisternium, and ver sacrum.

3. Give the principal parts of the following verbs, marking the quantities where necessary:—incido (*to fall upon*); incido (*to cut into*); commentus; mavultis; pepigerant; gaudeo; contero; lego (*to choose*); lego (*to send*); and give the three compounds of lego (*to choose*) that take *xi* in the perfect.

4. (*a*) "Sæpe ego," inquit, "audivi, milites, eum primum esse virum, qui ipse *consulat* quid in rem *sit*; secundum eum, qui benè monenti obediat; qui nec consulere, nec alteri parere, sciat, eum extremi *ingenii* esse."

b. "Itaque plebiscitum, quo oneratus magis, quam honoratus, sum, primus *antiquo abrogoque*; et *sub imperium auspiciumque* tuum redeo."

Translate the above passages; explain the subjunctives, *consulat* and *sit*; account for the case of *ingenii*; and explain accurately the phrases "plebiscitum antiquo abrogoque," and "sub imperium auspiciumque redeo." When does *sub* take the ablative?

5. Explain the forms—gratis, hodie, and videlicet: compare ægre, diu, and sæpe; distinguish between murus,

mœnia, paries, vallum, and vallus; and note any peculiarities in the declension of *pondo* and *vas* (a vessel). What other *vas* is there?

6. Translate:—

Extremum autem esse bonorum voluptatem, ex hoc facile perspici potest. Constituamus aliquem magnis, multis, perpetuis fruentem et animo et corpore voluptatibus, nullo dolore nec impediente, nec impendente: quem tandem hoc statu præstabiliorem, aut magis expetendum possumus dicere? Inesse enim necesse est in eo, qui ita sit affectus, et firmitatem animi, nec mortem, nec dolorem timentis, quod mors sensu careat; dolor in longinquitate levis; in gravitate, brevis soleat esse; ut ejus magnitudinem celeritas, diuturnitatem allevatio consoletur. Ad eum quum accedit, ut neque divinum numen horreat, nec præteritas voluptates effluere patiatur, earumque assidua recordatione lætetur; quid est, quod huc possit, quod melius sit, accedere?

7. Explain the title "De Finibus." Give a short account of the Physical theory of Epicurus. What are Cicero's words for good, evil, pleasure, pain, the beautiful, the highest good? and distinguish between *ægritudo*, *molestia*, and *mœror*; also between *infantes* and *mutæ* in the expressions "infantes pueri" and "mutæ bestiæ."

8. Derive the following:—

Lectisternium; socordia; hodiernus; quadrigatus; nundinari; venustas; deorsum; commentus; perpessio; triarii.

9. Explain fully the following phrases:—

(*a*) Abire cum singulis vestimentis.

(*b*) Macte virtute esto.

(*c*) *Bina* castra, and *duo* castra.

(*d*) Quum tractat *locos* ab Aristotele. Distinguish *loci* and *loca*.

(*e*) Ad lineam.

(*f*) Reliqui nihil est.

10. Translate into Latin Prose:—

There is nothing wrong in the ends themselves of good and evil, that is, in pleasure, or in pain.

Those desires which spring from nature are easily satisfied without any injustice, but vain desires ought not to be obeyed; for there is more disadvantage in injustice in itself, than profit in what we obtain by injustice.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following lines into English:

सद्यः प्रवालोद्गमचारुपत्रे
मीते समाप्तिं नवचूतबाणे।
निवेशयामास मधुर्द्विरेफान्
नामाक्षराणीव मनोभवस्य॥
वर्णप्रकर्षे सति कर्णिकारं
दुनोति निर्गन्धतया स्म चेतः।
प्रायेण सामग्र्यविधौ गुणानां
पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः॥
बालेन्दुवक्राण्यविकाशभाया-
द्बभुः पलाशान्यतिलोहितानि।
सद्यो वसन्तेन समागतानां
नखक्षतानीव वनस्थलीनाम्॥
लग्नद्विरेफाञ्जनभक्तिचित्रं
मुखे मधुश्रीस्तिलकं प्रकाश्य।
रागेण बालारुणकोमलेन
चूतप्रवालोष्ठमलञ्चकार॥
मृगाः प्रियालद्रुममञ्जरीणां
रजःकणैर्व्याप्तदृष्टिपाताः।

मदोद्धताः प्रत्यनिलं विचेत-
र्व्यनस्यलामर्मरपत्रमोचाः ॥
चूताङ्कुरास्वादकषायकण्ठः
पुंस्कोकिलो धन्यमधुरं चुकूज ।
मनस्विनोमानविघातदक्षं
तदेव जातं वचनं स्मरस्य ॥

2. How is समाधिम् governed?

3. Give the roots of दुनोति, बभुः, विचेतः, and their present tense, third person dual and plural, also their third preterite or लुङ्, third person singular, and their past passive participles or क्त,

4. Expound the *samása* in नखक्षतानि, चूतप्रवालोष्ठं and मदोद्धताः, explaining the *sandhi* in the last two expressions.

5. Render into your own vernacular the following passage:

अमुना मनु पार्श्ववर्तिना
जगदाज्ञां ससुरासुरं मम ।
विसतन्तुगुणस्य कारिणं
धनुषः पेलवपुष्पधन्विनः ॥
गत एव न ते निवर्त्तते
स सखा दीप इवानिलाहतः ।
अहमस्य दशेव पश्य मा-
मविसह्यव्यसनेन धूमिताम् ॥
विधिना हतमर्द्धवैशसं
मनु मां कामवधे विमुञ्चता ।
अनपायिनि संश्रयद्रुमे
गजभग्ने पतनाय वल्लरी ॥
तदिदं क्रियतामनन्तरं
भवता बन्धुजनप्रयोजनम् ।
विधुरां अलनातिसर्जना-
न्मनु मां प्रापय पत्युरन्तिकम् ॥

शशिना सह याति कौमुदी
सह मेघेन तडित् प्रलीयते।
प्रमदाः पतिवर्त्मगा इति
प्रतिपन्नं हि विचेतनैरपि ॥

6. In what case is जगत् and how is आशा governed?

7. Give the roots of निवर्तते, पश्य, प्रलीयते, and their third person single third preterite लुङ्, and second preterite लिट्.

8. What is the force of the words विचेतनैरपि in the last line?

9. What does सुरासुरं mean and to what does it refer?

10. Parse विमञ्चता.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner.—PANDIT MAHES CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. इयेष सा कर्त्तुमवन्ध्यरूपतां समाधिमास्थाय तपोभिरात्मनः।
अवाप्यते वा कथमन्यथा द्वयं तथाविधं प्रेम पतिश्च तादृशः ॥
निशम्य चैनां तपसे कृताद्यमां सुतां गिरीशप्रतिमक्षमानसाम्।
उवाच मेना परिरभ्य वत्सया निवारयन्ती मुहुरो मुनिव्रतात् ॥
मनीषिताः सन्ति गृहेषु देवतास्तपः क्व वत्से क्व च तावकं वपुः।
पदं सहेत भ्रमरस्य पेलवं शिरीषपुष्पं न पुनः पतत्रिणः ॥
इति ध्रुवेच्छामनुशासती सुतां शशाक मेना न नियन्तुमुद्यमात्।
क ईप्सितार्थस्थिरनिश्चयं मनः पयश्च निम्नाभिमुखं प्रतीपयेत् ॥
कदाचिदासन्नसखीमुखेन सा मनोरथज्ञं पितरं मनस्विनी।
अयाचतारण्यनिवासमात्मनः फलोदयान्ताय तपः समाधये ॥

a. Write the above slokas in prose order without changing any of the words of the text: but you may add new words should you think it necessary.

b. What is the meaning of the phrase अवन्ध्यरूपता, and in what sense is it used here?

c. What is the meaning of the word समाधि in the first line, and of the same word in the last? From what root is it derived? Give its passive past participle or क्त.

d. Give the exact synonym of एनाम् in the third line.

e. Explain the cases of the words तपसे and मुनिव्रतात्

f. From what root is the word उद्यम derived? Give the true meaning of the root. Give a few examples of the different meanings that it may have by the addition of prefixes or उपसर्ग.

g. If the words महता and मुनिव्रतात् were compounded in कर्मधारय, how would they stand?

h. Give the grammatical meaning of मनीषिताः and मनस्विनी. Give the masculine of the latter.

i. Parse the word सहेत. Give the etymology of प्रतीपयेत्.

j. What is the meaning here of आसन्न and मुख in the phrase आसन्नसखीमुखेन? Give the objective case of सखी in all genders.

k. In what sense is the adjective मनोरथज्ञ used?

l Render the word याचत in the last sloka into the passive voice, and make any change in the sentence you may think necessary in consequence of it.

m. Explain the samâsas of the underlined words.

2. स्वयंविशीर्णद्रुमपर्णवृत्तिता परा हि काष्ठा तपसस्तया पुनः ।
तदप्यपाकीर्णमतः प्रियंवदां वदन्त्यपर्णेति च तां पुराविदः ॥
अथ ते मुनयो दिव्याः प्रेक्ष्य हैमवतं परम् ।
स्वर्गाभिमुखिसुकृतं यज्ञमामिव मेनिरे ॥
अखण्डितं प्रेम लभस्व पत्युरित्युच्यते नाभिरमा स्म तया ।
तया तु तस्यार्द्धशरीरभाजा पश्चात्कृताः स्निग्धजनाशिषोऽपि ॥
एकैव मूर्त्तिर्बिभिदे विधा सा सामान्यमेषां प्रथमावरत्वम् ।
विष्णोर्हरस्तस्य हरिः कदाचित् वेधास्तयोस्तावपि धातुराद्यौ ॥

Give the purport (भावार्थ) of the above slokas in your own words (Sanskrit would be preferable).

3. 'I know the difference between the cause and effect. When I do not learn my lessons properly, I cannot repeat them: my negligence is the cause, my blundering is the effect. If any one were to say to me that I could not say my lessons because a lizard chirped, I should know that that would not be the case.'

Render the above into Sanskrit.

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English—

و كان في بلدالكس شيخ يسمى شمس الدين الفاجوري و هو معتقد ذلك البلاد - و عليه لكل من قصد شيئا من امر الدين و الدنيا الاعتقاد - فذكر ان تيمور و هو فقير عاجز - بين عز موهوم و ذل ناجز - لم يكن له سوى ثوب قطني و انه باعه و اشترى بثمنه رأس ماعز - و قد قصد به الشيخ المشار اليه - و عول فيما قصده عليه - و قد ربط بطرف حبل عنق ذلك العناق - و ربق عنق نفسه بالطرف الاخر من ذلك الرباق - و جعل يتشحط على عصا من جريد - حتى دخل على ذلك الشيخ المفيد - فصادفه و هو و الفقراء مشغولون بالذكر - مستغرقون فيما فيه من الوجد و الفكر - فلا زال قائما حتي افاقوا من حالهم - و سكتوا عن قالهم فلما وقع نظر الشيخ عليه - سارع الي تقبيل يديه - و اكب علي رجليه - فتفكر الشيخ ساعة - ثم رفع راسه الي الجماعة - و قال كان هذا الرجل بذل عرضه و عروضه - و استمدنا فى طلب ما لا يساوي عند الله تعالى جناح بعوضة - فنرى ان نمده ولا نحرمه ولا نرده - فامدوه بالدعاء اسعافا لما طلبه - فاشبهت قصيته قضية ثعلبه - و رجع من عند الشيخ وخرج - و عرج بعد ما عرج الي ما عوج *

2. Explain قضية ثعلبه. Where is كس? Your text-book has in the first line شيخا for شيخ, and in the ninth line مشغولين and مستغرقين. Criticize these readings.

3. Inflect the perfect, future, and imperative active, of the *báb* تفاعل of رمى. Explain the peculiar meaning (خاصية) of the *báb* تفاعل.

4. Explain the meanings of the forms فعيل, فعالة, مفعال, فعلى. What are the singulars of فعائل and فواعل? Is the spelling فعايل (for فعائل) correct?

5. State the rules of gender. Mention some words which are feminine by usage.

6. Inflect the perfect, future, and participle, passive, of the *báb* افعال of قال.

7. Translate into English—

و كانوا اعني المتأخرين من خلفاء بني العباس قد اقتصروا
فى آخر الامر علي مملكة العراق فحسب حتي ان اربل لم تكن
فى حكمهم وما زالت خارجة عن حكمهم الي ان مات مظفرالدين
بن زين‌الدين علي كوجك صاحب اربل و ذلك في ايام المستنصر
فعين علي اقبال الشرابي و كان مقدمة الجيش ليتوجه الي اربل
لفتحها و جهزه بالعساكر فتوجه الشرابي اليها و اقام عليها اياما
محاصرا ثم فتحها فضربت البشائر بغداذ يوم وصول الطائر
بفتحها . فانظر الي دولة تضرب البشائر علي ابواب صاحبها و يزين
البلاد لاجل فتح قلعة اربل التي هى اليوم في هذه الدولة من
احقر الاعمال و اصغرها و اهونها بلى قدكان ملوك الاطراف مثل
ملوك الشام و مصر و صاحب الموصل يحملون اليه فى كل سنة
شيئا على سبيل الهدية و المصانعة و يطلبون منهم تقليدا بولاية
بلادهم بحيث يتسلطون بذلك على رعيتهم و يوجبون عليهم طاعتهم
بذلك السبب •

8. Inflect the imperative and the participles active and passive of قرأ.

9. Translate—Whose house is this? Did you see him to-day? I did not see her. If I had seen you, I would not say so. He sold his house for two thousand dínárs. His old house. His house is old. In his two old houses. O Abdullah, friend of the prophet!

10. Which verbs are called افعال المدح و الذم ? Give examples to shew how they are constructed.

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English—

عنكبوت * اصنافه كثيرة لكل صنف فعل عجيب منها طويلة الارجل فانها لما عرفت ضعف قوائمها و انها تعجز عن الصيد اعدت للصيد مصايد و حبائل من الخيوط فعمدت الى فرجة بين حائطين متقاربين و يلقي لعابه الذي هو خيطه الى جانب ليلصق به ثم بعد الى الجانب الآخر و يحكم الخيط في الطرف الآخر و هكذا ثانيا و ثالثا و هذا هو السدي ثم يحكم لحمته حتي يتم النسج و كل ذلك على تناسب هندسي حتي يصح النسج ثم يقعد في زاوية مترصدا وقوع الصيد فاذا وقع فيها شيء من الذباب او البق بادر الى اخذه * و منها صنف آخر قصار الارجل يسمى الفهد فانه يصيد الذباب على شبه صيد الفهد و ذلك انه يتمكن في زاوية و اذا طارت ذبابة بقربه وثب اليها و ربما مد خيطا من السقف و علق نفسه فيه منكسا فاذا طار ذباب بقربه رمي نفسه اليه و اخذه * و منها صنف آخر يقال له الليث و له ست عيون فاذا رأى الذباب لطي الى الارض ثم و ثب فلم يخط وثبته و هو آفة الذباب *

2. Translate into English or Hindustani—

استحي من ذم من ان يدن توسعة * مدحا و من مدح من ان غاب ترتذل
شر الورى بمساوى الناس مشتغل * مثل الذباب يراعي موضع العلل
لو كنت كالقدح في التقويم معتدلا * لقالت الناس هذا غير معتدل
لا يظلم الحر الا من يطاوله * ويظلم الذل ادني منه في الذل
يا ظالما جار فيمن لا نصير له * الا المهيمن لا تغتر بالمهل
غدا تموت ويقضي الله بينكما * بحكمه الحق لا زيغ و لا ميل
و ان اولي الورى بالعفو اقدرهم * علي العقوبة ان يظفر بذي زلل
حلم الفتي عن سفيه القوم يكثر من * انصاره و يوقيه من الغيل
و الحلم طبع فما كسب يجود به * لقوله خلق الانسان من عجل

3. Write down the meanings and the plurals of قواش, ثوب, رمضان, محرم, مدينة, شيخ, قلعه, عدو, عندليب, جانب. خزانة, دولة.

4. Write out the above poetical passage with the vowel-points.

5. Inflect the perfect, future, and imperative of مد. Also the future when preceded by لم.

6. How does ان differ from لو ? Give examples. When does the principal sentence (جزاء) after ان require ف ?

7. Inflect the perfect, future, and imperative of the *báb* افعال of راى.

8. Distinguish between منصرف, غيرمنصرف, and مبني. Enumerate the forms which are غيرمنصرف, and state the conditions under which a غيرمنصرف becomes منصرف.

9. Explain the following terms : بدل, جمع الجمع, اسم النوع, اسم التفضيل, حروف المد, ضمير الفصل, كان الناقصه. جمع القلة.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Examiner.—Mr. Lethbridge, M. A.

1. Mention some of the circumstances that facilitated the Norman Conquest. Construct a genealogical table to exhibit the relationship between Hardicanute, Edward the Confessor, Edgar Atheling, and the Empress Maud.

2. Explain the terms *Bretwalda*, *Danelagh*, *Presentment of Englishry*, *Purveyance*, *Mortmain*. Give an account of the disputes about the right of investiture.

3. Enumerate the Princes of Wales from the time of Edward I. to that of Henry VIII.; and give some account of those who died with no higher title.

4. When and under what circumstances were (1) Calais, (2) Boulogne, (3) Hâvre subject to the English Crown?

5. Write short lives of (1) Dunstan, (2) Warwick the King-maker.

6. Who were Vortigern, Waltheof, Hubert de Burgh, Cardinal Beaufort, Thomas Cromwell?

7. What was the nature of the claims to the Crown advanced by (1) Stephen, (2) Henry IV., (3) Lady Jane Grey, (4) Mary Queen of Scots? Discuss the validity of each claim separately.

8. What were the most important provisions of the treaties of Bretigni, Troyes, Pecquigni, respectively?

9. Where are the following places, and with what events in English History are they connected:—Runnymede, Bannockburn, Neville's Cross, Najara, Stoke, Pinkie?

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Ogilvie, D. D.

1. What antagonistic theories of government were maintained during the reign of the Stuarts? Name the chief writers on each side.

2. Give some account of (1) the part taken in foreign affairs, (2) the colonies founded, (3) the state of commerce, (4) the condition of literature and of the fine arts—during the era of the first four Stuarts.

3. Give a short account of the proceedings of the third Parliament of Charles I. What were the chief articles of the Petition of Right? When this bill was brought before Parliament, how did the King act with reference to it; and when did it become law?

4. Relate the particulars of the impeachment of the Five Members. What were the consequences that flowed from their arrest?

5. What circumstances led to a war with the Dutch (1) during the Commonwealth, and (2) during the reign of Charles II.? What battles were fought, and with what results? Who were the commanders on each side?

6. Give a narrative of Cromwell's campaign in Scotland.

7. On what charge were the Seven Bishops committed to the Tower? Describe the history and the issue of their trial. How was the popular feeling manifested on this occasion?

8. Mention the principal provisions contained in the Bill of Rights.

9. Give the dates of the following battles, state who were the parties engaged in them, and which were victorious:—The battle of the Boyne; Oudenarde; Culloden; Minden; Bunker's Hill; the Nile; Copenhagen; Corunna.

10. What wars were ended by the Treaties of Utrecht and Ryswick, and by the Peace of Versailles? Mention the chief articles of each, and whether all of them were approved by the English people.

11. Give some explanation of the following expressions as used in English History:—The Revolution; the Cabal Ministry; Roundheads and Cavaliers; the South Sea Bubble; Catholic Emancipation.

EUCLID, ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA.

Examiner.—Mr. Willson, B. A.

1. If from a point without a circle any line be drawn to cut the circle, prove that the rectangle under the whole line, and the segment external to the circle is constant.

Describe a circle which shall pass through two given points, and touch a given line.

2. The internal and external bisectors of the vertical angle of a triangle cut the base, and the base produced, in the same ratio, that of the sides.

Given the base of a triangle and the ratio of the sides; find the locus of the vertex.

3. Prove that the rectangle under the sides of a triangle is equal to the rectangle under the perpendicular, from the vertex on the base, and the diameter of the circumscribing circle.

Hence express the radius of the circumscribing circle in terms of sides.

4. Define the inclination of a line to a plane, and of a plane to a plane.

If two lines be at right angles to the same plane, they shall be parallel to one another.

5. Find the values of x, y, z from the equations—

$$bz + cy = a$$
$$cx + az = b$$
$$ay + bx = c$$

Show that the result of eliminating a, b, c from the same equations is—

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xyz = 1.$$

6. If α and β be the roots of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, prove that $\alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a}$, $\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a}$.

Find the equation whose roots are the arithmetic and geometric means of the roots of the above quadratic.

7. The arithmetic mean of two numbers exceeds the geometric mean by $\frac{3}{2}$, and the geometric mean exceeds the harmonic mean by $\frac{6}{5}$; find the numbers.

8. Prove that the number of combinations of n things taken r at a time is the same as the number of them taken $n - r$ at a time.

How many different elevens can be formed out of thirteen cricketers? In how many of these will a particular man occur?

9. In a binomial expansion, prove that the coefficient of the rth term from the beginning is equal to the coefficient of the rth term from the end.

Write down the 19th term of $\left(2x^{\frac{1}{2}} - y^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{20}$.

10. Find how many years will elapse before a sum of money doubles itself at 8 per cent. compound interest; having given—

$$\log. 2 = 0{\cdot}30103 \quad \log. 3 = 0{\cdot}47712.$$

TRIGONOMETRY AND STATICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Beebee, M. A.

1. Explain what is meant by the circular measure of an angle, and find the value of the unit of circular measure in degrees.

Also find the circular measure of the angle whose sine is $\frac{1}{2}$.

2. Prove that $\cos(A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$ where A and B together are less than 90°. Show how to express $\cos A$ in terms of $\cos \frac{A}{3}$, and prove that we should expect three values in finding the cosine of one third of an angle, when the cosine of the angle is given.

3. Prove the formulæ—

$$(1) \quad \frac{\sin A - \sin B}{\sin A + \sin B} = \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(A - B) \cot \tfrac{1}{2}(A + B)$$

(2) $\cot A - \cot 2A = \operatorname{cosec} 2A$
and show that if $\cos A \cos X + \cos B \cos Y + \cos C \cos Z = \cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C = \cos^2 X + \cos^2 Y + \cos^2 Z = 1$, then $\frac{\cos A}{\cos X} = \frac{\cos B}{\cos Y} = \frac{\cos C}{\cos Z} = 1$.

4. Show how to solve a triangle having given two sides and the included angle. The sides are 3 feet, 7 respectively, and the included angle is 60°:

The logarithm of 60827 is 4·7840964
" 60828 is 4·7841035
" 37 is 1·5682017

find the third side to five places of decimals.

5. An object is observed at three points in the same horizontal line, which passes directly under the object; the elevations are a, $2a$, $3a$ respectively; find the height of the object in terms of the distances between the places of observation.

6. Define force, and show how it is measured. Enunciate the parallelogram of forces, and assuming it to be true for the direction of the resultant, show that it holds good for the magnitude.

7. Show how to find the resultant of two parallel forces acting in the same direction. A lever without weight in the form of the arc of a circle, having two weights P, Q, at its extremities, rests with its convex side downwards on a horizontal plane: determine the position of equilibrium.

8. Show how to find the ratio between the power and the weight on an inclined plane, where α is the angle of inclination of the plane, β the angle which the power makes with the horizon.

9. Find the centre of gravity of a plane triangle.

A triangular area whose sides AB, AC are equal, and each double of BC, swings freely about the angular point

C, show that the sine of the angle which the side AB makes with the horizon is $\sqrt{\frac{3}{8}}$.

MENTAL SCIENCE.

Examiner.—Mr. Nesfield, M. A.

1. Define Mind and Matter; state by what faculties each is known; and what is the extent of our knowledge.

2. What evidence do First Truths admit of? Write out the First Truths bearing on the subjects of Perception and Causation. State the questions at issue, and Abercrombie's solutions of them.

3. Reid says, "We are conscious of remembering the past event, but not conscious of the past event remembered." Explain this, and show that it follows from his (and Abercrombie's) definition of Consciousness. Abercrombie distinguishes Simple Memory from Recollection and from Conception: how?

4. Analyse the faculty of Reflexion into its component elements; and enumerate the different classes of knowledge given by it.

5. Define Attention; and show how (*a.*) Perception and (*b.*) Memory are dependent on it.

A clock strikes in the room beside me while I am busily engaged; five minutes afterwards I have no recollection of the occurrence. Would you account for this fact by saying that I never heard the clock, or that I have forgotten it? Explain and illustrate both suppositions.

6. What is meant by Acquired Perceptions? By what experiment has it been shown that distance is an acquired perception of sight? By what faculty is distance originally known? and explain how we learn to estimate it by the eye.

7. (*a.*) "A man is free to do what he wills." (Doctrine of Liberty.)

(*b.*) "A man of strict integrity has not the power to commit injustice." (Doctrine of Necessity.)

How does Abercrombie reconcile these apparently opposite doctrines?

8. Point out and name the following fallacies:—

(*a.*) Heat is a sensation of a sentient being: therefore there is no heat in the fire.

(*b.*) 10,000 Greeks beat 100,000 Persians: therefore one Greek is a match for 10 Persians.

(*c.*) This man lost his temper in argument; hence we may infer that he was in the wrong, since all who are in the wrong lose their temper.

(*d*) The comet must have been a messenger sent from Heaven as a warning to men: for it was followed by war and pestilence.

(*e.*) England has passed through the period of infancy, and has reached the maturity of power: hence we may expect her shortly to decline.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Rev. S. Dyson.

1. Distinguish Desires and Affections. Enumerate the former and classify the latter.

2. Explain *Passion*. Distinguish—

Pride and Vanity; Emulation and Ambition.

3. Analyse the different principles which may influence a man in determining upon the gratification of his desires and affections.

4. Describe the nature of Moral Habits and the process of their formation. Explain upon what principles men

are held accountable for conduct which is the result of habit.

5. State the conditions which render legitimate the exercise of the malevolent affections.

6. Analyse Justice and Candour. Classify the obligations and rights which originate in our sense of Justice. Explain Corrective Justice.

7. State the problem which theories of morals profess to solve. Abercrombie reduced them to two classes. Criticize the theories propounded by Mandeville and Adam Smith, and compare the definitions of virtue given by Professor Mills and Dr. Paley.

8. The encouragement of theft in Sparta, the practice of infanticide in India, and the prevalence of similar customs in other parts of the world prove that the distinction of right and wrong is factitious and arbitrary.

Answer.

B. A. Examination, 1871.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, LL. D.

1. Write the following passages in correct prose, not paraphrastically, and add notes explanatory of the words given in italics:—

(*a*) "But let my due feet never fail
To walk the *studious cloisters pale*,
And love the *high embowed roof*
With antic pillars *massy-proof*
And *storied windows* richly *dight*,
Casting a *dim religious light*."

Note.—The word *cloisters* in the second line is also printed *cloister's* and *cloisters'*. Which of the three forms gives the best sense?

(*b*) "Or whether thou, to our *moist vows* denied,
Sleep'st by the fable of *Bellerus* old
Where the great *vision of the guarded mount*
Looks towards *Namancos* and *Bayona's hold*."

(*c*) "If't be so,
For Banquo's issue have I *filed* my mind;
For them the gracious Duncan have I murdered;
Put *rancours* in the vessel of my peace,
Only for them; and *mine eternal jewel*
Given to the common enemy of man,
To make them kings, the seed of Banquo kings.
Rather than so, come fate into the *list*
And *champion me to the utterance*."

(*d*) "The *Goth*, the *Christian*, Time, War, Flood and Fire
Have dealt upon *the seven hilled city's* pride;
She saw her glories star by star expire
And up the steep barbarian monarchs ride
Where *the car climbed the Capitol*."

(*e*) "As when the *Champion of the Lake*
Enters Morgana's fated house
* * * * *
Or when *Dame Ganore's* grace to move
(Alas that lawless was their love!)
He sought proud Tarquin in his den
And freed full sixty knights; or when
A sinful man and unconfessed
He took the *Sangreal's* holy quest."

2. (*a*) Give an outline of what you deem the most powerfully drawn character in the drama of Macbeth.

(*b*) Give also an outline of the character of Banquo.

3. (*a*) "Whiles I threat he lives;
Words to the heat of deeds too cool breath gives."

Shall we change the last word to *give*? If not, what of the grammar?

(*b*) "I' the name of truth,
Are ye fantastical, or that indeed
Which outwardly ye show?"

What is the meaning of *show* here? Quote other passages in which the word has the same sense.

(*c*) "And put a barren sceptre in my gripe,
Thence to be wrenched with an unlineal hand."

What have you to say about the use of *with* in this passage?

(*d*) "We will keep ourself
Till supper time alone; while then, God be with you!"

Is *ourself* a correct expression?

What have you to say about the phrase *while then*?

(*e*) "Get thee gone."

Analyse this phrase.

4. (*a*) Cowper speaks of "the divine harmony of Milton's numbers." Explain why you think the praise is deserved or undeserved.

(*b*) In what metre is Lycidas written?

(*a*) Scan the following lines:—

"To hear the lark begin his flight
And singing startle the dull night
From his watch tower in the skies
Till the dappled morn doth rise,
Then to come, in spite of sorrow,
And at my window bid good morrow."

5. Dr. Johnson speaks thus of Lycidas: "The diction is harsh, the rhymes uncertain, the numbers unpleasing. .... Its form is that of a pastoral, easy, vulgar, and therefore disgusting."

Give at some length your opinion as to the justice of this criticism.

6. Trace the word *know* in its etymological connexions, in Aryan languages. So trace the word *can*.

(*b*) *Antique* and *antic*. Are these different words?

(*c*) *Assassinate*. Give its supposed derivation.

(*d*) *Ycleept*. Explain the *y*.

Milton uses the term *star-ypointing*. What about the *y* in this case?

(*e*) *Fantastical*. Trace the word in its etymological connexions in Aryan languages.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner.—Mr. Tawney, M. A.

1. Turn into modern English (making no more alterations than you think absolutely necessary) :—

Fortune is like the Market; where many times, if you can stay a little, the Price will fall. And againe, it is sometimes like Sybilla's offer; which at first offereth the Commodity at full, then consumeth part, and still holdeth up the Price. For Occasion (as it is in the Common verse) turneth a Bald Noddle, after she hath presented her locks in Front, and no hold taken: Or at least turneth the Handle of the Bottle, first to be received, and after the Belly, which is hard to claspe. There is surely no greater Wisedome, then well to time the Beginnings, and Onsets of things. Dangers are no more light, if they once seeme light: And more dangers have deceived Men, then forced them. Nay, it were better, to meet some Dangers halfe way, though they come nothing neare, then to keepe too long a watch, upon their Approaches; For if a Man watch too long, it is odds he will fall asleepe. On the other side,

to be deceived, with too long Shadowes, (as some have beene, when the Moone was low, and shone on their Enemies backe) And so to shoot off before the time; Or to teach dangers to come on, by over early Buckling towards them, is another Extreme.

2. Explain, and illustrate by quotations—

(*a.*) And Oes, or Spangs, as they are of no great Cost so they are of most glory.

(*b.*) Prospectives, to make Superficies to seeme Body, that hath Depth and Bulke.

(*c.*) As Musicians use to doe, with those, that dance too long Galliards.

(*d.*) The Higher Motion, of Primum Mobile.

(*e.*) Men's Behaviour should be like their Apparell not too strait or point Device.

(*f.*) That Usurers should have Orange-tawney Bonnets, because they do Iudaize.

(*g.*) To sequester a man's Selfe for a higher Conversation.

(*h.*) The Dolors of Death.

(*i.*) She discovered what he had said to one of her acquaintance.

(*k.*) He had like to have lost his camp.

3. Account for the popularity of Plutarch's Lives.

4. How far does the comparison which Macaulay institutes between the Stoic and the Baconian seem to you to be fair?

5. Explain the allusions in the following passages:—

(*a.*) The disputes of the orthodox Lilliputians and the heretical Blefuscudians about the big ends and the little ends of eggs.

(*b.*) Had his civil ends continued to be moderate, he would have been, not only the Moses, but the Joshua of philosophy.

(*c.*) Cicero, the orator, when some one in his company chanced to say, the next morning Lyra would rise, replied, "Yes, in accordance with the edict."

(*d.*) The same thing was done long after by another Indian, who came with Cæsar to Athens, where they still show you the Indian's monument.

6. Trace the history of the word "briber."

Comment upon the expressions :—

(*a.*) "Young men care not *to* innovate."

(*b.*) "This *would* be done with a demure abasing of the eye sometimes."

(*c.*) Neither is it *almost* seen that very beautiful persons are of great virtue.

(*d.*) Of *all other* affections it is the most importune.

(*e.*) Many excuses which are *owing* a man till his age.

7. Give a summary of Bacon's arguments against Atheism.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. Rowe, B. A.

1. Translate :—

(*a.*) Postquam omnem læti consessum oculosque suorum
Lustravere in equis, signum clamore paratis
Epytides longe dedit insonuitque flagello.
Olli discurrere pares atque agmina terni
Diductis volvere choris, rursusque vocati
Convertere vias infestaque tela tulere.
Inde alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus
Adversi spatiis, alternosque orbibus orbes
Impediunt, pugnæque cient simulacra sub armis
Et nunc terga fuga nudant, nunc spicula vertunt
Infensi, facta pariter nunc pace feruntur.

(*b.*) At, Phœbi nondum patiens, immanis in antro
Bacchatur vates magnum si pectore possit
Excussisse deum ; tanto magis ille fatigat
Os rabidum, fera corda domans, fingitque premendo.
Ostia jamque domus patuere ingentia centum
Sponte sua, vatisque ferunt responsa per auras :
O tandem magnis pelagi defuncto periclis !
Sed terræ graviora manent. In regna Lavini
Dardanidæ venient ; mitte hanc de pectore curam ;
Sed non et venisse volent. Bella, horrida bella,
Et Thybrim multo spumantem sanguine cerno.
Non Simoïs tibi, nec Xanthus, nec Dorica castra
Defuerint ; alius Latio jam partus Achilles
Natus et ipse dea ; nec Teucris addita Juno
Usquam aberit ; quum tu supplex in rebus egenis
Quas gentes Italum aut quas non oraveris urbes !
Causa mali tanti conjux iterum hospita Teucris
Externique iterum thalami.

(*c.*) Igneus est ollis vigor et cælestis origo
Seminibus, quantum non noxia corpora tardant
Terrenique hebetant artus moribundaque membra.
Hinc metuunt cupiuntque, dolent gaudentque neque auras
Dispiciunt clausæ tenebris et carcere cæco.
Quin et supremo quum lumine vita reliquit
Non tamen omne malum miseris nec funditus omnes
Corporeæ excedunt pestes, penitusque necesse est
Multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris.
Ergo exercentur pœnis, veterumque malorum
Supplicia expendunt : aliæ panduntur inanes
Suspensæ ad ventos ; aliis sub gurgite vasto
Infectum eluitur scelus, aut exuritur igni ;
Quisque suos patitur Manes ; exinde per amplum

Mittimur Elysium, et pauci læta arva tenemus ;
Donec longa dies, perfecto temporis orbe,
Concretam exemit labem, purumque relinquit
Ætherium sensum atque auraï simplicis ignem.

2. Translate, explaining all allusions :—

Cedamus patria. Vivant Artorius istic
Et Catulus, maneant qui nigrum in candida vertunt,
Queis facile est ædem conducere, flumina, portus,
Siccandam eluviem, portandum ad busta cadaver,
Et præbere caput domina venale sub hasta.
Quondam hi cornicines et municipalis arenæ
Perpetui comites notæque per oppida buccæ
Munera nunc edunt, et verso pollice vulgus
Quem jubet occidunt populariter, inde reversi
Conducunt foricas, et car non omnia ? quum sint
Quales ex humili magna ad fastigia rerum
Extollit, quoties voluit Fortuna jocari.

3. Write explanatory notes on each of the following passages :—

(*a.*) Rusticus ille tuus sumit trechedipna, Quirine,
Et ceromatico fert niceteria collo.

(*b.*) Hic plaudat nitidi præconis filius inter
Pinnirapi cultos juvenes juvenesque lanistæ :
Sic libitum vano qui nos distinxit Othoni.

(*c.*) Niveos ad fræna Quirites
Defossa in loculis quos sportula fecit amicos.

(*d.*) Jampridem, ex quo suffragia nulli
Vendimus, effudit curas.

(*e.*) Eloquium ac famam Demosthenis aut Ciceronis
Incipit optare et totis Quinquatribus optat
Quisquis adhuc uno parcam colit asse Minervam
Quem sequitur custos angustæ vernula capsæ.

4. (*a.*) Distinguish between the several kinds of condi-

tional sentences in Latin, giving an example of each kind; what is the force of the indicative mood in such sentences as:—

Primam *merui* qui laude coronam
Ni me quæ Salium fortuna inimica tulisset.

(*b.*) Enumerate the main senses in which the subjunctive mood is used in Latin, giving an example of each usage; distinguish between—

Quæ tu *scias*, scio.

and Quæ tu *scis*, scio; also between

Sunt qui hoc non vident

and Sunt qui hoc non videant.

5. Translate into Latin Prose—

There is no doubt that what you say is true; if a man will work his hardest at this subject for, say three or four hours a day, he will not be far off mastering it thoroughly, let him be naturally slow as you will; there is no need of intellectual brilliancy here. Only you should have some one by you to show how you may lay out your time to the best advantage; were I going to take up the matter, I should certainly do so.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner.—Mr. Dick, M. A.

1. Translate:—

Apud Romanos omnia prœlio apta: Sarmatæ, dispersi cupidine prædæ, aut graves onere sarcinarum, et lubrico itinerum adempta equorum pernicitate, velut vincti cædebantur. Namque mirum dictu, ut sit omnis Sarmatarum virtus velut extra ipsos. Nihil ad pedestrem pugnam tam ignavum: ubi per turmas advenere, vix ulla acies obstiterit. Sed tum humido die et soluto gelu neque conti neque

gladii, quos prælongos utraque manu regunt, usui, lapsantibus equis et cataphractarum pondere. Id principibus et nobilissimo cuique tegimen, ferreis laminis aut præduro corio consertum; ut adversus ictus impenetrabile, ita impetu hostium provolutis inhabile ad resurgendum. Simul altitudine et mollitia nivis haurie bantur. Romanus miles facili lorica et missili pilo aut lanceis adsultans, ubi res posceret, levi gladio inermem Sarmatam (neque enim defendi scuto mos est) cominus fodiebat: donec pauci, qui prœlio superfuerant, paludibus abderentur.

2. Note any peculiarities in the declension of *cataphractarum*, *exta*, and *bigæ;* give the genitives of *dedecus* and *deses;* compare *acriter*, *nuper*, and *deterrimus;* and distinguish between *astus* and *astutia*, between *jus* and *fas*, and between *cominus* and *eminus*.

3. Translate:—

(*a.*) Accessit Galbæ vox, pro rēpublica honesta, ipsi anceps, *legi a se militem*, *non emi*. Express the words in italics in the actual words of the speaker, and account for *se*.

(*b.*) Fuere qui crederent. Explain the subjunctive here. What do you mean by sequence of tenses? And illustrate your answer by changing the above expression to the present time.

(*c.*) Flagitatum, ut vacationes, præstari centurionibus solitæ, remitterentur: namque gregarius miles, ut tributum annuum, pendebat. Explain the terms *vacationes* and *gregarius miles;* and show the peculiar force of *flagitatum* and the imperfect *pendebat*.

(*d.*) Miserat civitas Lingonum, vetere instituto, dona legionibus, dextras, hospitii insigne. Explain *hospitium*, among the Romans; account for the double meaning of *hospes*, and give its feminine form.

4. Explain the relations of patronus, cliens, libertus, libertinus, ingenuus; also of dominus, herus, and magister; and the military terms, miles urbanus, primipilaris, evocatus, contubernalis, viaticum, sarcina, impedimenta, suggestus, and excubiæ.

5. Account for the forms—paterfamilias, deabus, and the long ūs in the genitive of the fourth declension; also for the forms—faxo, duint, and regior. Explain with examples the formation of frequentative verbs. Give the principal parts of *diffido* and *adesis;* and distinguish in meaning and conjugation between ademptus and adeptus; and between intercīdo, intercīdo, and intercedo.

6. State the chief relations expressed by the genitive case in Latin. Give examples. Explain the terms—root, stem, suffix, diminutive, and patronymic; and derive—sestertius, contuber nalis, vexillum, segnitia, and proculcatus.

7. Translate accurately the following phrases:—

In posterum; anulis donatus; non tam *unum aliquem* fovebant, quam *alium;* apud *frequentem* militum *concionem;* consilio intercessit; ubique hasta et sector; tesserarius speculatorum; and munia obire.

8. What were the three fixed points in the Roman month? Explain the names by which they are expressed, and show how the days were reckoned in relation to them. Illustrate your answer by expressing in Latin—Dec. 2nd, Dec. 12th, and Dec. 31st.

9. What do you mean by "Oratio obliqua?" Give the chief rules to be observed in transferring a speech from the direct to the indirect form; and change the following passage into "Oratio obliqua":—

Augustus in domo successorem quæsivit, ego in republica; non quia propinquos aut socios belli non habeam; sed neque ipse imperium ambitione accepi; et judicii mei

documentum sint non meæ tantum necessitudines, quas tibi postposui, sed et tuæ.

6. Translate into Latin Prose:—

The city (Rome) was laid waste by fire; the sea was crowded with exiles; the rocks stained with slaughter. Nor was it ever indeed demonstrated by more dreadful atrocities, or by truer indications, that the gods are concerned rather with the punishment than the protection of men.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following lines into English:—

धूपायमाणा त्याजितमार्द्रभावं
केशान्तमन्तःकुसुमं तदीयम् ।
पर्य्याक्षिपत् काचिदुदारबन्धं
दूर्व्यावता पाण्डुमधूकदाम्ना ॥
विन्यस्तशुक्लागुरु चक्रुरङ्गं
गोरोचनापत्रविभक्तमस्याः ।
सा चक्रवाकाङ्कितमैकतायाः
स्विन्नोतसः कान्तिमतीत्य तस्थौ ॥
लग्नद्विरेफं परिभूय पद्मं
समेघलेखं शशिनश्च बिम्बम् ।
तदाननश्रीरलकैः प्रसिद्धे
स्पर्द्धेत सादृश्यकथाप्रसङ्गम् ॥
कर्णार्पितो लोध्रकषायरक्ते
गोरोचनाक्षेपनितान्तगौरे ।
तस्याः कपोले परभागलाभा
दृश्यन्त चक्षूंषि यवप्रराहः ॥
रेखाविभक्तः सुविभक्तगात्र्याः

किञ्चिन्मधूच्छिष्टविमृष्टरागः ।
कामप्यभिख्यां स्फुरितैरपुष्य
दामन्नलावण्यफलोऽधरोष्ठः ॥
पत्युः शिरश्चन्द्रकलामलेन
स्पृशेति सख्या परिहासपूर्व्वम् ।
सा रञ्जयित्वा चरणौ लताभ्यां
मौग्ध्येन तां निर्व्वचनं जघान ॥

2. What part of the verb is अक्षिपत्? Give its present third person singular and its past passive participle. Give the same parts of चिच्छेद, बबन्ध, अपुष्यत, and also their third person singular third preterite or लुङ्.

3. What is the force of the sentence चिच्छेद सादृश्यकथा-प्रसङ्गं

पुराणस्य कवेस्तस्य चतुर्म्मुखसमीरिता ।
प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्था चतुष्टयी ॥

4. Explain fully what is meant here by प्रवृत्तिः चतुष्टयी.

5. Translate the following passage into your own vernacular :—

किमिदं द्युतिमात्रार्थं न बिभ्रति यथा पुरा ।
किमक्लिष्टप्रकाशानि ज्योतींषीव मुखानि वः ॥
प्रशमादर्चिषामेतदनुद्गो सुरायुधम् ।
एवस्य हन्तुः कुन्तिश्रं कुण्ठितास्त्रीव लक्ष्यते ॥
किञ्चायमरिदुर्व्वारः पाणौ पाशः प्रचेतसः ।
मन्त्रेण हतवीर्य्यस्य फणिनोदेन्यमाश्रितः ॥
कुबेरस्य मनःशल्यं शंसतीव पराभवम् ।
अपविद्धगदोबाहुर्भग्नशाखइव द्रुमः ॥
यमोऽपि विलिखन् भूमिं दण्डेनास्तमितत्विषा ।
कुरुतेऽस्त्रिप्रमोक्षेऽपि निर्व्वाणालातलाघवम् ॥
अमी च कथमादित्याः प्रतापक्षतिशीतलाः ।
चित्रन्यस्ता इव गताः प्रकामालोकनीयताम् ॥

पर्य्याकुलत्वान्मरुतां वेगभङ्गोऽनुमोयते ।
अम्भसामोघसंरोधः प्रतीपगमनादिव ॥
आवर्ज्जितजटामौलिविलम्बिशशिकोटयः ।
रुद्राणामपि मूर्द्धानः कृतजङ्घारभंसिनः ॥
लब्धप्रतिष्ठाः प्रथमं यूयं किं बलवत्तरैः ।
अपवादैरिवोत्सर्गाः क्षतव्याप्तयः परैः ॥
तद् ब्रूत वत्साः किमितः प्रार्थयध्वं समागताः ।
मयि दृष्टिर्हि लोकानां रक्षा युष्मास्ववस्थिता ॥

6. Give the roots of बिभर्ति, कुरुते, अनुमीयते, and their third person singular third preterite लुङ्, and second preterite लिट्.

7. Expound the *samása* in हिमक्लिष्टप्रकाशानि, कृतार्थस्य, प्रकामालोकनीयतां, चिरन्यस्ताः.

8. Is there anything in the use of the word प्रार्थयध्वं which requires explanation, and how would you explain it?

9. What is the sense in which अपवाद and उत्सर्ग are used above?

10. Render the following lines into Sanskrit prose, giving as far as possible, words different from the text:

यद्ब्रह्म सम्यगाम्नातं यद्गो विधिना श्रुतम् ।
यच्च तप्तं तपस्तस्य विपक्वं फलमद्य नः ॥
यदध्यक्षेण जगतां वयमारोपितास्त्वया ।
मनोरथस्याविषयं मनाविषयमात्मनः ॥
यस्य चेतसि वर्त्तेथाः स तावत् कृतिनां वरः ।
किं पुनर्ब्रह्मयोनेर्यस्य चेतसि वर्त्तसे ॥
सत्यमर्काच्च सोमाच्च परमध्यास्महे पदम् ।
अद्य तूभयतः स्वरं ताभ्यां स्मरणानुग्रहात्तव ॥
त्वत्प्रभावितमात्मानं बहु मन्यामहे वयम् ।
प्रायः प्रत्ययमाधत्ते स्वगुणेष्वप्यनादरः ॥

SANSKRIT.

Examiner.—PANDIT MAHESA CHUNDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. Form a rule from the general usage of writing simple Sanskrit prose, for constructing a sentence showing the proper places of the nominative, the verb, &c. Show also how far this rule may be deviated from without violence to the idiom of the language. Give examples. What deviations would be inadmissible as idiomatic? Give examples.

2. कौरव्यसंशब्दावेऽस्मिन् क एष शल्लभायते ।
मुक्तवेणीं स्पृशन्नेनां कृष्णां धूमशिखामिव ॥

a. Give the grammatical meaning of the word कौरव्य.

b. To what do the pronouns अस्मिन् and एषः refer?

c. What is the etymological meaning of the word शल्लभायते? In what sense is it used here?

d. What is the purport of the adjective मुक्तवेणी?

e. In what sense is the word स्पृशन् used? Analyse the word and give the particular meaning of the present participle or शतृप्रत्यय used here.

f. Why among the several names of द्रौपदी has the poet chosen out कृष्णा here?

g. Point out and explain the metaphors or rúpakas (रूपक) in the above sloka.

h. Do you find any rhetorical inconsistency in the *comparison* of कृष्णा with धूमशिखा in the above sloka?

3. अन्योन्यास्फालभिन्नद्विपरुधिरवसामांसमस्तिष्कपङ्के
मग्नानां स्यन्दनानामुपरिकृतपदन्यासविक्रान्तपत्तौ ।
स्फीताहक्पानगोष्ठीरसदशिवशिवतूर्य्यन्त्यत्यक्तबन्धे
सङ्ग्रामैकार्णवान्तःपयसि विचरितुं पण्डिताः पाण्डुपुत्राः ॥

a. Write explanatory notes in Sanskrit on the above sloka.

b. Scan the mètre of the above sloka.

c. Are the long compound words used in the above sloka rhetorically reprehensible? If so, why? If not, why?

d. What is the difference between the meaning of the words अन्योन्य and अन्यान्य? Explain why.

e. Give the etymology of the words द्विप and पक्षिः

4. Explain the allusions contained in the following phrases:

हा सव्यसाचिन् हा त्रिलोचनाङ्गनिष्पेषमज्ञ हा निवातकवचोद्धरणनिष्कण्टकीकृतामरलोक हा अलक्षिताबलवरितोषितगाङ्गेय हा राधेयकुलकमलिनीप्रालेयवर्ष हा गन्धर्वनिर्वासितदुर्योधन।

5 युधिष्ठिर युधिष्ठिर! अजातशत्रो! अभिव्याहारिन् धर्मपुत्र! सानुजस्य ते किमनेनापकृतम्। अथवा किमनेनालीकप्रकृतिजिह्मचेतसा। अर्जुन अर्जुन! सात्यके सात्यके! बाहुशालिन् वृकोदर! माधव! युष्मं नाम भवतां सुरासुरमनुजगुरोर्लोकत्रयैकधनुर्धरस्य द्विजन्मनः परिणतवयसः सर्वाचार्यस्य विशेषतो मम पितुरमुना द्रुपदकुलकलङ्केन मनुजपशुना स्पृश्यमानमुत्तमाङ्गमुपेक्षितुम।

a. Give the meaning and explain the purport of all the adjectives used in the above passage.

b. Parse उपेक्षितुम्.

c. Why are the words युधिष्ठिर &c., repeated twice here? Under what circumstances are such repetitions admissible?

6. Translate the following passage into Sanskrit:

"Think how much your father and mother have done for you; how they have taken care of you year after year; how they have provided you with food and clothing; how very sad and ungrateful will it be if you forget your duty to them when they are old! Now is the time to thank them for all their kindness to you; then you may show that you are grateful by doing all you can to help them and take care of them."

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English—

لوكنت من مازن لم تستبح ابلى * بذوالقيطة من ذهل بن شيبانا
اذا لقام بنصرى معشر خشن * عند الحفيظة ان ذو لوثة لانا
قوم اذا الشر ابدى ناجذيه لهم * طاروا اليه زرفات و وحدانا
لايسألون اخاهم حين يندبهم * في النائبات على ما قال برهانا
لكن قومي وان كانوا ذوي عدد * ليسوا من الشر في شيء وان هانا
يجزون من ظلم اهل الظلم مغفرة * ومن اساءة اهل السوء احسانا
كان ربك لم يخلق لخشيته * سواهم من جميع الناس انسانا
فليت لى بهم قوما اذا ركبوا * شدوا الاغارة فرسانا و ركبانا

2. Write out the first three lines with the vowel-points.

3. Give the etymology and meaning of the word حماسة. Mention the names of the compiler and of some of the principal poets. Explain تابط شرا.

4. Define 'Hamzah' and فعل مهموز. Explain the spelling رؤس, and form the Ism i mafúl (اسم مفعول) of سأل.

5. Inflect the Perfect and Future active of رضى with the vowel-points.

6. In the اسما الظرف, the form مفعل has the ع sometimes *maftúh*, sometimes *maksúr*. State the rule, and mention some exceptions.

7. Write down the plurals of سيد, كنية, قرية, امراة, عزيز, ابن, مشهور, سنة, شيخ, نبى; and the singulars of انصارى, كواكب, خراطيم, صواعق, together with their meanings.

8. Form adjectives from نبى, مدينة, مصطفى, على; and write down the Diminutives (تصغير) of ابن, كتاب, شمس, قيصر.

9. Translate into English or Hindustani—

ليس الجمال بميزر فاعلم وان رديت بردا
ان الجمال معادن ومناقب اورثن مجدا

اذا المرء لم يدنس من اللوم عرضه * فكل رداء يرتديه جميل *
وانا لقوم مانري القتل سبة * اذا ماراته عامر و سلول
يقرب حب الموت آجالنا لنا * و تكرهه آجالهم و تطول *
اذا المرء لم يحتل و قد جد جده * اضاع و قاسى امره و هو مدبر
ولكن اخوالحزم الذى ليس نازلا * به الخطب الا وهوللقصد مبصر

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English, as literally as possible—

وزحف السلطان يمين الدولة و امين الملة في شهور سنة تسعين و ثلثمائة الى خلف بن احمد و هو محتجر بحصار اصهد ـ قلعة بينها و بين مجري النجوم قاب قوسين ـ بل قيد سهمين ـ تحور عن مراماتها الابصار ـ و تحار دون مساماتها الاطيار ـ فحاصره ممنوعا من فسحة الاختيار ـ ممنوا بشدة الاضطرار ـ مفجوعا براحة القرار و لذة الغرار ـ حتى نخب الروع روعه ـ و ودع الروح روحه ـ فاستشعر البخوع و الطاعة و اظهر الخشوع و الضراعه و سأل مسكين ان ينفس من خناقه ـ و يهمى من حبل ارهاقه على ان يفتدي بمائة الف دينار و بمايليف بها من خلعة و نثار ـ و تحف و مبار ـ فاجابه السلطان الي ما استدعاه ـ و وكل به من اقتضاه المال حتى استوفاه ـ و غادره كما هو فى اسار الحصار وخناق الوثاق و فى نفسه قصد سجستان لكنه احب ان يجعل غزوة فى

الهند مقدمة لما توخاه - و صدقة بين يدي نجواه - تبركا بما
يجري على يديه من ارتفاع راية الدين و اتساع ساحة اليقين -
واثارة كلمة الصدق و اغارة قوة الحق - فتوغل بلاد الهند متوكلا
علي الله الذى هداه بنوره وقضي له بالعز فى مقدوره - وبالنجح
فى تصاريف اموره - حتي انتهى الى مدينة پرشور فخيم بظاهرها
و بلغه اجتراء عدوالله ملك الهند جيبال على الفائه - و استعجاله
الفناء بمجاوزة فنائه - فاستعراض الخيول من ابناء جريدته -
و سائرالغزاة و المطوعة فى جملته - و اختارللجهاد خمسة عشر الف
عنان من فحول الرجال و قروم الابطال و حظران يختلط بهم من
رده الاختيار - و بهرجه الانتقاد - حتى اذا خلص عددهم على
الانتخاب - و اجتلاهم كحيات الصرائم او اسود الغاب. دلف بهم الى
قتال الهجين الناعين بقلوب كالحضاب ثابتة و فروع صبر على دوح
الاخلاص نابتة - و اقبل الكافر الفاجر فى اثنى عشر الف فارس
و ثلثين الف راجل و ثلثمائة فيل تئن الارض من وطئ اطرافها -
و تخف من ثقل اخفافها *

2. Inflect the Perfect and Future, active, of the Báb مفاعلة of قال.

3. Inflect the Imperative, and the participles of راى he saw.

4. Write down the Masdars (مصدر) of all the usual bábs of امر.

5. Inflect the Perfect and Future Passive of ندا.

6. Write out the first four lines of the above passage with the vowel-points.

7. Translate—The relater of this story, the relater of these stories, the relaters of this story, the relaters of these two stories—the two relaters of these stories. I saw three men and two women and six children. How many

Dínárs has he given you? They shall never enter into Paradise. If he tells you to do so, write to me.

N. B. In all questions on grammar the اعراب are to be put over each word.

HISTORIES OF GREECE AND ROME.

Examiner.—Mr. Lethbridge, M. A.

1. What were the chief divisions of the Greek race, and what is the legendary account of their origin? How were these tribes distributed geographically, in Greece Proper and in the Colonies?

2. What constitutional changes are attributed to Theseus, Solon, Lycugus?

3. Sketch briefly the lives of (1) Themistocles, (2) Marius.

4. What were the chief causes of the Peloponnesian War? Name the allies of the contending parties respectively, at the beginning of the war.

5. A brief account of the period of Theban supremacy.

6. Where are the following places, and with what events are they connected: Naupactus, Sphacteria, Sentinum, Pharsalia?

7. Who were the *Patres Minorum Gentium*, the *Military Tribunes with Consular Power?* For what purpose was the Decemvirate established, and what results followed its overthrow?

8. What are the chief acts of legislation connected with the names of Servius Tullius, Volero Publilius, Caius Gracchus? How were the Sempronian laws evaded?

9. Sketch briefly the history of the First Triumvirate.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Ogilvie, D. D.

1. Compare the condition of the Hindus as described in the code of Menu with that of the Greeks as described by Homer. What considerations would lead you to conclude that the Hindus were once in a higher position than they are now? Set forth the causes of their decline.

2. Give proofs of the great progress made by the ancient Hindus in the various branches of mathematical knowledge, and discuss the question as to the originality of Hindu science.

3. From what work, written about the first century after Christ, do we obtain a distinct account of the state of commerce among the Hindus? Give a summary of the information contained in that work. Where, and when did the Hindus establish certain foreign settlements? What proofs are there that these settlements were really established?

4. Give, with dates, a concise narrative of the Arab conquests in Persia and in India; and assign reasons for the fact that the progress of the Mahomedans in the latter country was much slower than in the former.

5. Specify the different dynasties of the kings of Delhi from the establishment of a Mahomedan government to the accession of the House of Timur. Give a brief account of Alá ud dín Khilji's invasion of the Deckan; describe his character, and mention some curious features that are preserved of his policy and that of his age.

6. Give an account of Tamerlane's invasion of India. What writings serve to throw a true light on his character? What evidence is there of the genuineness of these writings?

7. Give a statement of the religious notions and observances of the great Akbor. What was the character of Aurangzib's religion? Describe the policy adopted by these emperors respectively towards the Hindus. What disorders prevailed in the empire towards the close of Aurangzib's reign?

8. Describe the origin of the East India Company. When, and from whom did they obtain the first charter; and what were some of its provisions? When, and how did they obtain possession of Bombay, Benares, and Coorg?

9. Write, with dates, brief notices of the following events:—The capture of Bangalore; the capture of Seringapatam; the battle of Assye; the Vellore mutiny; the fall of Almora; the battle of Seetabuldee; the capture of the Mauritius.

10. State what you know respecting King Solomon. Give some instances of his remarkable wisdom and discernment.

11. Describe the character of Herod the Great; and mention the leading events of his reign.

MENTAL SCIENCE.

Examiner.—Mr. Nesfield, M. A.

1. Explain Reid's view of the nature of Consciousness, and contrast it with Brown's. Does there seem to be any difference in the meanings they attach to the term?

2. "All sensation is in the mind."

a. What is the meaning of the word "in" in this proposition?

b. To what doctrine is it opposed?

c. Explain the mutual relation of the organ, the sensation, and the mind.

3. Give Reid's definitions of Sensation and Perception. What is the ground of the *belief* that is implied in Perception? Examine Payne's argument for reducing Perception to the general faculty of Judgment.

4. Explain the doctrine of the Relativity of Knowledge. How far is it held by Reid and Stewart, with regard to the primary qualities of matter?

5. Contrast the views of Locke and of Leibnitz with regard to the origin of knowledge. It has been said that the whole doctrine of Leibnitz is implied in that of Locke. Explain this.

6. Distinguish Conception, Memory, and Imagination. Are these simple or relative suggestions, and why? Answer with reference to Memory.

7. Compare the Absolute and the Relative Theories of Beauty. Will either alone (in your judgment) account for the facts? What is meant by saying that Beauty belongs to the mind rather than to the object? What is the common characteristic of sublime objects?

8. Brown identifies Volition with Desire; Reid distinguishes them. Explain their views, and add your own.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC.

Examiner.—Rev. S. Dyson.

1. Expound Wayland's Theory of Morals, and indicate the functions of conscience in relation to that theory.

2. Show that our moral conceptions are not derived from a calculation of the consequences of actions, and reconcile with this conclusion Wayland's statement that a

conviction of obligation may be derived from a knowledge of the consequences of actions.

3. Examine the mutual relations of desires and self-love (*a*) as motive principles of human conduct, (*b*) as factors of human happiness; and discriminate between the provinces of self-love and conscience.

4. Distinguish between moral and physical truth, and specify:—

(*a*) In what various ways the law of veracity may be violated;

(*b*) Under what circumstances promises are not binding.

5. Assuming successively each of the four propositions, A, E, I, O, to be (1) true, and (2) false, determine, as far as possible the character of the rest.

6. Explain conversion, and its different modes. Convert the following in as many ways as possible:—

(*a*) Every poet is a man of genius.

(*b*) Some birds cannot fly.

(*c*) He cannot become learned who will not study.

(*d*) All that glitters is not gold.

(*e*) Not many intemperate men live long.

7. Prove (*a*) that in the Second Figure the major premiss must be universal.

(*b*) That in the Third Figure the conclusion must be particular;

(*c*) That in the Fourth Figure the conclusion cannot be universal affirmative;

(*d*) That in the Sorites *only* one premiss can be particular, and only one negative.

8. Prove the validity of *Disamis*,

(1.) By ostensive reduction;

(2.) By *reductio ad impossibile*.

9. Throw the following arguments into logical form, and examine their validity; if invalid, specify the fallacy.

(*a*) None but A are B; C is B; therefore C is A.

(*b*) It either rains or it does not rain; but it rains, therefore it does not rain.

(*c*) A bigot delights in public ridicule; for he begins to think he is a martyr.

(*d*) It is a law that civilized nations encroach upon barbarian neighbours; and as laws are to be obeyed, this encroachment is justifiable.

(*e*) Opium produces sleep, for it possesses a soporific virtue.

(*f*) Every person practically lays claim to infallibility, inasmuch as he always believes himself to be right in his opinions.

CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner.—Rev. T. Skelton, M. A.

1. If P and Q be the points of contact of two tangents to a parabola drawn from O, OP and OQ will subtend equal angles at the focus.

If a third tangent cut OP and OQ in A and B, AB will subtend at the focus an angle equal to either of the former.

2. Define the Circle of Curvature. Find the diameter of curvature at any point of a parabola.

3. In an ellipse, the distance between the directrices is a third proportional to the distance between the foci and the axis major.

4. In an ellipse $SY \cdot S'Y' = BC^2$. Prove this, and deduce from it that $SP \cdot S'P = CD^2$.

5. In the ellipse if CD be conjugate to CP then will CP be conjugate to CD.

PN and DR being ordinates, show that the triangles CPN and CDR are equal.

6. A diameter of a hyperbola bisects all chords parallel to the tangent at its extremity.

A hyperbola being traced out on paper, show how its centre may be found.

7. In the hyperbola prove:—

$$QV^2 : PV \cdot P'V :: CD^2 : CP^2.$$

If Q moves, P remaining fixed, the locus of the middle point of PQ is another hyperbola.

8. In a hyperbola $CV \cdot CT = CP^2$.

9. Define a right cone. If two spheres be inscribed in a cone on opposite side of the vertex, and if a section be made by a plane which touches the two spheres, show that this section is a hyperbola of which the points of contact will be foci.

Show how to draw the asymptotes of this hyperbola.

OPTICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Beebee, M. A.

1. Define the term geometrical focus; and show how to find that of a small pencil directly reflected at a spherical surface.

2. State the laws of the refraction of light; and find the geometrical focus of a small pencil directly refracted at a plane surface.

Explain why a stick partially immersed in water appears bent.

3. When is an image said to be real, and when virtual? Find the size and position of the image of a short object viewed through a hemisphere of glass, the object being on the axis of the hemisphere at a distance from the

convex surface equal to the radius, and from the centre at at a distance equal to the diameter of the hemisphere.

4. Explain what is meant by the critical angle of two media, the refractive index between which is μ.

Show that in refraction, the angle of deviation increases with the angle of incidence.

5. Define a lens and prove the formula $\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f}$. Find the linear dimensions of the image of the sun formed by refraction through a convex lens, whose focal length is four inches; the angular radius of the sun being 16 minutes.

6. Explain how the solar spectrum is obtained. If a star is viewed by an eye under water, what will be the appearance presented?

7. Describe and explain the use of a telescope.

Trace the course of the pencil of rays by which a point near the axis of an astronomical telescope is viewed, (1) with a single eye lens, (2) with Ramsden's eye-piece.

8. Explain briefly the formation of the rain-bow; and calculate the radius of the primary bow for a given colour.

9. A small object is seen through two convex lenses of focal lengths three and four inches respectively, separated by an interval of five inches: find the position of the object, when most distinctly seen, and the magnifying power of the combination, 8 inches being the least distance of distinct vision.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blanford.

1. Express in chemical formulæ the decompositions that ensue in the preparation of oxygen from—

A. Potassic chlorate.
B. Manganic peroxide.
C. Zinc sulphate.
D. Potassic dichromate and oil of vitriol.

What volume of oxygen at the standard temperature and pressure will be obtained from 10 grammes of each of these compounds? (In case D. from 10 grammes of the dichromate.)

2. One tenth of a litre of a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen of unknown proportions at 10° C. and 750 mm. pressure is exploded. On introducing a ball of pumice soaked in oil of vitriol the volume is reduced to 0·03 of a litre at the same temperature and pressure. A ball of phosphorus subsequently introduced, causes no further diminution of volume. What was the composition of the mixture by weight?

3. What is the density of saturated steam at 60° C., the maximum pressure at this temperature being 148.8 mm.?

4. Give some instance of isomeric substances, and your reasons for regarding their molecular formulæ as different, their percentage composition being the same.

5. What are the molecular formulæ of hydrogen, carbonic oxide, ethylene, phosphorus, and chloro-carbonic acid; and what are their vapour densities?

6. What are the atomicities of potassium, gold, sulphur, nitrogen, silver, mercury, and carbon? Give the formulæ of one or more compounds of each that shall illustrate their respective atomicities.

7. A compound is ascertained by analysis to consist of:

Carbon	-	44·44
Hydrogen	-	3·70
Nitrogen	-	15·85

Its vapour density is found to be 13 5, hydrogen being taken as unity What is its formula?

8. Give the reactions that take place in the ordinary metallurgical process of reducing lead from galena. What other metal is generally associated with lead, and how is it separated?

9. Clean specimens of each of the metals potassium, gold silver, iron, and copper are exposed to the action of dry air with heat, to moist air, sulphide of hydrogen and and chlorine, independently, at the ordinary temperature. Which of them will be acted on in each case, and what compounds will be formed?

PHYSICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Willson, B. A.

1. Define specific heat, and show how to find the specific heat of a body by the method of mixtures. 24 lbs. of iron at 40°C. are plunged into 12 lbs. of water at 62 C., the resulting temperature of the water is found to be 58° C.; from these data calculate the specific heat of the iron.

2. What are the causes which accelerate evaporation? State and explain some experiments to illustrate the production of cold by evaporation.

3. Describe Daniell's hygrometer, and show how to determine by it the degree of saturation of the air.

4. State the laws of reflexion of radiant heat, and account for the apparent reflexion of cold.

5. Define a unit of heat. State its mechanical equivalent; and give some examples of the conversion of mechanical energy into heat, and of heat into mechanical energy.

6. State some experiments from which it is inferred that electricity is only apparent at the external surface of charged insulated conductors.

7. Describe Ramsden's electrical machine, and explain why the electricity found on the conductors is positive when the cushions are silk and the revolving plate glass.

8. Describe any single fluid battery, and show how the direction of the current can be determined from a knowledge of the chemical action of the liquid on the metals.

9. Give an account of Daniell's battery, stating the chemical action of the liquids on the metals; hence show its advantage over a single fluid battery.

10. State accurately the difference between magnets and magnetic substances.

Describe any method of converting a steel bar into a permanent magnet.

11. State Ohm's law for the intensity of the current in the circuit of a battery composed of n cells. If there be six cells, show in how many different ways they may be arranged so as to form a battery, and find the best arrangement when the external resistance is four times the internal resistance of a single cell.

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blanford.

1. On what characters would you chiefly rely to distinguish an animal from a plant, especially in the case of the lower organisms? Illustrate your answer in the cases of a sponge and a fungus.

2. Among what groups of animals are individuals (*zooids*) reproduced by budding, and wherein does the

process differ essentially from the ordinary mode of reproduction?

3. What is meant by the terms *species*, *genus*, *variety*, *race*?

4. What essential points of structure and external form distinguish an *annulose* from a *molluscous* animal?

5. By what peculiarities of structure and development are the *aplacental* distinguished from the *placental* mammals?

6. Define the class *Aves*, and enumerate and define its orders. Give as far as possible Indian examples of each order.

7. Give in each case the class, order, family, and geographical habitat of the following animals:—

Manatee.	Cachelot.
Python.	Musk deer.
Rattlesnake.	Ornithorhynchus.
Sloth (Bradypus).	Puma.
Hippopotamus.	Peccary.
Emu.	Giraffe.
Argali sheep (Ovis Ammon).	Paradoxurus.

Gibbon (Hylobates).

8. Enumerate some of the principal genera of *vertebrata* common to India and Africa.

COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner.—Mr. Willson, B. A.

1. What characteristics distinguish organic from inorganic beings?

2. Show the importance of saliva in promoting digestion.

3. Describe the circulation of the blood in reptiles, pointing out in what particulars it differs from that of mammals and fishes.

4. Distinguish between exhalation and secretion; and give a short account of each.

5. Describe the structure of the skin.

6. Explain the generation of animal heat; showing its connexion with the habits of animals, and with their food.

7. Give a short description of the human ear.

B. L. Examination, 1871.

JURISPRUDENCE—PERSONAL RIGHTS.

Examiner.—Mr. Goodeve.

1. Distinguish between the law of nature, the law of nations and jus gentium.

2. Give Blackstone's definition of Municipal law. Distinguish between 'rule,' 'sentence,' and 'compact.' What is meant by the sanction of a law?'

3. Explain "Sovereignty and legislature are convertible terms; one cannot subsist without the other." Wherein is lodged the sovereignty of the British Constitution? Where lies the power of legislature in British India and how has it been conferred?

4. What is Austin's definition of 'law?' What should be the object of legislation? Austin says "customary laws are imperative." Explain his meaning. What adverse opinions on this subject does he combat? With what, does he say, the science of Jurisprudence is concerned?

5. What is the British parliament? How is it summoned? How dissolved? What is the longest term that it may sit? What are the exclusive privileges of the House of Commons, and what are their effect on its power?

6. It is said to be the sovereign's prerogative to issue proclamations. Give an instance of a proclamation by Her Majesty in India. What is necessary to the validity of proclamations?

7. What is the difference in the tenure of office by the Judges of the Supreme Courts at Westminster and by the Judges of the High Courts in India?

8. What are 'personal rights' according to Blackstone? What are the principal Statutes which secure to Her Majesty's subjects personal liberty? Distinguish between 'crime' and 'civil injury.'

9. The Indian Succession Act (section 4) says—"No person shall by marriage acquire any interest in the property of the person *he* marries." How does this differ from the English law? To what classes does the Indian Succession Act not apply?

10. Upon what does the descent of real property in India depend, and why? In what respects are the laws and usages of Hindus and Mahomedans preserved to them by law?

11. Distinguish between a personal and a territorial law. To which class does Hindu law belong? Illustrate your answer.

12. "A corporation aggregate must in general contract by deed and cannot bind itself by parol." What is a corporation aggregate? Explain this rule and state the exceptions.

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.

Examiner.—MR. PHILLIPS.

1. What are the various classifications of property in English law? And what in Hindu and Mahomedan law, and how far are they now important?

2. Under what head are Leaseholds, Railway shares, property in the public funds, and titles of honour classed? Explain the terms "tenement," "premises" and "hereditaments."

3. What provisions against perpetuities are to be found in (1) English law, (2) Hindu law, (3) the Indian Succession Act.

Real and personal property is bequeathed to A; and after his death to the eldest son of A born during the lifetime of the testator; and after the death of such eldest son to the first child of such eldest son who shall attain the age of 21 years. What will be the effect of these limitations according to (1) English law, (2) Hindu law, (3) the Indian Succession Act, first, when A has a son born in the testator's lifetime, secondly, when A has not such a son?

4. Describe the character and incidents of an English estate for life; and show how far it differs from the estate of a Hindu widow.

5. Explain the principles of inheritance and succesion according to (1) English law, (2) the Indian Succession Act, (3) Mahomedan law, (4) Hindu law.

A dies leaving moveable and immoveable property, and leaving only a brother and sister: what interests will they take according to each of the above systems of law?

6. What are the rights of a husband in the property of his wife according to (1) English law, (2) the Indian Succession Act, (3) Hindu law, and (4) Mahomedan law?

7. What are the ordinary remedies on an English mortgage and a simple Bengali mortgage respectively? What is the peculiarity of the Mahomedan law of mortgage?

8. Describe the position of an executor according to English law. In what respects does it differ from that of the kurta or torney in Hindu law.

9. Explain the distinction between a joint tenancy, a tenancy in common, and a tenancy in coparcenary. Distinguish between a vested remainder, a contingent remainder and an executory interest. Explain what is meant by a tenancy at will and at sufferance What is a reversion?

10. What are the essentials of a bill of Exchange? A person to whom a bill of exchange is indorsed indorses it payable to A's order. It is stolen and indorsed over to B for value by a forged indorsement in the name of A. Can B sue upon it? Would it make any difference if it had been indorsed in blank and delivered and afterwards stolen and transferred to B for value?

11. Give the rules for the vesting of legacies according to the Indian Succession Act (1) when no time of payment is specified, (2) when the time of payment is deferred. What are specific and demonstrative legacies, and what is meant by the ademption of a legacy according to the same Act?

12. Describe the right of Shoofaa. With regard to what property does it take effect, and how may it be defeated? What is meant by increase and return in Mahomedan law? A Mahomedan dies leaving a father, widow and four daughters, divide the inheritance.

13. What ceremonies are necessary for adoption? Who may adopt? and what interest has an adopted son in his adoptive father's estate?

LAND TENURES AND REVENUE LAWS.

Examiner.—MR. PHILLIPS.

1. Give a short history of the perpetual settlement.

2. With what proprietors was the perpetual settlement made? Distinguish between independent and dependent Talookdars.

3. Explain the terms "ussul jumma," "malguzarry ayma" lands, "mokurrari" and "istemrari "leases," the "sair," lakharaj" lands, "chakeran" lands, "canoongoe," and "putnee talook."

4. What attempts were made at settlement by the English before the perpetual settlement? Describe the three modes in which attempts were made.

5. Give the provisions as to the settlement to be made by proprietors of the land with the dependent talookdars, and the provisions for the protection of such talookdars.

6. What provision was made subsequently to the perpetual settlement for the protection of subordinate tenures in case of sale of the superior tenures? What were the powers conferred upon the Zemindars with reference to giving effect to alienation of putnee talooks?

7. What change was made at the perpetual settlement in the mode of recovering rent and revenue, and what was the effect of the change?

8. What is an arrear of Revenue under Act XI of 1859? In what cases of arrear of Revenue is the property not liable to be sold?

9. What presumption is to be made in suit under the Rent Acts as to the rents at which ryots have held? and what as to talooks and other tenures? In what cases has a ryot a right of occupancy.

10. In what cases is a ryot's rent liable to enhancement or abatement? and in what mode is the enhancement estimated?

11. What power of distress for rent are given by Act X of 1859?

12. In what mode may the person distrained upon under Act X of 1859 proceed against the distrainer?

CONTRACTS.

Examiner.—Mr. Goodeve.

1. What is a contract? What are its requisites? What is essential to the validity of a deed? Distinguish between a 'deed,' an 'escrow,' and a 'simple contract.'

2. Is a consideration necessary in a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note? How do such contracts differ from simple contracts?

3. Distinguish between a good and a valuable consideration in the case of deeds. Is a good consideration sufficient to support a simple contract?

4. What are the provisions of the 4th and 17th Sections of the Statute of Frauds? With what object was the Statute passed and when? Do either of the Sections apply to contracts entered into by Hindus or Mahomedans in Calcutta? State the reasons for your answer.

5. An oral agreement was entered into in France between A and B, under which B who resided in England contracted to employ A who was resident in France to collect eggs and transmit them to B in England; the employment was to commence at a future day and to continue for a year. The contract was capable of being enforced in France. Could A sue B in England for the breach of this agreement?

6. What constitutes a partnership between traders as regards third persons? Two ship agents carrying on business at different parts agreed to allow each other certain portions of each other's commission and profits, but it was expressly agreed that neither of them should be prejudiced or affected by the losses of the other or be answerable for the acts of the other, but that each should be answerable and accountable for his own losses and acts.

What was the effect of this agreement, if any, between the parties themselves and in respect to third persons?

7. Does the lending money to a trader at a rate of interest varying with the profits or serving him as servant or agent for a remuneration to be paid by a share in the profits, render such person a partner with the trader as between themselves, or in regard to third persons?

To what does the liability of members of a company formed under the Indian Companies' Act extend?

8. What is the general rule as to the ability of an infant to contract? Are the parties who contract with infants liable to them? State the reasons for your answer.

9. What is the rule of English Law as to the unauthorized sale of goods by any other than the owner? State the exception.

10. Distinguish between a 'factor' and a 'broker,' what is the power of a factor as to pledging his principal's goods or the documents of title thereto? How is this power regulated in England and in India?

11. "With reference to warranties as to quality upon sales of goods, the general rule is *caveat emptor*." Explain this and state some of the exceptions.

12. Explain "the law of limitation does not discharge or extinguish the debt, it only bars the remedy." How is the period of limitation determined in the case of suits for money lent, or interest or breach of contract?

CIVIL PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE.

Examiner.—Mr. Goodeve.

1. Give a short history of a suit from institution till decree under the Civil Procedure Code.

2. What are the different modes of attachment? What property may be seized and sold in execution of decree? May an equity of redemption?

3. It is enacted in the Code that after any attachment has been made any private alienation of the property attached shall be null and void. Will it be null and void against all the world or against what persons?

4. What are "mesne profits?" Is a suit for mesne profits a suit for the recovery of "an interest in immoveable property?" What period of limitation applies to suits for mesne profits? What is the procedure to be followed in case of a claim to mesne profits accrued between the institution of a suit for possession and the date of execution of the decree?

5. A summons issued out of the High Court at Calcutta to a defendant to appear and defend a suit instituted against him on the original side of the High Court, and was forwarded by the Sheriff to the Zillah Judge of the district in which the defendant was believed to reside. The Judge returned that he had ordered the nazir to execute the same, that the nazir had submitted a report (which he enclosed) that the peon deputed to effect the service stated that he had made search for the defendant at the house where he was believed to reside, but that he was not there, nor had he found any agent authorized to receive service, that therefore he had affixed the summons on the sudder door of the house. Did the return shew a good service? State the reasons for your answer.

6. What is the law of evidence prevailing in the Courts of the Mofussil?

7. What do you understand by 'corpus delicti?' Must proof of it be always given?

8. The evidence Act says "except in cases of treason,

the direct evidence of one witness who is entitled to full credit, shall be sufficient for proof of any fact in any Court." What is the rule where the evidence for the prosecution at a trial in the mofussil is that of an accomplice only.

9. What evidence would be necessary to establish perjury?

10. A man is tried for murder in the mofussil, can his wife give evidence for him? Could she if the trial were before the High Court at Calcutta? State the reasons for your answer.

11. Explain 'res adjudicata.' What is the rule under the Civil Procedure Code? Distinguish between judgments 'in rem' and judgments 'in personam.' State the reason for your answer.

12. What is the meaning of 'onus probandi' or the burden of proof? On whom does it lie? Distinguish between 'evidence,' 'belief,' and 'probative force'

13. "Records are the memorials of the King's Courts of Justice and are authentic beyond all manner of contradiction." Explain this. What is a Court of Record? Are the High Courts, Small Cause Courts, or Mofussil Courts, Courts of Record? What power of punishment has every Court of Record in case of contempt of its authority? Give an instance of contempt. What is the procedure under the Civil Procedure Code in cases of contempt?

14. Distinguish between 'presumptions of law' and 'presumption of fact?' What are 'mixed presumptions'? Give instances of each class.

CRIMINAL LAW.

Examiner.—Mr. Phillips.

1. What determines the jurisdiction of a Court in Criminal matters? Suppose a crime to be committed so near the border of two Zillahs, that it is doubtful within which of the Zillahs it was committed, where can it tried?

2. Define "murder," "adultery," "culpable homicide," "defamation" and "cheating." What is the distinction between an unlawful assembly, a riot, and an affray?

3. What is the English law as to the admissibility of confessions; and what is the law in India (1) in Calcutta, (2) in the mofussil? Are there any provisions for the examination of accused persons in order.

4. Describe the various classes of offences in the Penal Code relating to coin.

5. In what cases can an offence be compounded? Can the offences of defamation, theft, rape, cheating and forgery be compounded?

6. Give the provisions of the Penal Code respecting negligent acts. A person drives recklessly in a place usually unfrequented and injures a person who chances to be there; is he guilty of any offence, and if so, of what offence?

7. Who are public servants according to the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code? What is a "gratification" to a public servant? An advocate who is engaged by an attorney to conduct a suit calls upon the Judge in private at the request of his client for which he receives a fee from the attorney who is aware of what he has done. Have any of these persons committed an offence, and if so, what offence?

8. In what cases is homicide an offence? Two youths of 17 years of age fight a duel, and one of them is killed: has any offence been committed, and if so, what offence?

9. What is the English law as to accessories? Are accessories known to the Penal Code; and what provisions on this head are to be found in that Code? A instigates B, a lunatic, to murder C. B in pursuance of the instigation but under a mistake stabs D, who recovers. Is A guilty of any offence, and if so, of what offence?

10. A station master on the E. I. Railway obtains money from a person employed to load railway waggons on the understanding that he will not throw difficulties in the way of loading the waggons, and that he will make a good report of him to the authorities. Has either of these persons committed an offence, and if so, what offence?

11. Define possession according to the Penal Code. A man's property is stolen from his servant's custody. Draw a charge for the theft.

12. Define "force," "criminal force," and "assault." In what cases will grave and sudden provocation not mitigate the offence of assault? Within what limits is an assault by a parent not an offence?

13. Give the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code with respect to references to, and revisions by, the High Court.

L. C. E. Examination, 1870.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner.—Mr. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. Simplify $\dfrac{1\frac{3}{5}}{3 + \dfrac{1}{3\frac{1}{3}}} + \dfrac{1\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } 4\frac{2}{7}}{1\frac{2}{9} \text{ of } 3\frac{6}{7}} + \dfrac{5\frac{2}{5} \text{ of } 7\frac{2}{9}}{8\frac{7}{24} - 3\frac{5}{12}}$

2. Extract the square root of ·0000811801. Divide 1·54 by ·11; 154 by ·07; and 15·4 by ·77.

3. If the cost of 11 miles of iron rails be Rs. 55000 when iron is selling at Rs. 95 a ton, what will be the cost of 19 miles of the same rails when iron is selling at Rs. 105 a ton?

4. The French mètre = 39·370089 English inches, and the metre is the ten-millionth part of the distance along a meridian from the equator to the pole: find the length of the meridian in miles.

5. What amount must be invested in the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock at $103\frac{3}{4}$, in order to obtain, after deducting an Income-tax of $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent., a clear income of Rs. 4000 a year?

6. It takes 5904 tiles, each measuring 6 in. by 10 in. to cover the floor of a room 120 feet long; what is the width of the room? and what will be the cost of laying down the tiles at 2 as. 6 pie the square yard?

7. Reduce $\dfrac{3x^4 - 2x^2 - 8}{2x^4 - 3x^3 + 6x - 8}$ to its lowest terms: and find the L. C. M. of $(x-2)^2$, $x^3 - 8$, and $2x^2 - 5x + 2$.

8. Simplify $\dfrac{bc}{(a-b)(a-c)}(x-a)^2 + \dfrac{ca}{(b-c)(b-a)}(x-b)^2 + \dfrac{ab}{(c-a)(c-b)}(x-c)^2$.

9. Solve the equations:

(a.) $\sqrt{9x+1} - 1 = 3\sqrt{x}$

(b.) $\left.\begin{aligned} x\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{x} &= -6 \\ x^{\frac{3}{2}} + y^{\frac{3}{2}} &= 26 \end{aligned}\right\}$

(c.) $\left.\begin{aligned} x^2 + xy + y^2 &= 22 \\ x + y - z &= 1 \\ \frac{x}{z} + \frac{z}{y} &= \frac{3}{2}xz \end{aligned}\right\}$

10. Given the first term and the common difference of a series of quantities in A. P. find the nth term, and the sum of n terms.

If the nth term of an A. P. be a geometrical mean between the sum of the n terms and twice the common difference, show that the ratio of the first term to the common difference is $1 \pm \sqrt{n}$.

11. Find the sum of

(*a.*) $5 + 3 + 1 -$ &c. to 20 terms.

(*b.*) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} + \ldots$ to 10 terms.

(*c.*) $3 - 1 + \frac{1}{3} - \ldots$ to n terms.

12. Find the 10th term of the expansion of $(a^2 - ax)^{-2}$, and the middle term of $(2x - 3y)^{12}$.

GEOMETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. Through each angular point of a given triangle, a straight line is drawn parallel to the opposite side. Show that the angles of the triangle formed by the three straight lines so drawn, are equal to the angles of the original triangle, its sides respectively double of the sides, and its area four times the area of the original triangle.

2. If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles which this line makes with the line touching the circle shall be equal to the angles in the alternate segments of the circle.

AB and CD are parallel diameters of two circles, and AC cuts the circles in P and Q, prove that the tangents to the circles at P and Q are parallel.

3. If the vertical angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line which likewise cuts the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the base, together with the square of the straight line which bisects the angle.

4. If a solid angle be contained by three plane angles, any two of them are greater than the third.

5. The tangents at any point P of a parabola whose focus is S intersects the tangent at the vertex in Y, and, the axis in T, show that SY bisects PT at right angles, and that $SY^2 = SA \cdot SP$.

If Q be a point in SP such that SQ = SA, then SY is a tangent to the circle described about PQY.

6. In the parabola, if QV be an ordinate to the diameter PV, prove that $QV^2 = 4\ SP \cdot PV$.

7. The perpendiculars from the foci on the tangent to an ellipse intersect it on the circumference of a circle having the major axis as diameter.

8. If the normal and the ordinate any point of an ellipse meet the axis major in G and N, show that $NG : NC :: BC^2 : AC^2$.

9. If tangents be drawn at the vertices of the hyperbola and of the conjugate hyperbola, the diagonals of the rectangle so formed, will be asymptotes to the hyperbola.

10. Through any point Q of an hyperbola a line RQr is drawn, meeting the asymptotes in R and r, and a tangent at P drawn parallel to RQr meets the asymptotes in L and l: show that $RQ \cdot Qr = PL^2$.

TRIGONOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Examiner.—Mr. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. Define the sine and the tangent of an angle, and prove that sin A sin (180 — A), and tan A = tan (180 + A).

2. Prove the formulæ :—

$$\cos (A + B) = \cos A . \cos B - \sin A . \sin B,$$

$$\frac{1 + \text{Sin } A}{1 + \cos A} = \tfrac{1}{2}\left(1 + \tan \frac{A}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\sin 2 A . \sin A = \cos A - \cos A . \cos 2 A.$$

$$1 + \tan 2 A . \tan A = \tan 2 A . \cot A - 1 = \sec 2 A.$$

3. In any triangle prove that

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2\,bc}$$

$$\text{area} = \tfrac{1}{2}\, ab \sin C$$

4. In a triangle ABC, given side a = 200 feet, B = 54°· 55′ ·38″, C = 115° 42′ find the sides b and c;

Given sin 54°· 55′ = ·8183169 ; difference for 1′ = 1672 ;
sin 9°· 22′ = ·1627520 ; difference for 1′ = 2870 ;
sin 64°· 18′ = ·9010770 ;

5. In a triangle ABC, side a = 500 feet, B = 50°, C = 20° : find side b.

Given log 5 = ·698970 : L cos 20° = 9·972986
log 4·0760 = ·610234 : L cos 40° = 9·884254.
log 4·0761 = ·610245 :

6. Given two sides and the included angle of a triangle, find the remaining angles. *Ex.* In a triangle, side a = 300, b = 200, c = 60°; find A and B : given log 3 = ·4771213, log 5 = ·6989700, L tan 19° 6′ = 9·5395906.

7. A person observes the elevation of a mountain to be 30°, and approaching 1000 yards nearer to be 60° : find its height.

8. How many square inches of gold-leaf will be required to gild a globe of 3 feet diameter ?

9. How many bricks measuring 9 in. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 3 in. will be required to build a well 72 feet long, 8 feet high, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick?

10. Find how many gallons of water will pass in twenty minutes under a bridge twenty feet wide, the stream being 15 feet deep, and its velocity $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour?

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examinkr.—Mr. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. Define Force, Equilibrium and Resultant. State how force is measured and how represented.

Enunciate the Parallelogram of Forces. Prove the proposition as regards the *direction* of the resultant.

2. If a body be kept in equilibrium by three forces acting in one plane, what are the conditions of equilibrium (1) when the directions of the forces are parallel, (2) when their directions are not parallel.

A uniform beam of weight W is supported in a horizontal position by two props A and B, A being placed at one end and B at a distance of one-third of the whole length from the other end. If R and R′ be the pressures on the props at A and B, R : R′ : : 1 : 3, and R = $\frac{1}{4}$ W.

3. A roof consists of two equal beams inclined at an α to the horizon each of weight W, and a weight W′ is supported on the ridge: Show that the horizontal thrust $\frac{W + W'}{2 \tan \alpha}$.

4. Define the centre of gravity of a body. Write down the formulæ which determine the position of the centre of gravity of any system of particles in one plane, whose respective weights and positions are given.

A plate (weightless) in the form of an equilateral triangle is hung by parallel strings attached to the angular points. The strings can support weights of 1, 2, 3 lbs without breaking. Find where a weight of 6 lbs must be placed so as to be supported.

5. Draw figures representing the three systems of pulleys. Find the relation between P and W in the system when all the strings are parallel, and are all attached to the weight.

6. Explain what is meant by friction, the coefficient of friction, and by the limiting angle of friction.

Two weights P and Q of the same material rest on a double inclined plane, and are connected by a fine string passing over the common vortex. Q is on the point of moving down the plane, show that the weight which may be added to P without producing motion is

$$\frac{P \operatorname{Sin} 2\phi . \operatorname{Sin} (\alpha + \beta)}{\operatorname{Sin} (\beta - \phi) . \operatorname{Sin} (\alpha - \phi)}$$

When α and β are the inclinations of the planes and $\tan \phi$ the coefficient of friction.

7. How is velocity measured (1) when uniform, (2) variable? When a particle moves from rest under the influence of a constant force f: show that the space moved over in time t is $\frac{1}{2} f t^2$.

A body falls from the top of a precipice, but when half way down meets an obstacle which destroys half its velocity after which it continues to fall freely: and the whole time occupied in falling from the top to the bottom is 10 seconds. What is the height of the precipice?

8. Two bodies, P and Q, are connected by an inextensible string which passes over a smooth fixed pulley: determine the motion of each body, and the tension of the string.

9. A plane is inclined at an angle of 30° to the horizon and from the foot of it a body is projected upwards along the plane, and reaches the top with $\frac{1}{4}$ of its original velocity v: where will it strike the ground?

10. A pendulum which beats seconds at the equator is carried to the pole, and is there found to gain 5′ a day: show that the force of gravity at the equator: force of gravity at the pole: : 287 : 289, nearly.

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. Define a fluid. What is meant by the pressure at any point of a fluid? Show that the pressure of a fluid upon a plane area immersed in it is equal to the weight of a column of the fluid whose base is the area immersed and height the depth of the centre of gravity of the area below the surface.

2. What is meant by the Specific gravity of a body? State the conditions under which a body will float in a fluid.

The external diameter of a spherical iron shell is 6 inches, and it just floats in a fluid whose S. G. = ·98. The S. G. of iron being 7·35, find the thickness of the shell.

3. State Boyle's law, and describe the experiment by which it is established. A diving bell is made of a substance whose S. G. is 4, and its interior will contain a quantity of water whose weight is twice that of the bell. If the bell be lowered in water till the tension of the rope is half the weight of the bell: prove that the density of the air will be 8 times that of the atmosphere.

4. Describe the Common Pump, and explain its action. Explain why there is a limit to the height to which it will raise water.

5. A cylindrical pontoon 40 feet long and 5 feet in diameter is immersed to half its depth by its own weight: find the additional weight it will bear before it is wholly immersed.

6. State the laws of reflexion and refraction.

If a ray of light be reflected at the surfaces of two plane mirrors, inclined to each other at an angle α, in the plane perpendicular to the mirrors, the deviation will be 2α.

7. A diverging pencil of rays is incident directly on a concave spherical refractor: find the geometrical focus of the refracted pencil.

8. Define the focal length of a lens. Find the position of the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays diverging from a point in the axis of the lens at a given distance from the centre. How is the focal length of a lens found experimentally?

9. Describe Galileo's telescope. Draw a figure representing the course of a small pencil of rays from the object to the eye.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING, No. 1.

Examiner.—Lieut. Crichton, R. E.

1. What are the forces acting on any combined structure and what are their conditions of equilibrium?

2. Describe the process of brick-laying, and the usual bonds.

3. How are well masonry foundations constructed?

4. In building in Bengal, what precautions are to be used to guard against damp, and to secure ventilation?

5. At what time during construction should arrangements for punkah pulling, shelves &c. be made and how?

6. Describe the Syrian Arch roof.

7. How are oblique arches laid out and built?

8. Name and define the principal parts of a bridge.

9. Give a specification for a pucka house, two-storied with corrugated iron roof; the house, except the roof, to be of the class usually built near Calcutta.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING, No. 2.

Examiner.—LIEUT. CRICHTON, R. E.

1. What are the respective advantages of counterforts and buttresses?

2. What is the usual thickness of brick piers relatively to span of arch resting on them?

3. Sketch (free hand) good forms of abutments with wing walls.

4. Describe the process of obtaining iron from the ore.

5. What are the indications of quality in cast and wrought iron?

6. How is the superior quality of steel prepared?

7. Give Rauhine's proportion between length and diameter of pillars, rods and struts within which failure by crushing only will take place. Cast iron, wrought iron and dry timber.

8. Give Messrs. Fairbairn and Hodgkinson's formulæ for double flange girders of wrought iron.

9. Describe the principal kinds of wrought iron bridges.

10. What are the objections to composite bridges of cast and wrought iron?

ROADS AND RAILROADS.

Examiner.—LIEUT. CRICHTON, R. E.

1. When should deviations from the direct line be made?

2. What is the minimum slope to be given to a road, and why is a dead level disadvantageous?

3. What is the object in metalling roads? Describe metal material in use in India.

4. Give free hand sketches of a double culvert, through which a rush of water is likely to pass.

5. Describe the process of blasting. Give the rule for charge.

6. Lay out a serpentine or S curve—one radius and its tangential point being given.

7. Find area of section in a cutting in which—

Natural side slope of ground is ..... 8 to 1

,, side slope of cutting, ... 3 to 1

Base of cutting, 20 feet—centre depth of cutting 6 feet.

8. Define "formation level."

9. What is the usual description of rail used? What other items are included under the head "permanent way?"

10. Describe and state the uses of—

Turn tables—Traversing platforms—Switches and Points.

CARPENTRY AND MECHANISM.

Examiner.—LIEUT. CRICHTON, R. E.

1. Find scantling of a teak beam placed as in sketch—fixed at both ends, distributed load 3000 lbs, the constant for teak being 717.

2. Investigate the nature and amount of strain on the several prices of a Queen post truss.

3. Sketch and describe the centre, designed by Captain Best of the Madras Engineers.

4. Sketch the three descriptions of floor given by Tredgold;—which is most suitable for use in India?

5. Show the importance of attending to the position of the indents in built beams.

6. The angular velocity of a wheel is 1·25 feet per second, radius is 4 feet. How many revolutions does it make per minute?

7. Describe the "compound screw" and show how to find velocity ratio of P. and W.

8. Show the usual form given to the teeth of wheels.

9. Diameter of a pitch circle is 90 inches, number of teeth in wheel is 100. Find pitch of teeth.

10. Describe the Four Way Cock with its application.

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Examiner.—Mr. J. M. Scott, M. A.

1. A rectangular wall, (specific gravity = 2·5) 3 feet thick, and 25 feet high, sustains on every foot of its length a pressure P, applied centrically along its summit, and inclined 52° 30′ to the horizon. Calculate in cwts. the limiting value of P consistent with equilibrium.

2. Show that the pressure of water against a wall is only a particular case of the pressure of earth against it.

3. A counterfort acts in two distinct ways in strengthening a retaining wall.—Show this by a diagram.

4. A roof weighs 25 lbs. per square foot, its pitch is 60°, the distance between the side walls is 30 feet. Find the tension on each tie beam if the trusses are 5 feet apart.

5. Give Eaton Hodgkinson's formula for the strength of cylindrical pillars, and explain how it was derived.

6. What is meant by the modulus of elasticity of any substance, and how is it ascertained?

7. Explain the difference between strength and stiffness, and show how to cut either the strongest or the stiffest beam out of a cylindrical log of wood.

8. A coffer dam is supported at intervals by oblique props, show how to find the thrust supported by them—

(*a.*) When the dam is supposed to have no stability of itself.

(*b.*) When the thickness of the dam is so considerable, that it is of itself able to sustain a portion of the thrust against it.

9. If W be the weight uniformly distributed over a suspension bridge, l the span and d the versed sine, show that the strain on the chains is $\frac{W}{4}\left(\frac{l^2}{4d^2}+1\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and that the horizontal thrust over the piers is $\frac{Wl}{8d}$.

10. What is meant by a factor of safety;—why is such an allowance necessary?

HYDRAULICS.

Examiner.—Mr. J. M. Scott, M. A.

1. Calculate the diameter of a pipe 12½ miles long with a fall of 1 foot per mile to deliver 6,000,000 gallons in 24 hours, and also the diameter of another pipe to deliver double the quantity in half the time.

2. Calculate the head that would give a discharge of 1 cubic foot per second, through an orifice 1 inch square ($m = 0{\cdot}62$.)

3. When water flows over an overfall, not from a state of rest, but with a certain initial velocity, explain how this initial velocity is allowed for in the formula for the discharge.

4. Show the identity of Downing's formula $Q = \frac{2}{3} m l \sqrt{2g}. H \sqrt{H}$, and Beardmore's formula, $Q = 214 \sqrt{H^3}$, and explain by an example the application of either formula.

5. The measure for discharge on the Canal Lodi was defined to be 1·12 feet high, 0·12416 feet wide, with a charge on the upper edge of 0·32 feet, and it was supposed to give a discharge of 0 77 feet per second. Is this supposition correct?

6. A reservoir half an acre in extent with its sides vertical receives a stream supplying 9 cubic feet per second, and discharges through a sluice 4 feet wide, raised 2 feet. Calculate the time necessary to lower the surface 5 feet, the charge on the centre of the sluice being 10 feet.

$$t = \frac{2\,A}{(m\,S\sqrt{2\,g})^2} \left\{ m\,S\sqrt{2\,g}\,(\sqrt{H} - \sqrt{h}) + 2{\cdot}303\,q \log \frac{m\,S\sqrt{2\,g\,H} - q}{m\,S\sqrt{2\,g\,h} - q} \right\}$$

7. What are the three main objects of the dam at the head of the Godavery works, and how are they provided for?

8. The grit or dust from the road surfaces is one of the most troublesome things to provide for in a system of town drainage Explain the arrangements made for its removal at the Palmer's Bridge pumping station in Calcutta.

9. At the Bristol water-works a part of the supply, during dry seasons, is derived by pumping from springs up to a tank, from which it flows, by a cast iron main, to

the reservoir. Two double acting steam-engines, making 20 strokes per minute, work plungers $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and 4 feet stroke. The main has a diameter of 14 inches, and a fall, from the tank, of 14 feet per mile. Are these two parts of the work properly proportioned to each other?

10. Explain clearly the different conditions that are required to develope successfully a system of irrigation and of navigation canals. State which class is the more important as regards India, and show how the physical features of the country in different localities influence the modes of construction adopted.

GEODESY.

Examiner.—Mr. J. M. Scott, M. A.

1. What is meant by the variation of the compass and how may its amount be ascertained?

2. Describe the box sextant, and prove that the angle between any two objects is double the angle between the mirrors;—also show how the inconvenience of having to multiply by two every observed angle is obviated in the construction of the instrument.

3. Show how a measured base line may be verified and prolonged by triangulation.

4. Describe the method of executing and plotting a traverse survey.

5. Two straight portions of a railway intersect at an angle of 120°; the radius of the intended curve to join them is 60′ chains; calculate the angle for a length of 1 chain (100 feet), and the length of the tangents, and secant.

6. What is meant by correction for curvature, and refraction, and what is the amount of each?

7. Explain the principle and use of contour lines.

8. In excavating for the foundations of one of the piers of a viaduct, within a cofferdam, an extra depth was rendered necessary, from the character of the ground. The contract drawings shew a depth of 104·30 feet from the line of rails to the bottom of the pier in question. The nearest B. M. is 175·37 feet above datum, and formation is 3·54 feet below B. M. The gradient is 1 in 100 for 11 ch. (of 66 feet) from the B. M. towards the pier, and for the remaining 3·50 ch. it is horizontal. By levelling from the B. M. to the bottom of the excavation, the vertical depth is found to be 113·56 feet.—Compute the extra depth to which the foundation has been carried, the line of rails being 2 feet over formation.

9. Find the mean underlay of a lode consisting of three parts *a*, *b*, *c*, whose respective underlays are *u*, *v*, *w*.

10. Two lodes are discovered 20 fms. apart, and both underlay north:—the northern lode underlays 20°, and the southern one 55°. At what depth will they intersect?

CHEMISTRY AND HEAT.

Examiner.—Mr. J. M. Scott, M. A.

1. The densities and atomic weights of both simple and compound gases are connected by very simple laws—state these laws and mention any remarkable exceptions to them.

2. What is the composition of the air,—is it supposed to be a mixture or a chemical compound?

3. How may Nitric acid be obtained? What is the reaction which occurs in the process, and what are the atomic weights of the elements entering into it?

4. Mention the allotropic forms of carbon and their properties.

5. What is the principle upon which the safety of Davy's lamp depends?

6. What are the characteristics of a good thermometric substance?

7. The boiling point of water on the Fahrenheit scale with the barometer standing at 30 inches is 212°, on the centigrade scale with the barometer at 760 m.m. it is 100°. Does 212° F. correspond exactly to 100° C.?

8. If V = volume of a gas at pressure p, temperature t,
V′ = its volume at pressure p' and temperature t'
a = its coefficient of expansion

show that $V' = V.\frac{1 + a t'}{1 + a t} \cdot \frac{p}{p'}$ and enunciate the laws upon which the formula depends.

9. Describe Harrison's gridiron pendulum and give the equation which will represent a constant position of the bob.

10. What is meant by a unit of heat and by latent heat?

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner.—Mr. J. M. Scott, M. A.

1. What are "*spring tides*," and "*neap tides*" and what is the "*establishment*" of a port?

2. At what portion of a river's breadth is the maximum velocity found, and why is the velocity not uniform?

3. Mention some of the conditions favorable to a high average rainfall.

4. Describe the trade winds, and mention the regions in which they occur.

5. What is the difference between *watersched* and *watershed*, and what is the drained basin of a river?

6. Distinguish between *Descriptive* and *Physical* geography, and show how the latter supplements the former.

7. How is the quantity of hygrometrical moisture in the air found to vary, and when it is stated that it may be taken "on a general average at 0·75," what is meant?

8. What is the average density of the earth, and from a knowledge of this, what conclusions are drawn as regards the condition of the interior?

9. The percentage of saline matter in solution in sea water is approximately the same everywhere;—whence does this uniformity arise in general, and in a special case, like that of the Red Sea, how is it maintained?

10. Rocks are divided into stratified and unstratified;—explain the difference between them, and also the means by which geologists are enabled to fix the relative ages of different rocks.

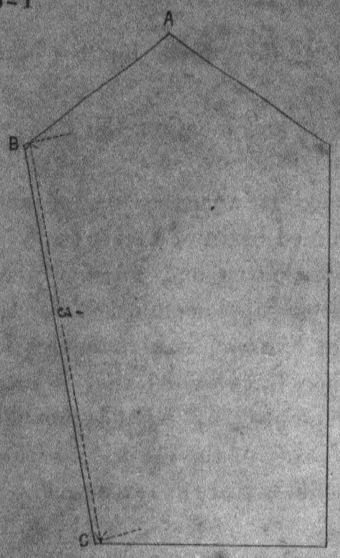
DRAWING.

Examiner.—Mr. H. H. Locke.

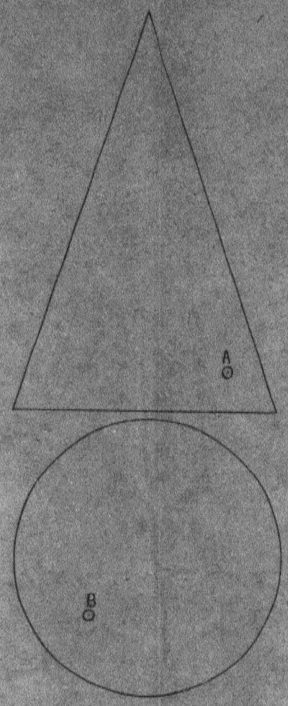
Make a scale of an inch and three quarters to the foot so as to read feet and inches.

Drawing No. 1.—Make a copy of the irregular figure here shown. Your copy is to be of such a size that the side B C shall measure 3 feet by the scale you have just made; the remaining sides being exactly proportional. Your drawing is to be made by the simple geometrical

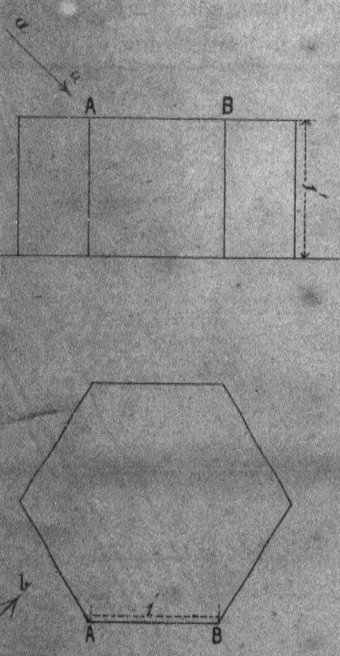
Nº 1



Nº 2



Nº 3.



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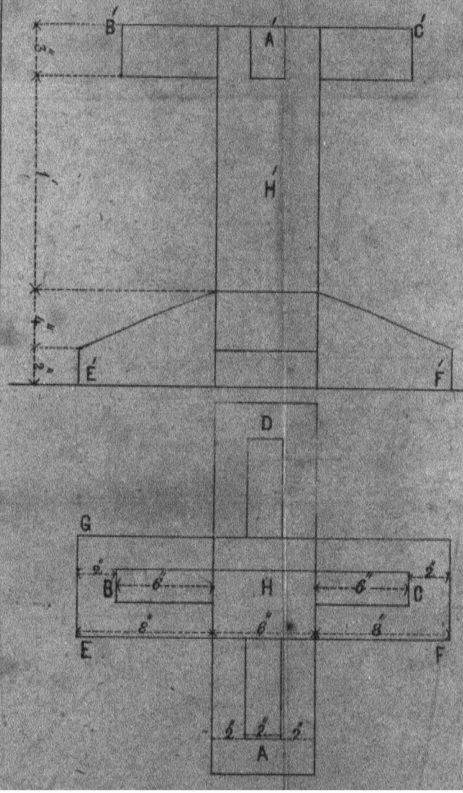

method for dividing lines proportionally to given divided lines, and *not by the use of proportional compasses.* Having constructed your figure, ascertain by use of your Line of Chords the magnitude of the angle at A, and figure the number of degrees on your drawing.

Drawing No. 2 gives the plan and elevation of a cone. Find the plan of the point which is marked A in the elevation; and the elevation of the point which is marked B in the plan.

Drawing No. 3 exhibits the plan and elevation of a regular hexagonal prism, with its dimensions figured. Required a front elevation of this solid when placed upon a plane making an angle of 30° with the Horizontal Plane, the edge A B remaining parallel to the Vertical Plane. The shadow cast by the prism upon the inclined plane is also to be shewn. The direction of the light is such that the projection of a ray makes an angle of 45° both with the Vertical and with the Horizontal Plane, as indicated by the arrows *aa* and *bb*. Your drawing is to be made to the same scale as that used for No. 1.

Drawing No. 4.—Make first an isometrical, and then a perspective drawing of the object which is here shewn in plan and elevation. In both cases work to the same scale as you have used for Nos. 1 and 3. In the perspective view the Horizontal Line is to be 3 feet 6 inches above the Ground Line; the Station Point or place of the spectator is to be 6 feet from the Picture Plane or plane of projection; the angle marked E in plan and E′ in elevation, is to touch the Picture Plane and to be 1 foot to the left of the Station Point. The line E F is to make an angle of 60° with the Picture Plane and E G will consequently make 30°. All the dimensions and other requisite *data* are given in drawing 4. A full-sized model of the object is also on the table before you.

Honor Examination, 1871.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Mr. Tawney, M. A.

1. How far does Spenser seem to you to be indebted to Sackville? In what points does he excel him?

2. Point out some of the defects in the Faery Queene.

3. Account for the absence of the dramatic element in modern English poetry.

4. Give a short sketch of Ben Jonson's life.

5. "Enlarged meditation the note of the highest poetry." Is this true?

6. Explain—

(*a.*) There was that great proud king of Babylon,
That would compel all nations to adore
And him, as onely God, to call upon;
Till, through celestiall doome thrown out of dore,
Into an oxe he was transformed of yore.
There also was king Croesus, that enhaunst
His hart too high through his great richesse store;
And proud Antiochus, the which advaunst
His cursed hand gainst God, and on his altars daunst.

(*b.*) Crookebackt hee was, toothshaken, and blere eyde,
Went on three feete, and som tyme, crept on foure,
With olde lame boanes, that ratled by his syde,
His scalpe all pild, and hee with eld forlore:
His withered fist still knocking at Death's dore,
Fumbling and driveling, as hee drawes his breath,
For briefe, the shape and messenger of Death.

(*c.*) Great father Mars, and greater Jove,
By whose high auspice, Rome hath stood

So long; and first was built in blood
Of your great nephew, that then strove
Not with his brother, but your rites:
Be present to her now, as then,
And let not proud and factious men
Against your wills oppose their might.

(*d.*) Can these men fear, who are not only ours,
But the world's masters! Then I see the gods
Upbraid our suff'rings, or would humble them,
By sending these affrights while we are here,
That we might laugh at their ridiculous fear,
Whose names we trembled at beyond the Alps.

(*e.*) When Little's leadless pistol met his eye,
And Bow-street myrmidons stood laughing by.

(*f.*) Yes! doff that covering where morocco shines
And hang a calf-skin on those recreant lines.

(*g.*) The Spaniard when the lust of sway
Had lost its quickening spell,
Cast crowns for rosaries away,
An empire for a cell.

(*h.*) The freeman of a western poet-chief
Holds Attica with seven thousand rebels.

(*i.*) Her citizens, imperial spirits,
Rule the present from the past
On all this world of men inherits
Their seal is sent.

(*j.*) Now for the central diamond and the last
And largest, Arthur holding then his court
Hard on the river nigh the place which now
Is this world's hugest, let proclaim a joust
At Camelot—

Comment on any word or expression in the above passages that seems to deserve notice.

7. How does the poetical dialect of English differ from that employed in prose?

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—REV. J. MURRAY MITCHELL, LL. D.

1. Write a short account of Chaucer's life. What are his most important works? State his position and influence in English literature.

2. Write the following lines in modern English:

a. "A clerk there was of Oxenford also,
That unto logik hadde longe i-go.
Also lene was his hors as is a rake,
And he was not right fat, I undertake;
But lokede holwe and therto soburly.
Full thred bare was his overest courtepy,
For he hadde nought geten him yit a benefice,
Ne was not worthy to haven an office.
For him was lever have at his beddes heed
Twenty bookes clothed in black and reed,
Of Aristotil and his philosophie
Than robus riche, or fithul, or [gay] sawtrie."

b. "I rede that we make of sorwes two
O parfyt joye lastyng ever mo:
And loketh now wher most sorwe is her-inne
Ther wol we first amenden and bygynne.
Sudtyr, quod he, this is my full assent,
With al thavys heer of my parlement."

3. Give a list of the pilgrims, and an outline of the story contained in the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.

4. "Chaucer wrote no drama; but his genius was essentially dramatic." Explain this; and establish or refute the assertion in the second clause.

5. What is the character of Chaucer's English? Compare his English with that of authors who wrote shortly before, or shortly after him. In what proportion does he use words of French origin? and what kind of words are these generally?

6. Give in all its persons and numbers the present tense of the indicative mood of the verb *tellen*, as in Chaucer. Also the imperative mood.

b. "The glorious sun uprist." So Coleridge. According to Chaucer's grammar, what part of the verb is *uprist?* Similarly, parse *he sit*, *he writ*, *he fint*.

c. Ben-Jonson says that the omission of the final *en* in the plural of verbs is "a great blot" on the English language. Give your opinion. When did the omission become general?

7. Scan the passage quoted above in 2, *a* — commencing, "A clerk ther was."—Mark the feet distinctly.

8. In what cases is final *e* generally sounded, and in what cases is it silent? Answer as fully as you can.

9. What parts of Chaucer have been modernized by Dryden, and with what success?

10. When was La Mort d' Arthur written? Out of what materials was it chiefly drawn?

11. How far does Malory's English differ from Chaucer's?

b. Explain the following words and phrases:—

He hurled up woodly—Fewt of the hind—Umbecast—Eftures—Sir Lancelot thrang here and there—All was long upon two unhappy knights—Rode on maying—stowre—orgulons—beebled—an hundred besaunts.

12. What is your estimate of the moral character of Malory's work?

13. Daughter to that good earl, once President
Of England's council and her treasury,
Who lived in both, unstained with gold or fee,
And left them both, more in himself content,
Till the sad breaking of that parliament
Broke him, as that dishonest victory
At Cheronea, fatal to liberty,
Killed with report that old man eloquent;—
Though later born than to have known the days
Wherein your father flourished, yet by you,
Madam, methinks I see him living yet:
So well your words his noble virtues praise
That all both judge you to relate them true,
And to possess them, honest Margaret.

a. Explain pretty fully all the historical allusions in this sonnet.

b. Explain the construction of the sonnet as used in English poetry; and mention the chief English writer of sonnets.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, LL. D.

1. Coleridge calls Shakspeare "the myriad-minded." Why?

2. Of the three dramas you have prepared for this examination, which is the greatest? State the grounds of your opinion.

3. Sketch the character of the Duchess of Rousillon.

4. "For freedom, brevity, and vigour, Elizabethan is superior to modern English." Do you agree with this opinion? Give your reasons,—with illustrations from Shakspeare.

5. Is the relative *that* in Shakspeare exactly equivalent to *who* or *which?* If not, state the difference. How do you account for the distinction in the following lines?

And he doth sin *that* doth belie the dead,
Not he *which* saith, the dead is not alive.

b. Addison, in his "humble petition of who and which" makes them say, "We are descended of ancient families, and kept up our dignity and honour many years, till the jack-sprat *That* supplanted us." Is the statement historically correct?

6. Explain the following passages:

a. Not Amurath an Amurath succeeds,
But Harry Harry.

b. Away you rascally Althea's dream.

c. Quoit him down like a shove-groat shilling.

d. Thou little tidy, Bartholomew boar-pig.

e. You must borrow me Gargantua's mouth first.

f. ——————————that which here stands up
Is but a quintain.

g. John Drum's entertainment.

7. Enumerate the animals introduced in the Hind and Panther, and mention the parties which Dryden makes them represent.

b. Sketch briefly the position or political and ecclesiastical affairs in England at the time the Hind and Panther was written.

8. Write a short critique on Locke's conduct of the understanding.

9. Explain at some length what Locke means by *Indifferency* and *Bottoming.*

10. What are the chief merits of Locke's style? what are its chief demerits?

11. "Idylls of the king." Explain the title.

b. Give an outline and a critical estimate of the story of Elaine.

c. How far has Tennyson deviated from the old legendary history of king Arthur, and how far has he improved upon it?

12. Compare the English of Tennyson with that of Chaucer.

13. Scan the following lines:

——————————————they sat
Stammering and staring; it was their last hour
A madness of farewells. And Modred brought
His creatures to the borders of the tower
For testimony; and crying with full voice,
Traitor, come out, ye are trapt at last, aroused
Lancelot who rushing outward, lion-like
Leapt on him, and hurled him headlong, and he fell
Stunned, and his creatures took and bare him off,
And all was still.

b. Point out anything deserving notice in the versification of the lines now quoted.

14. Give an outline of the story in the Antiquary.

b. What is the place, both historically and esthetically, among Scott's novels?

c. Give an outline of the character of Edie Ochiltree.

12. Mention any words, obselete in modern English but used not only in the Antiquary but in Chaucer or Shakspeare.

b. When the same words occur in English and Scotch, but with dialectical variation, what are the chief principles or laws of permutation?

c. There are French words in English which are not in Scotch; and there are some French words in Scotch which are not in English. Give two or three illustrations of each kind.

d. Explain the following words, pointing out those which you have met with in Chaucer, La Mort d' Arthur, or Shakspeare :

Brawly, sough, kirk, pock, pow, gowk, lyke wake, an orra time, ilka man, kirtle.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Mr. Tawney, M. A.

1. "Sir Thomas Browne had no sympathy with the great business of men." Explain and illustrate this remark.

2. Account for Burke's want of success as an orator. What change took place in his political opinions towards the close of his life ?

3. De Quincey's works are sometimes recommended as a model of English style. Do you agree with this recommendation or not ? Give reasons for your answer.

4. Explain—(α) If parliament, Sir, had nothing to do with this character, we might have some sort of Epicurean excuse to stand aloof, indifferent spectators of what passes in the Company's name in India and in London.

(β) A relation, but an enemy to the family, a notorious robber and villain called Ussaun Sing, kept as a hawk in a mew, to fly upon this nation, was set up there.

(γ) He will remember, that obloquy is a necessary ingredient in the composition of all true glory ; he will remember, that it was not only in the Roman customs, but it is in the nature and constitution of things, that calumny and abuse are essential parts of triumph.

(δ) However, the groom was a man of "Atlantean shoulders" and had a back as spacious as Salisbury Plains.

(ε) It was a day belonging to a brief and pathetic season of farewell summer resurrection, which under one name or other, is known almost everywhere.

(ζ) If you walk through a forest at certain seasons, you will see what is called a *blaze* of white paint upon a certain *élite* of the trees marked out by the forester as ripe for the axe.

(η) The Ichthyophagi, or fish-eating notions about Egypt, affected the sea for their grave, thereby declining visible corruption, and restoring to the sea the debt of their bodies.

(θ) The commerce of the living is not to be transferred into the dead; it is not injustice to take that which none complains to lose, and no man is wronged where no man is possessor.

(ι) Charles the Fifth can never hope to live within two Methuselahs of Hector.

(κ) But man is a noble animal, splendid in ashes, and pompous in the grave, solemnizing nativities and deaths with equal lustre, nor omitting ceremonies of bravery in the infancy of his nature.

What various reading has been conjectured in the last passage?

5. How does De Quincey distinguish between patriotism and nationality?

6. Among what nations has the practice of cremation prevailed?

7. Write a short essay in the style of De Quincey against, or in favour of, the use of Tobacco, or Wine.

8. Give the meaning and derivation of the word Rhabdomancy.

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.

Examiner.—Mr. Tawney, M. A.

1. What were probably the oldest forms of the Ablative Singular, Genitive Singular, and Locative Singular in the primitive Indo-European language?

2. Give instances from any Indo-European language, of the change of S into R, of the insertion of a consonant, of the insertion of a vowel, of the loss of initial H.

3. What letters in Greek and Latin correspond to the palatal sibilant in Sanscrit (श)? Give instances.

4. Classify the Indo-European or Aryan languages. Enumerate the Semitic languages.

5. In what sense is English a mixed language?

6. Give some account of the controversy about the origin of language.

7. Apply the method of Comparative Mythology to analyse the conceptions expressed by the words Jupiter, Hermeias, Manu.

8. Trace the roots *mar*, *ghar*, and *spac* in English.

9. Give the probable forms in the primitive Indo-European language of *three*, *seven*, *nine*, *ten*, *hundred*.

10. "I doubt not, but if we could trace them to their sources, we should find in all languages, the names which stand for things that fall not under our senses, to have had their first rise from sensible ideas."

Comment on this remark of Locke's.

ENGLISH ESSAY.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, LL. D.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The English Language; its origin, development, and main characteristics.

2. English Dramatic Literature, specially as compared with the Sanskrit Drama.

3. European and Hindu forms of civilization compared.

Sanskrit.

FOR HONORS AND THE PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIP.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

N. B.—The candidates for Honors need not answer questions 3, 11, 13, *and* 18. *The candidates for the Studentship need not answer questions* 5, 10, 14, 15, 19, *and* 20.

सोऽध्यैष्ट वेदांस्त्रिदशानयष्ट पितॄनतापीत्समसंस्त बन्धून् ।
व्यजेष्ट षड्वर्गमरंस्त नीतौ समूलघातं न्यवधीद्रिपूंश्च ॥ २ ॥
वस्तूनि तोयं घनवद्व्यकार्षीत्सहासनं गाधभिदाध्यवात्सीत् ।
न त्र्यम्बकादन्यमुपास्थितोऽसौ यशांसि सर्व्वप्रभृतां निरास्यत् ॥
ऐषोः पुनर्जन्मजयाय यत्नं रूपादिबोधाय्यदृतच्च यत्तं ।
तत्त्वान्यबुद्धाः प्रतनूनि येन ध्यानं ह्यपस्तच्छिवमित्यवादीत् ॥
लतानुपातं कुसुमान्यगृह्णात स नद्यवस्कन्दमुपास्पृशच्च ।
कृतूहलाद्वाधिशिलोपवेशं काकुत्स्थ ईषत् स्मयमान आस्त ॥
सितारविन्दप्रचयेषु लोनाः संसक्तफेणेषु च मेकलेषु ।
कुन्दावदाताः कलहंसमालाः प्रतीयिरे श्रोत्रसुखैर्निनादैः ॥
प्रतुष्टुवुः कर्म्म ततः प्रक्लृप्तैस्ते यज्ञियैर्द्रव्यगणैर्यथावत ।
दक्षिणादिष्टं हृतमार्त्विजीनैस्तद्यातुधानैश्चिचिते प्रसर्पत् ॥
उद्दाम्प्रचक्रुर्नगरस्य मार्गान् ध्वजान् बबन्धुर्मुमुचुः खधूपान् ।
दिशश्च पुष्पैश्चकरुर्विचित्रैरर्थेषु राज्ञा निपुणा नियुक्ताः ॥
ततः प्रविव्राजयिषुः कुमारमादिश्य दस्याभिगमं वनाय ।
सौमित्रिसीतानुचरस्य राजा सुमन्त्रनेत्रेण रथेन शोचन् ॥

प्रस्थास्यमानावुपसेदुषस्तौ शोशुच्यमानानिदमूचतुस्तान् ।
किं शोचतेहाभ्युदये वतास्मान् नियोगलाभेन पितुः कृतार्थान् ॥
प्रतीयुषा पूर्ददृशे जनेन द्यौर्भानुशीतांशुनिराकृतेव ।
राजन्यनक्षत्रसमन्वितापि शोकान्धकारक्षतसर्व्वचेष्टा ॥
उच्चिक्षिरे पुष्पफलं वनानि मत्तुः पितृन पिप्रियुरापगासु ।
आरेमुरित्वा पुलिनान्यशङ्कं छायां समाश्रित्य विशश्रमुश्च ॥
वनेषु वासतेयेषु निवसन् पर्णसंस्तरः ।
शय्योत्थायं मृगान विध्यन्नातिथेयौ विचक्रमे ॥
पर्य्यशपमोहिविष्टामौ सन्दर्श्य भयदं वपुः ।
अपिस्फुरच्च बन्धूनां निनदुस्तुर्विक्रमं मुहुः ॥
करिष्यमाणं विज्ञेयं कार्य्यं किन्नु कृतं परैः ।
अपकारे कृतेऽप्यज्ञो विजिगीषुर्न वा भवान् ॥
मांसान्योष्ठावलोप्यानि साधनीयानि देवताः ।
अश्नन्ति रामाद्रक्षांसि विभ्यत्यश्रुवते दिशः ॥
तं भीतङ्कारमाकर्ण्य रावणः प्रत्यभाषत ।
यातयामं विजितवान् स राम यदि किन्नतः ॥
हरामि राममैमिचौ मृगो भूत्वा मृगद्युवौ ।
उद्योगमभ्यमित्रीणो यथेष्टं त्वंच सन्नमु ॥
तेनादुद्यूषयद्रामं मृगेण मृगलोचना ।
मैथिली विपुलोरस्कं प्रावृवर्षुर्मृगाजिनं ॥

1. Candidates for the studentship are to translate into English the first half of the foregoing passage, *viz.* down to the 18th line ending with the word कृतार्थान् Candidates for M. A. are to translate into English the 2nd half of the same from प्रतीयुषा to the end.

2. Point out those verbs in the above extract which have taken the *Parasmai-pada* there, when naturally they would take the *Atmane-pada*, as well as those which have taken the *Atmane-pada* when naturally they would take the *Parasmai-pada*, giving the rules on the subject.

3. Can you say whether the root of अध्येष् ever takes the *Parasmai-pada ?* Cite an example or a sutra if there be any.

4. Give the roots of अयष्ट, प्रतीयिरे, चकरः, अश्नुवते, अपिस्फवत् उचिक्षिर and say what parts these are. Give the 3rd person singular in लिट् of अश्नुवते

5. Parse लतानुपातं, प्रसर्पत्, प्रतीयुषा, अध्योत्थायं

6. What reproof is implied in a political point of view in the verse beginning with करिष्यमाणं विज्ञेयं ।

7. What moral sentiment is implied in the 2nd line of the verse commencing with the words प्रस्थास्यमानौ ?

8. Is it necessary to give a figurative signification to सुमन्त्रमेवेण ?

प्रयास्यतः पुण्यवनाय जिष्णो रामस्य रोचिष्णुमुखस्य धृष्णोः ।
वैमातुरः क्षत्त्रजितास्त्रशस्त्रः सम्राड् रतः श्रेयसि लक्ष्मणोऽभूत् ॥

9. Are the affixes in जिष्णु रोचिष्णु and धृष्णु all exactly the same—if not, show the difference fully.

10. Give the etymology of सम्राड् and of द्रव्य.

तं विप्रदर्शं हतघातयत्ना यान्तं वने राक्षिचरो डुढौके ।
जिघांसुवेदं धृतभासुरास्त्रस्त्रां ताडकाख्यां निजघान रामः ॥

11. Parse विप्रदर्शं and जिघांसुवेदं

चिरं क्षिपित्वा मर्म्माविद्रामो विलुभितस्त्रवं ।
शब्दायमानमत्यास्तीत् भयदं क्षणदाचरं ॥

12. Why is the second vowel long in मर्म्माविद्? Can you give any other words following the same rule? What is the root of अत्यास्तीत्?

उत्पत्य खं दशग्रीवो मनोयायी शितास्त्रभृत् ।
समुद्रसविधावासं मारीचं प्रति चक्रमे ॥

13. Can you give an English phrase in Shakespeare's language equivalent to मनोयायी or any other word or phrase in idiomatic English which may be a good rendering of मनोयायी ?

वह्निर्बभञ्जे जलधिर्म्ममन्थे जघ्नेऽमृतं दैत्यकुलं विजिग्ये ।
कल्पान्तदुःस्था वसुधा तथोद्धे येनैष भारोऽतिगुरुर्न तस्य ॥

भवन्तं कार्त्तवीर्य्यो योहीनसन्धिमचीकरत्।
जिगाय तस्य हन्तारं स रामः सार्व्वलौकिकः॥
निर्लज्जो विमदः स्वामी धनानां हृतपुष्पकः।
अध्यासेन्नगिरं यस्मात् कस्तन्नावैति कारणं॥

14. Give the stories to which the preceding verses refer, the first addressed by the Munis to Ráma, the second by Máricha to Rávana, and the third by Rávana to Sitá.

कर्णे जपैराहितराज्यलोभा स्वेनैव नीता विकृतिं लघिम्ना।
रामप्रवासे व्यसृजन्न दोषं जनापवादं सनरेन्द्रमृत्युं॥

15. Parse नीता

मिथ्येव श्रीः श्रियम्मन्या श्रीमन्मन्यो मृषा हरिः।
साक्षात्कृत्याभिमन्येऽहं त्वां हरन्तीं श्रियं श्रियः॥

16. Does the word श्री bear the same meaning wherever it occurs in the above lines?

17. Give the different meanings which the affix ता imparts as in the word बन्धुता

18. Mention some of the verbs which naturally govern two objectives. In what forms the same may admit three objectives? Is it necessary that all those objectives should be in the 2nd case? Can the agent ever remain in the first case when any of the objectives does not take the 2nd case?

19. Distinguish between the following *Samáses* :—

दीर्घसक्थः and दीर्घसक्थि, जलजाक्षी and स्थलाक्षा, द्विदन् and द्विदन्तः, सुहृत् and सुहृदयः, पद्मासनः and पद्मासनं,

20. What distinction in meaning would the following words have when treated as *Bahuvrihi* and when as *Karmadharaya* or *Tatpurusha*, वीरपुरुषः दीर्घकण्ठः सुमतिः पतिदेवता?

———

SANSKRIT.

For the P. R. Studentship.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following lines into Sanscrit prose or (anustup) verse.

"The Pandavas wandered for a while in the forests, and at last took up their quarters at Kamyaka Vana, where their great friend Krishna and other intimate acquaintances came to visit them. They afterwards removed to Dwaita Vana. Arjuna went by Yudhisthira's desire to procure instruments of warfare, and as he was absent a long time, his brother began to be pensive. The hermits who resided there, administered consolation by relating tales and anecdotes for his diversion. Shortly after, Yudhisthira proceeded on a pilgrimage in company with his wife, brothers, and attendants. He visited many sacred spots and collected much information regarding the past history of the places through which he travelled. While at Gandhamadana, he met with Arjuna whom he had so long missed, and then returned to Dwaita Vana where he spent the remaining years of his exile."

(*a*) Or (optionally) write a short essay in prose or verse on the following theme :

सत्यमेव जायते ।

---

3. What characteristics is it necessary to know in the गण of a verb in order to decide whether it can admit इट (or इम्) in लुङ्?

4. Mention a few verbs which, though capable of इट् as far as the गण characteristics are concerned, are yet excluded from it.

5. Mention any verb which will admit इट् in लृङ् but not in लुङ् and some that will admit इट् in लृङ but not in लुङ्.

6. Do you know of any verb which admits इट् in निष्ठा but not in लङ् or लुङ्?

7. Do you know of any verb which always has the इट long?

8. What class of verbs are not subject to re-duplication in लिट्—and which admit the prefix आन?

9. Which verbs have a peculiar form in the 2nd person singular लोट—differing from the rule which affects other persons of the same verbs in लोट?

10. Derive शिराल हरिण आत्मक. Give English words having corresponding affixes.

11. What affixes in Sanscrit may be compared with the affixes in the words sylvan, regal, hostile, querulous, timid.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

*** *Candidates for P. R. Studentship need not answer the* 13*th and* 14*th questions.*

इष्टमनुमानमाप्तवचनं च सर्व्वप्रमाणसिद्धत्वात्।
त्रिविधप्रमाणमिष्टं प्रमेयसिद्धिः प्रमाणाद्धि ॥

1. What is the full meaning of इष्टं? To what term in English philosophy is it equivalent? Define अनुमान and आप्तवचन. What is the etymological meaning of प्रमाण and of प्रमेय?

2. Show how far the above aphorism accords or conflicts with the Nyaya and Vaiseshika.

प्रतिविषयाध्यवसायइष्टं त्रिविधमनुमानमाप्तवचनं।
तल्लिङ्गलिङ्गिपूर्व्वकं

3. Explain the threefold *anumína* here stated, and say what is meant by लिङ्ग and लिङ्गि.

अतिदूरात् सामीप्यादिन्द्रियघातान्मनोऽनवस्थानात् ।
सौक्ष्म्याद्व्यवधानादभिभवात् समानाभिहाराच्च ॥
सौक्ष्म्यात्तदनुपलब्धिर्नाभावात् कार्य्यतस्तदुपलब्धेः ।
महदादि तच्च कार्य्यम्प्रकृतिसरूपं विरूपं च ॥

4. What is उपलब्धि and what are its obstructives? Against whom is the author's argument levelled here—justifying उपलब्धि and adding नाभावात् &c.

असदकरणादुपादानग्रहणात्सर्वसम्भवाभावात् ।
शक्तस्य शक्यकरणात्कारणभावाच्च सत्कार्य्यम् ॥

5. What is meant by उपादान?

6. Is there anything in the Nyaya with which the *tanmatra* of the Sankhya may be compared?

तस्माच्च विपर्य्यासात्सिद्धं साक्षित्वमस्य पुरुषस्य ।
कैवल्यं माध्यस्थ्यं द्रष्टृत्वमकर्त्तृभावश्च ॥

7. Explain the following attributes of *Purusha*: कैवल्यं माध्यस्थ्यं द्रष्टृत्वं अकर्त्तृभावश्च.

8. What is the reason of the Sankhya's not allowing any *action* on the part of Purusha?

9. Enumerate the 25 principles of the Sankhya.

व्योमवच्चैतद् द्रष्टव्यं । यथा सर्व्वगतमपि सद् व्योम सूचीपाशाद्यपेक्षयाऽभ्रकोकाणोयस्त्व व्यपदिश्यत, एवं ब्रह्मापि । तदेवं निचाय्यत्वापेक्षं ब्रह्मणोऽभ्रकोकस्त्वमणोयस्त्वञ्च न पारमार्थिकं । तच्च यदाशङ्क्यते हृदयायतनत्वाद् ब्रह्मणो हृदयायतनानाञ्च प्रतिशरीरं भिन्नत्वाद् भिन्नायतनानाञ्च शुकादीनामनेकत्वसावयवत्वाऽनित्यत्वादिदोषदर्शनाद् ब्रह्मणोऽपि तद्वत् प्रसङ्ग इति तदपि परिहृतं भवति ।

कथं तर्हि सर्व्वसंसारधर्म्मापेतो ब्रह्मस्वभावश्चैतन्यमात्रस्वरूपः "अन्यदन्यदेवाभिपश्यति शः" इति वचनात् । "तत्त्वमसि", "क्षेत्रज्ञञ्चापि मां विद्धि" इत्यादिश्रुतिस्मृतिभ्यश्च । तावता च विद्योपसंहारदर्शनमेवावकल्प्यते "तावेतौ सत्त्वक्षेत्रज्ञौ", "न ह वा एवं विदि किञ्चन रज आध्वंसते" इत्यादि ।

अतिमात्रस्यापि परमेश्वरस्य प्रादेशमात्रत्वमभिव्यक्तिनिमित्तं स्यात्। अभिव्यज्यते किल प्रादेशमात्रपरिमाणः परमेश्वर उपासकानां हृदि। प्रदेशविशेषेषु हृदयादिषु उपलब्धिस्थानेषु विशेषेणाभिव्यज्यते। अतः परमेश्वरेऽपि प्रादेशमात्रश्रुतिरभिव्यक्तेरुपपद्यत इत्याश्मरथ्य आचार्य्यो मन्यते॥

10. Translate these extracts into English, and refer if you can to the original sources from which the passages within inverted commas are taken.

11. Give the meaning of the following citations and refer to the sources from which they are taken.

"एतं हि सर्व्वाणि वामान्यभिसंयन्ति। एष उ एव वामनीरेष हि सर्वाणि वामानि नयति। एष उ एव भामनीरेष हि सर्वेषु लोकेषु भाति"।

"यथा पुष्करपलाशे आपो न श्लिष्यन्ते, एवमेवं विदि पापं कर्म्म न श्लिष्यते"।

"भीषास्माद्वातः पवते भीषोदेति सूर्य्यः भीषास्मादग्निश्चेन्द्रश्च मृत्युर्धावति पञ्चमः।

"प्रादेशमात्रमिव ह वै देवाः सुविदिता अभिसम्पन्नाः तथा तु व एतान् वक्ष्यामि यथा प्रादेशमात्रमेवाभिसम्पादयिष्यामीति स होवाच मूर्द्धानमुपदिशन्नुवाच, एष वा अतिष्ठा वैश्वानरः, इति। चक्षुषो उपदिशन्नुवाच, एष वै सुतेजा वैश्वानर, इति।

12. How does Sankaráchárya expound the meaning of the word विवक्षित in the 2nd sutra, 2nd Pada, 1 Adhyaya of the Uttara Mimansá? [विवक्षितगुणोपपत्तेश्च]

समवायिकारणत्वं ज्ञेयमथाप्यसमवायिहेतुत्वं।
एवं न्यायनयज्ञैस्तृतीयमुक्तं निमित्तहेतुत्वं॥
यत्समवेतं कार्य्यं भवति ज्ञेयन्तु समवायिजनकं तत्।
तत्रासन्नं जनकं द्वितीयमाभ्यां परं तृतीयं स्यात्॥
यत्र सह पूर्व्वभावः कारणमादाय वा यस्य।
अन्यं प्रति पूर्व्वभावे ज्ञाते यत्पूर्व्वभावविज्ञानं॥

जनकं प्रति पूर्व्ववर्त्तितामपरिज्ञाय न यस्य गम्यते ।
अतिरिक्तमथापि यद्भवेन्नियतावश्यकपूर्व्वभाविनः ॥
एते पञ्चान्यथासिद्धा दण्डत्वादिकमादिमं ।
घटादौ दण्डरूपादि द्वितीयमपि दर्शितं ॥
तृतीयन्तु भवेद्व्योम कुलालजनकोऽपरः ।
पञ्चमोरासभादिः स्यादेतेष्वावश्यकत्वसौ ॥

13. Translate this extract into English.

14. Can you mention the names of any philosophers besides those of India who held the *samavayi-karanam* in their lists of causes and maintained its universal necessity? What name do the Sánkhya and Vedánta generally give to the Samavayikáranam ?

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15. Compare the idiomatic uses of the infinitive mood in Sanscrit with the same in English and Bengali.

16. To what idioms in English and Bengali is the *Bhavavachya* of Sanscrit equivalent.

17. What Sanscrit affixes are comparable with the radical terminations of words in English like verity, honesty, probity, fallacy, clemency. Can you trace in any of them something like the insertion of what is called इट् or इम् in Sanscrit ?

SANSKRIT.

For the P. R. Studentship.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate into English the following extracts :

सितं सितिम्ना सुतरां मुनेर्वपु-
र्विसारिभिः सौधमिवाऽथ लम्भयन ।
द्विजावलिव्याजनिशाकरांशुभि.
शुचिस्मितां वाचमवोचदच्युत. ॥

उपप्लुतं पातुमदोमदोद्धतै-
स्त्वमेव विश्वम्भर विश्वमोशिषे ।
ऋते रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमेत कः
क्षपातमस्काण्डमलीमसं नभः ॥
पुरीमवस्कन्द लुनीहि नन्दनं
मुषाण रत्नानि हरामराङ्गनाः ।
विगृह्य चक्रे नमुचिद्विषा बली
यदृत्यमस्वास्थ्यमहर्दिवन्दिवः ॥
स्वापतेयमधिगम्य धर्म्मतः
पर्य्यपालयमवोदधच्च यत् ।
तीर्थगामि करवै विधानत-
स्तज्जुषस्व जुहवानि चानले ॥

Sisupala-badha.

क्रमाद् द्वीयसां तेषां तदानीं समदृश्यत ।
स्पष्टमष्टगुणैश्वर्य्यात् पर्य्यवस्यन्निवाणिमा ॥

Uttara Naishadha.

वयस्य ! दारिद्र्यं हि पुरुषस्य ;
निवासश्चिन्तायाः, परपरिभवो, वैरमपरं,
जुगुप्सा मित्राणां, स्वजनजनविद्वेषकरणम् ।
वनं गन्तुं बुद्धिर्भवति च कलत्रात्परिभवो,
हृदिस्थः शोकाग्निर्न च दहति सन्तापयति च ॥
व्यवहारः सविघ्नोऽयं, त्यज लज्जां हृदिस्थिताम् ।
ब्रूहि सत्यमलं धैर्य्यं, छलमत्र न गृह्यते ॥
अलं लज्जया ; व्यवहारस्त्वां पृच्छति ।

Mrichchhakatika.

अपि क्षमन्ते कुसुमपुरनिवासिनोऽस्मदुपजापं चन्द्रगुप्तप्रकृतयः !
आविर्भूतानुरागः क्षणमुदयगिरेरुज्जिहानस्य भानोः
पत्रच्छायैः पुरस्तादुपवनतरवो दूरमाश्लेष गत्वा ॥
एते तस्मिन्निवृत्ताः पुनरितरकुपप्राप्तपर्य्यस्तबिम्बं
प्रायोभृत्यास्त्यजन्ति प्रचलितविभवं स्वामिनं सेवमानाः ॥

Mudra-Rakshasa.

2. What is the etymological meaning of द्विजावलि ?

3. Conjugate ईक्षिषे in all the numbers and persons of the present tense लट्.

4. Parse लुनीहि and करवै, (in the extract from Sisupalabadha) and उज्जिहानस्य (in the extract from Mudra-Rakshasa.)

सप्तभेदकरकल्पितस्वरं
साम सामविदसङ्गमुज्जगौ ।

5. What are the seven kinds of स्वर here referred to ?

एकएव सुमखेष सुन्वतां
शैरिरित्यभिनयादिवोचकैः ।
यूपरूपकमनोमनङ्गजं
भूषणालतुलिताङ्गुलीयकम् ॥

6. Explain the figure in these verses. Distinguish between सुसखा ससखि कृष्णसखः

केनापि बोधिसत्त्वेन जातं सत्त्वेन हेतुना ।
यद्देहमर्मभेदाय जगदे जगदस्थिरम् ॥

7. What person and what doctrine are referred to in the above verses ?

पापात्तापा मुदः पुण्यात् परामोः स्युरिति श्रुतिः ।
वैपरीत्यं द्रुतं साक्षात्तदाख्यात बलाबले ॥
सन्देहेऽप्यन्यदेहात्रेर्विवर्ज्यं हृजिनं यदि ।
त्यजत श्रोत्रियाः सत्यं हिंसादूषणभंशयात् ॥
श्रुतिस्मृत्यर्थबोधेषु लोकमत्यं महाधियां ।
आस्था बुद्धिबलापेक्षा सा नोपेक्ष्या सुखोन्मुखो ॥

8. Explain the nature of the objections here advanced against the Sastras.

स्वच्छ ब्रह्म च संसारे मुक्तौ तु ब्रह्म केवलं ।
इति स्वोच्छित्तिमुक्त्युक्तिर्वेदग्धो वेदवादिनाम ॥
मुक्तय यः शिलात्वाय शास्त्रमूचे सचेतसाम् ।
गौतमं तमवेत्यैव यथा वित्थ तथैव सः ॥

9. What is the force of the word शिलात्वाय? What charges are contained in the above lines against the Vedanta and Nyaya? Are they liable to those charges?

पुत्रेष्टिश्येनकारीरीमुखा दृष्टफला मखाः
न वः किं धर्म्मसन्देहसंदेहजयभानवः

10. What is meant by पुत्रेष्टि, श्येन, and कारीरी?

यः कश्चित्त्वरितगतिर्निरीक्षते मां
सर्म्मान्तं, द्रुतमुपसर्पति स्थितं वा।
तं सर्व्वं तुलयति दूषितोऽन्तरात्मा
खेदैर्दोषैर्भवति हि शङ्कितो मनुष्यः॥

11. Can you refer to any English or Bengali proverbs that may be compared with the last line in the above verses?

(अधि)। आर्य्य चारुदत्त! निर्णये वरं प्रमाणम, शेषे तु राजा;

12. Does this line reveal any difference between the Hindoo criminal procedure of the author's time and that which prevails now under our Government?

छत्वा समुद्रमुदकोच्छ्रयमात्रशेषं
दत्तानि येन हि धनान्यनपेक्षितानि।
उल्लङ्घयन् मम समुज्ज्वलतः प्रतापं
कोपस्य नन्दकुलकाननभूमकेतोः।
सद्यः परात्म[परिणाम]विवेकमूढः
कः शालभेन विधिना लभतां विनाशम्॥

13. Can you cite or refer to any verses in other Sanskrit works which would respectively bear close comparison with the above verses?

हा सखे! शकटदास! अयुक्तस्तवायमीदृशो मृत्युः। अथवा, स्वाम्यर्थमुपरतो न शोच्यस्त्वमसि, वयमेव शोच्या ये नन्दकुलविनाशेऽपि जीवितुमिच्छामः।

14. What is the moral sentiment contained in the above lines?

SANSKRIT.

Examinar.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

Write an Essay in elegant English, tracing the gradual development of the Sanscrit literature from the Sanhita of the Rig-Veda to its present state: showing the change of opinions, manners, customs, rites, and ceremonies among the Hindus as evidenced in the history of that literature: what light the grammar of Panini throws on the same: attempting to fix the epoch when the original practice of यज्ञ and other oblations gave way to the worship of select divinities as *ista devatas:* what contests are traceable between the Brahmins and Kshetriyas, and what conflicts between them united in a common cause, and others who were opposed to both: what particular divinity was recognized at the earliest period and which at the latest: why so much was written in poetry and so little in prose: what was the state of learning among women and the Sudras in the dramatic age: how the several systems of philosophy came into existence: and when and how the idea of one comprehensive system which now passes current under the name of "Hinduism" first arose.?

PROSE AND THE DRAMA.

Examiner.—Pandit Mahesa Chandra Nyayaratna.

N. B. Preference to be given to answers worded in Sanskrit.

1. (*a.*) Prove, by internal evidence, arrising from peculiarities of style, &c. that the Vikramorvasi is a work of Kalidasa.

(*b.*) What is the probable time when this work was written? Give reasons for your answer.

2. Give a brief outline of the plot of Vikramorvasi. From what source did the poet derive the story and how far did he modify it? Are such modifications allowable?

(क) अपरे तु मनसा देवताध्यारोपणप्रतारणासम्भूतसम्भावनोपहता-त्मानःप्रविष्टापरभुजद्वयमिवात्मबाहुयुगलं सम्भावयन्ति।

(ख) नूनं चेदं न प्रथममासीत् सरः येन प्रलयवराहघोणाभिघात-भीता भूतधात्री कलसयोनिपानपरिकलितसकलसलिलं साग-रमवतीर्णा अन्यथा यद्यत्रागाधापातालगम्भीराम्भसि निमग्ना भवेन्महासरसि किमेकेन महावराहसहस्रैरपि नासादित भवेत्।

(ग) प्रणयिताज्ञानेन व्यपदेशेन दर्शयति कादम्बरी न विभवम् अप्रतिपाद्या हि परस्वता सज्जनविभवानाम्।

(घ) सदाच कादम्बरीं विभ्रतो मन्मथस्यापि मन्मथ इवाभूत् द्वितीयः तया सह यो विवेश चन्द्रापीड़हृदयम् तथाहि असावपि तस्या रत्नाभरणदर्शनमपि तिरोधानमभंस्त।

(ङ) एषा भर्तृदुहितुः कादम्बर्याः कालिन्दीति नाम्ना सारिका एत-स्य परिहासनाम्नः शुकस्य भर्तृदारिकयैव पाणिग्रहणपूर्वकं जायापदं ग्राहिता।

(*a.*) Explain the preceding passages.

(*b.*) Point out any grammatical inaccuracies in extracts घ & ङ and state the rules of which they are violations. Are such inaccuracies sanctioned by respectable authorities? Quote passages in support of your answer.

(*c.*) In extract घ the pronoun यत् wants its corresponding तत् in violation of the rule "यत्तदोर्नित्यः सम्बन्धः" Under what circumstances are such violations admissible?

(*d.*) The pronoun असौ in extract घ refers only to the first half, instead of the whole, of the compound word चन्द्रापीड़हृदयम्. Can you quote any similar instance of a pronoun referring to a part only of a compound word?

4. Explain the similes in the following passages:—

(क) पृथिवीमिव समुत्सारितमहाकुलभूभृद्वरव्यतिकरशेषभोगेन नि-

षष्ठां मधुमासलक्ष्मीमिव षट्पदपटलापह्रियमाणकुसुमरजोभूषर-
पादरागां कादम्बरीं ददर्श।

(ख) अमत्साधनमिवादृष्टाम्रं सरो दृष्टवान्।

(ग) अलिकुलमलिनेन कुवलयवनेनेव रक्तकमलाकरे तिमिरनि-
करेण उत्सार्य्यमाणे सन्धारागे कमलिनीनिपीतमातपमुन्मूलयितु-
मन्धकारकरपल्लवेष्विव विशत्सु रक्तकमलोदराणि मधुकर-
कुलेषु...शयनतलमधिशिश्ये।

5. Write notes on the following *sloka*, clearly explaining the allusion it contains.

साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन कथितं विश्वस्तपक्षस्थितिं
व्यावृत्तञ्च विपक्षतो भवति यत् तत् साधनं सिद्धये।
यत् साध्यं स्वयमेव तुल्यमुभयोः पक्षे विरुद्धञ्च यत
तस्याङ्गीकरणेन वादिन इव स्यात् स्वामिनो निग्रहः॥

6. (क) पाउण निरवसेसं कुसुमरसं अत्तणो कुसलदाए।
जं उग्गिरदि भमरो तं अण्णाणं कुणदु कज्जं॥

(ख) हिसहत्थस्स पुरदो वच्छे पलाइदे भणादि गच्छ धम्मो भविस्सदि
त्ति। भोदि किं उदासीणो तत्थभवं।

(ग) सुक्खा ववदेसा किं से पणमिअसलएण काअवं।
लाउग्गहिदेविअ चन्दा ण वन्दणीओ जणपदमस॥

(*a.*) Render the preceding passages into Sanskrit.

(*b.*) Point out a few prominent differences between the Sanskrit and the Prâkrita.

(*c.*) Give the *substance* of the preceding passages.

7. Describe the character of Châru datta. (चारुदत्त) Quote or refer to passages in support of your opinion.

8. Characterize the following passages according to their style :—

(*a.*) "अन्यथा तैरेव सदनन्तरं यथोक्तम् 'अध्यायाश्चतुःषष्टिः' तथाव्या-
ख्येयम्, मदुक्तानवलम्बने पञ्चधा इति धातु चरणे मतं स्यात्।
अथ यदि मत्सम्मतशाखाभेदे विशेषेण प्रमाणमनुसन्धेयं भवेत्,
तर्हि प्रत्यक्षं नाम निःसंशयेन भवितव्यम्"।

(*b.*) "इह खलु निसर्गप्रतिकूलस्वभावं सर्वजनसंवेदनसिद्धं दुःखं जि-

ह्यासवः सर्व एव तद्धानोपायमविद्वांसोऽनुसरन्तः सर्वाध्यात्मविदेकवाक्यतया तत्त्वज्ञानमेव तदुपायमाकर्णयन्ति, न ततोऽन्यम्" ।

(c.) "अथ मदम्बा मरणमण्डनममनुष्ठाय सकरुणं सखीरामन्त्र्य मुहुरभिप्रणम्य वनदेवताः यत्ननिवारितपरिजनाक्रन्दिता पितुर्मेगयनस्थानमेकाकिनी प्राविशत्" ।

(d.) "एतत् के न स्वीकुर्वन्ति धनिनां वर्द्धते धनाशा, विद्वतां वर्द्धते विद्याशा, मानिनां वर्द्धते मानाशा। स्वच्छन्दता बहुपरिमाणेन वर्द्धिता अतएव निरुपद्रववासिसुखिप्रजानां सुखाशापि च वर्द्धते।.. कृतविद्यानां सत्यानुसन्धायिनाञ्च सङ्ख्या क्रमात वर्द्धते, विविधप्रदेशे विविधरीत्या कर्त्तव्याकर्त्तव्यविषयः सदेवान्दोलितो भवति" ।

(e.) "एतत् संशोधने च यथासाध्यं मया प्रयासोऽङ्गीकृतस्तथापि यत्किञ्चिदशुद्धादिकमस्ति, विद्वद्भिः कृपया सदोषं परिहृत्य शोधनादिकं विधेयम्।"

(f.) "हा वत्स त्वयैकाकिना स्फुटतो हृदयस्यानुभूता वेदना, निर्मूढा त्वया तस्य उपरि प्रीतिः, वयं दुःखभागिनो निस्त्रिंशाः कर्म्मचाण्डालाः, शेषं तवापि हृदयस्फुटने निर्विकारमेवेदम.. देवि तदुत्तिष्ठ यावदेवातिदूरं न प्रयात्येकाको वत्सस्तावदेवानुगमनाय प्रयतामहे।

POETRY AND RHETORIC.

Examiner.—PANDIT MAHESA CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. Explain the following *slokas* in Sanskrit clearing up the allusions they contain :—

(a) विश्वरूपकलनादुपपन्नं तस्य जैमिनिमुनित्वमुदीये।
विग्रहं मखभुजामभिरिष्णुर्व्यर्थतां मदशनिं स निनाय॥

(b) दीप्तिनिर्जितविरोचनादयङ्गां विरोचनसुतादभीप्सतः।
आत्मभूरवरजाखिलप्रजः खर्पतेरवरजत्वमाययौ॥

(c) न्यवधि रत्नचितयं जिनेन यः स धर्म्मचिन्तामणिदक्षिणो यथा
कपालिकोपासनभस्मनः क्षते तदेव भस्म स्वकुले स्तुतं तया ॥

(d) आदधीचि किल दाक्षतार्घ्यं प्राणमात्रपणसोम यज्ञो यत् ॥
आददे कथमसौ प्रियया तत प्राणतः शतगुणेन पणेन ॥

2. सितं सितिम्ना सुतरां मुनेर्वपुर्विशारिभिः सौधमिवाथ लम्भयन् ।
द्विजावलिव्याजनिशाकरांशुभिः शुचिस्मितां वाचमवोचदच्युतः ॥

(a.) Parse the words underlined. Why are they used in the instrumental case or करण?

(b.) What is the meaning of द्विज here, and how does it come to bear that meaning?

(c.) In the expression वाचं अवोचत् the meaning of the object is implied by the governing verb. Is such an expression reprehensible as being tautological? Give reasons for your answer.

3. सम्यदस्तव गिरामपि दूरा यन्न नाम विनयं विनयन्ते ।
अश्वधाति क इवेह न साक्षादाह चेदनुभवः परमाप्तः ॥

(a.) What does यत् qualify and what is its corresponding relative?

(b.) What does विनयन्ते signify? Is there any rhetorical defect in the expression?

(c.) What does इव mean here? When does इव imply उत्प्रेक्षा, and when उपमा? Illustrate your answer by examples.

"इवेन नित्यसमासो विभक्त्यलोपश्च"—Has this rule been strictly observed by Sanskrit authors? Quote passages in support of your answer.

(d.) How does परमाप्त modify the meaning of the sentence?

4. यमिन्द्रशब्दार्थमिलद्दनं हरेः हिरण्यपूर्वं कशिपुं प्रचक्षते ।

Is there any *lakshaṇá* (लक्षणा) in any word in the preceding passage? If so, to what class of *lakshaṇás* does it belong? Has the *lakshaṇá* here given rise to any rhetorical defect?

5. कापि कामपि बभाण बुभुत्सुम्
गृण्वति विदग्धभर्त्तरि किञ्चित्।
एष कश्यपसुतामभिगन्ता
पश्य कश्यपसुतः शतमन्युः ॥

(*a.*) What is the व्यङ्ग्यार्थ of the preceding passage? What sort of व्यङ्ग्यार्थ is it?

(*b.*) Explain the etymological meaning of विदग्ध.

(*c.*) What is the object of the verb पश्य? Why is it not used with the case-ending of the accusative or द्वितीया विभक्ति?

6. Point out and explain the *alankâras* in the following passages:—

(*a*) ईश्वरस्य जगत्कर्त्तुः सृष्टिमाकुलयन्निव।
अस्ति योऽस्त्रीकृतस्त्रीकस्तस्य वैरमनुस्मरन् ॥

(*b*) यस्य किञ्चिदपकर्त्तुमक्षमः कायनिग्रहगृहीतविग्रहः।
कान्तवक्त्रसदृशाकृतिं कृती राहुरिन्दुमधुनापि बाधते ॥

(*c*) युगान्तकालप्रतिसंहृतात्मनो जगद्न्ति यस्यां सविकाशमासत।
तनौ मधुक्षस्य न कैटभद्विषस्तपोधनाभ्यागमसम्भृता मुदः ॥

7. Explain:—

शब्दश्चाभिधेयांश्च प्रत्यक्षेणात्र पश्यति।
श्रोतुश्च प्रतिपत्तव्यमनुमानेन चेष्टया ॥
अन्यथानुपपत्त्या तु बोधेच्छक्तिं द्वयात्मिकाम्।
अर्थापत्त्यावबोधेन सम्बन्धं त्रिप्रमाणकम् ॥

8. Render the following expressions into idiomatic Sanskrit; or quote, from your text books, passages that convey the same meaning:—

(*a*) লোকের মুখে হাত চাপা দেবে কে?

(*b*) লোকে যা জানে বলুক্।

(*c*) তোমার অপরাধ কি আমারই অদৃষ্ট মন্দ।

(*d*) শিবেরও অসাধ্য।

(*e*) পত্রপাঠমাত্র আসিবে।

9. State, in Sanskrit, the arguments, for and against

the Hindu religion, as given in the *Naishadha-charita*, in the style of the modern logicians.

THE VEDA &c.

Examiner.—PANDIT MAHESA CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. Give a literal rendering of the following passages into modern Sanskrit:—

(*a*) तान्यजत्रान् ऋतादधोऽग्ने पत्नीवतस्कृधि। मध्वः सुजिह्व पायय।

(*b*) अम्बयो यन्त्यध्वभिर्जामयो अध्वरीयतां। पृञ्चतीर्मधुना पयः।

(*c*) अभीदं शृण्वे विश्वरूपं हिरण्यवर्णं यजतो बृहन्तं। आ-स्थाद्रथं सविता चित्रभानुः कृष्णा रजांसि तविषीं दधानः॥

(*d*) उषो वाजं हि वंस्व यश्चित्रो मानुषे जने। तेना वह सुकृतो अध्वरान् उप ये त्वा गृणन्ति वह्नयः॥

2. Translate the following into Vedic Sanskrit:—

Thou art called forth to this fair sacrifice for a draught of milk; with the Maruts come hither, O Agni!

No god indeed, no mortal, is beyond the might of thee, the mighty one; with the Maruts come hither, O Agni!

They who know of the great sky, the Visve Devas without guile; with those Maruts come hither, O Agni!

3. Explain:—

(*a*) एहि स्तोमां अभि स्वराभि गृणीह्या रुव।
ब्रह्म च नो वसो सचेन्द्र यज्ञं च वर्धय॥

(*b*) त्वमग्न उरुशंसाय वाघते स्पार्हं यद्रेक्णः परमं वनोषि तत्। आध्रस्य चित् प्रमतिरुच्यसे पिता प्र पाकं शास्सि प्र दिशो विदुष्टरः।

(*c*) चित्रभिना सिन्धुभिः सप्तभिर्वृषनिश्चिथ आहावाञ्चेधा हविष्कृतम्। त्रिधः पृथिवीरुपरि प्र वा दिवो नाकं रुक्षेथे द्युभिरक्तुभिर्हितम्॥

(*d*) विश्वमस्या नानाम चक्षसे जगज्ज्योतिष्कृणोति सूनरी ।
अप द्वेषो मघोनी दुहिता दिव उषा उच्छदप स्रिधः ॥

4. Explain the nature of the Vedic metres. Is it for the metrical structure of the hymns, or for the sentiments which they embody, that the Rig Veda is considered as Poetry by distinguished Sanskrit scholars? Give reasons for your answer.

5. Translate into modern Sanskrit:—

"Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight, is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse: and for ability, is in the judgment and disposition of business; for expert men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best from those that are learned. To spend too much time in studies, is sloth; to use too much for ornament, is affectation; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humour of a scholar: they perfect nature, and are perfected by experience; for natural abilities are like natural plants, that need pruning by study; and studies themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience. Crafty men contemn studies, simple men admire them and wise men use them; for they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom without them and above them, won by observation. Read not to contradict and confute, not to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider."

6. Write an essay in Sanskrit on the language and literature of the Vedic period.

Arabic.

MUTANABBI.

Examiner.—MAULVI OBEYDULLAH.

1. Translate the following into English, giving explanations of difficult words.

* هو البين حتى ما تاتى الحزائق *
* و يا قلب حتى انت ممن افارق *
* وقفنا و مما زاد بثا وقوفنا *
* فريقي هوى منا مشوق و شائق *
* و قد صارت الاجفان قرحي من البكا *
* و صار بهارا فى الخدود الشقائق *
* على ذا مضى الناس اجتماع و فرقة *
* و ميت و مولود و قال و وامق *
* تغير حالي و الليالي بحالها *
* وشبت و ما شاب الزمان الغرائق *
* سل البيد اين الجن منا بجوزها *
* و عن ذي المهاري اين منا النقانق *
* و ليل دجوجي كانا جلت لنا *
* محياك فيه فاهتدينا السمالق *
* فما زال لولا نور وجهك جنحه *
* و لاجا بها الركبان لولا الايانق *
* و هز اطار الذوم حتى كانني *
* من السكر في الغرزين ثوب شبارق *
* شدوا بابن اسحق الحسين فصافحت *
* ذفاريها كيرانها و النما رق *
* بمن تقشعر الارض خوفا اذ مشى *

* عليها و ترتج الجبال الشواهق *
* فتى كالسحاب الجون يرجي و يتقى *
* يرجي الحيا منها و تخشي الصواعق *
* و لكنها تمضى و هدا مخيم *
* و تكذب احيانا و ذا الدهر صادق *
* تخلي من الدنيا لينسى فما خلت *
* مغاربها من ذكره و المشارق *
* غذى الهند وانيات بالهام و الطلى *
* فهن مداريها هن المخمانق *

2. (*a*) Give the singulars of سمالق - نقانق - مهارى - حزائق - مخانق and - مداري - ايانق - كيران - ذفاري - نمارق.

(*b*) Explain هندواني - دجوجي and مهيا. — Give the etymology of the first and last words.

(*c*) Can the word دجوجي be used without ياء النسبة ?

(*d*) Is the word غرانق a singular or a plural? What does the word شائق signify (عاشق or معشوق) ?

(*e*) What case ending (اعراب) do you put to الدهر in the 26th line ?

3. How many *Zarbs* (ضرب) and *Aruzes* (عروض) are there in the metre طويل. Describe the metre of the above *Qasidah*.

4. Which of the two ابوتمام حبيب بن اوس and المتنبي ابوالطيب احمد بن الحسين do you think to be superior to the other in point of poetical genius ?

5. In which cases is a governing noun (المضاف) allowed to take the definite article ?

6. Shew which of the following constructions are correct, and which incorrect.

الضارب الرجل - الضارب - رجل الضاربه - الضاربك - الضاربى
الضاربا رجل - الضاربو رجل - الضارب عبده *

7. State the *i'rab* (اعراب) of المستثنى in its different cases.

8. (*a*) Why is the rule by which the vowel of the *waw* is transferred to the preceding quiescent letter in يقال for يقول not applicable to مقول and اسود ?

(*b*) Analyze the forms قسي, خصم, and هداء.

9. Can a مضمر be used as موصوف or as صفة ?

10. Form the plurals of the following nouns,

ديك - دجاجه - خليل - قتيل - قفيز - صديق - عذراء - كسلان - انثى - تراب - ماء - حمام - دار - بئر - ثور - فارة - كوز - نير - قائف - هالك *

11. Point out the difference between ثالث ثلثة and ثالث اثنين

12. (*a*) Give the purport of the following couplet, stating the allusions.—

* او كان صادف راس عازر سيفه *
* فى يوم معركة لاعيا عيسى *

(*b*) Who was عازر ?

13. Explain ناوس, نبطي, دعيس, تعريس, رسيس, نسيس, باقل, سمهريه, مشرفيه, حواريون.

14. Translate into Urdu—

* أظبية الوحش لولا ظبية الانس *
* لما غدوت بجد في الهوى تعس *
* ولا سقيت الثرى و المزن يخلفه *
* دمعا ينشفه من لوعة نفسى *
* ولا وقفت بجسم مسى ثالثة *
* ذي ارسم درس فى الارسم الدرس *
* صريع مقلتها سأل دمنتها *
* قتيل تكسير ذاك الجفن و اللعس *
* خريدة لو رأتها الشمس ما طلعت *
* و لو رآها قضيب البان لم يمس *

* ماضاق قلبک خلخال علي رشأ *
* ولا سمعت بديباج على كنس *
* ان ترمني نكبات الدهر عن كثب *
* ترم امرا غير رعديد ولا نكس *
* يفدى بنيك عبيدالله حاسد هم *
* بجبهة العير يفدى حافر الفرس *
* ابا الغطارفة الحامين جار هم *
* و تاركى الليث كلبا غير مفترس *
* من كل ابيض و ضاح عمامته *
* كانما اشتملت نورا على قبس *
* دان بعيد محب مبغض بهج *
* اغر حلو ممر لين شرس *
* ند ابى غرواف اخى ثقة *
* جعد سرى نه ندب رضا ندس *

15. Translate the following passages into Arabic—

The Arabs continued in mental lethargy till the times of the caliphs of the Ommaide and Abbaside lines; which was a golden age for the introduction of learning among the Arabians. Under the reign of the Ommaide of the East, study was chiefly confined to the interpretation of the Koran and to the cultivation of eloquence and poetry.—There was also progress in the science of medicine. But in the time of the Abbasides, their subjects after their civil and domestic wars, awakening out of the dark ignorance, found leisure, and felt curiosity, for the acquisition of profane science.—This spirit was first encouraged by the Caliph Almansoor, who besides his knowledge of Mahomedan Jurisprudence, history, and literature, had applied himself with success to the study of astronomy.

MU'ALLAQAT.

Examiner.—MAULVI OBEYDULLAH.

1. Translate the following into English :

وقد اغتدي والطير في وكناتها * بمنجرد قيد الاوابد هيكل
مكر مفر مقبل مدبر معا * كجلمود صخر حطه السيل من عل
كميت يزل اللبد عن حال متنه * كما زلت الصفواء بالمتنزل
على الذبل جياش كان اهتزامه * اذا جاش فيه حميه غلي مرجل
مسح اذا ما السابحات علي الوني * اثرن الغبار بالكديد المركل
يزل الغلام الخف عن صهواته * ويلوي باثواب العنيف المثقل
دريس كخذروف الوليد امره * تتابع كفيه بخيط موصل
له ايطلا ظبي و ساقا نعامة * وارخاء سرحان وتقريب تتفل
ضليع اذا استدبرته سد برجه * بضاف فويق الارض ليس باعزل
كان سراته لدي البيت قائما * مداك عروس او صلاية حنظل
كان دماء الهاديات بنحره * عصارة حناء بشيب مرجل
فعن لنا سرب كان نعاجه * عذاري دوار في ملاء مذيل
فادبرن كالجزع المفصل بينه * بجيد معم في العشيرة مخول
فالحقنا بالهاديات و دونه * جواحرها في صرة لم تزيل
فعادي عداء بين ثور ونعجة * دراكا ولم ينضح بماء فيغسل
فظل طهاة اللحم من بين منضج * صفيف شواء او قدير معجل

2. (*a*) Give the difference between وكر, وكن, and عش.

(*b*) Describe the metre and the rhyme of the above extract, and scan the first couplet.

(*c*) Explain the second couplet and its simile. To what form of the derivative nouns do the words مكر and مفر belong? What is the peculiar signification of that form?

3. Parse the fourth couplet in the above extract.

(*a*) علي الذيل جياش الخ. What cases are غلي مرجل and حميه in the couplet?

(*b*) Enumerate the peculiarities of the form إفعال, and point out to which of them the words معم and مخول belong.

4. What are the comparative merits of the *Qasídahs* by *Imraul-qais* and *Labíd-bin Rabí'ah?* Which of these two poets is superior to the other?

5. (*a*) Paraphrase the following and explain the grammatical constructions.

اصاح تری برقا اریک وميضه * كلمع اليدين فی حبی مكلل

(*b*) Explain اصاح. Under what circumstances is the ترخيم المنادی allowable? With what is the *zarf* فی حبي connected?

6. Translate into Urdu with explanations of all the difficult words and constructions.

عفت الديار محلها فمقامها * بمنی تابد غولها فرجامها
فمدافع الريان عري رسمها * خلقا كماضمن الوحی سلامها
دمن تجرم بعد عهد انيسها * حجج خلون حلالها و حرامها
رزقت مرابيع النجوم وصابها * و دق الرواعد جودها فرهامها
من كل سارية وغاد مدجن * و عشية متجاوب ارزامها
فعلا فروع الايهقان و اطفلت * بالجلهتين ظباءها و نعامها
و العين ساكنة علی اطلائها * عوذا تاجل بالقضاء بهامها
و جلا السيول عن الطلول كانها * زبر تجد متونها اقلامها
او رجع و اشمة اسف نورها * كففا تعرض فوقهن و شامها
فوقفت اسألها وكيف سوالنا * صماخوالد ما يبين كلامها
عريت وكان بها الجميع فابكروا * منها و غود رنوقها و تمامها
شاقتك ظعن الحی حين تحملوا * فتكنسوا قطنا تصر خيامها

من كل محفوف يظل عصيه * زوج عليه كلة و قرامها
زجلا كان نعاج توضح فوقها * و ظباء وجرة عطفا آرامها
حفزت وزايلها السراب كانها * اجزاع بيشة اثلها و رضامها

7. (*a*) Explain the terms حلال, حرام, زوج, كلة, قرام and ثمام in the above passage.

(*b*) What is meant by the proverb هذا على طوف الثمام ?

(*c*) Give the case-endings (اعراب) of مرابيع النجوم, together with its governing power (عامل).

(*d*) Give the singular of عين , اطلاء, and عوذ .

8. Define the terms قصيده, قطعه, تشبيب, and نسيب .

9. What is تصغير الترخيم ? Form the same of محمد, مصطفى, and مستحسن .

10. Form the relative adjectives (المنسوب) of the following names—حنيفة , عنيزة , كليب, طويلة, قريش, قصي , مرتضى, طيء , شافعي , صحراء , جمراء , ابن, اخ , اخت , دم, كرة , حنيف , رحى.

11. Trace the origin of the following English words from the Arabic—

Arsenic, arsenal, magazine, zenith, nadir, admiral, lozenge, alcohol, elixir, alembic, lute: and state the relationship of shackle, aid, cat, absorb, with corresponding Arabic roots.

12. In what peculiarities does the construction of a sentence in Arabic and other Semitic languages differ from that in the Arian tongues?

13. Under what circumstances is the particle ما to be written joined with the previous word?

HAMA'SAH.

Examiner.—MAULVI OBEYDULLAH.

1. Translate into English—

و ندمان يزيد الكاس طيبا * سقيت اذا تغورت النجوم
رفعت براسه وكشفت عنه * بمعرقة ملامة من يلوم
فلما ان تنشي قام خرق * من الفتيان مختلق هضوم
الي وجناء ناوية فكاست * وهى العرقوب منها و الصميم
كهاة شارف كانت لشيخ * له خلق يحاذره الغريم
فاشبع شربه و سعى عليهم * بابر يقين كاسهما رذيم
تراها في الاناء لها حميا * كميتا مثل مافقع الاديم
ترنح شربها حتى تراهم * كان القوم تدزفهم كلوم
فقمنا و الركاب مخيسات * الى فتل المرافق وهي كوم
كانها و الرحال على صوار * برمل حزاق اسلمه الصريم
فبتنا بين ذاك وبين مسك * فيا عجبا لعيش لو يدوم
و فينا مسمعات عند شرب * و غزلان يعد لها الحميم
نطوف ما نطوف ثم ياوي * ذووالاموال منا و العديم
الى حفر اسافلهن جوف * و اعلاهن صفاح مقيم

2. (*a*) Explain حزق, مختلق, هضوم, كاست, صميم, شارف, مخيسات, شرب, and كهاة.—

(*b*) What case-ending (اعراب) do you give to كهاة?

3. Write down the purport of the 5th line, together with its allusion.

4. Are the words حميا and كميت diminutive nouns (مصغر)?

5. Why does the particle يا govern the noun عجبا in the accusative case?

6. (*a*) What is meant by the sentence يعد لها الحميم in the 12th line?

(*b*) What vowel do you put over مثل in مافقع الاديم مثل? State the reason.

7. In what metre is the above extract composed?

8. Translate the following into elegant Urdu with explanations of the difficult parts.

و مستذبح تهوي مساقط راسه * الى كل شخص فهو للسمع اصور
يصفقه انف من الريح بارد * و ذكباء ليل من جمادي وصرصر
حبيب الى كلب الكريم مناخه * بغيض الى الكوماء والكلب ابصر
حضأت له ناري فابصر ضوءها * و ماكاد لولا حضأة النار يبصر
دعته بغير اسم هلم الى القرى * فاسرى يبوع الارض والنار تزهر
فلما اضاءت شخصه قلت مرحبا * هلم و للصالين بالنار ابشروا
فجاء و محمود القرى يستفزه * اليها وداعي الليل بالصبح يصفر
تاخرت حتى لم تكد تصطفي القرى * على اهله و الحق لايتاخر
هاجد
وقمت بنصل السيف والبرك * بهارزه والموت في السيف ينظر
فاعضضته الطول سنا ما وخيرها * بلاء و خير الخير مايتخير
احمر
فاوفض عنها وهي ترغو حشاشة * بذي نفسها و السيف عريان
فباتت حاب جونة من لحامها * و فوها بماء في جوفها يتغرغر

(*a*) Give the etymology of هلم, هات, and لاسيما.

9. Shew the comparative excellencies of the Islamic and Pre-Islamic poets.

10. What are the characteristics of the classical poets of Arabia, and state how they differ from the modern poets.

11. Paraphrase the following in Arabic:—

ان بالشعب الذي دون سلع * لقتيلا دمه ما يطل
خلف العباء على و ولى * انا بالعبا له مستقل
و وراء الدار مني ابن اخت * لمصع عقدته ما تحل
مطرق يرشح سما كما * اطرق افعى ينفث السم عل

خبر مّا نابنا مصمئل * جل حتى دق فيه الاجل
بزني الدهر و كان غشوما * بابي جاره ما ينل
شامس فى القر حتى اذاما * ذكت الشعرى فبرد و ظل
يابس الجبدين من غير بوس * و ندي الكفين شهم مدل
ظاعن بالحزم حتى اذاما * حل حل الحزم حيث يحل
غيث مزن غامر حيث يجدي * و اذا يسطو فليث ابل
مسبل فى الحى احوى رفل * و اذا يغزو فسمع ازل

12. What kind of من is in مدى in the 3rd line?

13. Point out the allusions in the 7th and 8th lines.

14. What are ظرف لغو and ظرف مستقر?

15. (*a*) Define زحاف, علل, فصل, غاية, عروض, ضرب, صدر, سبب ثقيل, سبب خفيف, وتد مجموع, وتد مفروق, شطر, حشو, عجز?

(*b*) What is the difference between علة and زحاف?

16. What are the etymological and syntactical peculiarities of Semitic languages by which they are distinguished from the Arian tongues?

17. (*a*) Shew how the Arabic language expresses the potential mood of Arian languages?

(*b*) Translate into Arabic—

Had he not come, I would have gone to him. Call Zaid, that he may go with me to Mecca. By this time he might have arrived in Cufa. He must go with me. He should read the holy Koran. Let me go with you. Do you think that he could do it.

HARIRI.

Examiner.—MR. BLOCHMANN, M. A.

1. Translate into English—

حكى الحارث بن همام قال ازمعت الشخوص من برقعيد -
و قد شمت برق عيد - فكرهت الرحلة عن تلك المديدة -

او اشهدبها يوم الزينة - فلما اظل بفرضه و نفله - و اجلب بخياله و رجله - اتبعت السنة فى لبس الجديد و برزت مع من برز للتعييد - و حين التأم جمع المصلى و انتظم - و احد الزحام بالكظم - طلع شيخ فى شملتين - محجوب الملقتين - و د اعتضد شبه المخلاة - و استقاد لعجوز كالسعلاة - فوقف وقفة متهافت - و حيى تحية خافت - و لما فرغ من دعائه - اجال خمسه فى وعائه - فابرز منه رقاعا قد كتبن بالوان الاصباغ - فى اوان الفراغ - فنا ولهن عجوزه الحيزبون - و امرها ان تقوسم الزبون - فمن آنست ندى يديه - القت ورقة منهن لديه - قال فاتاح لى القدر المعتوب - رقعة فيها مكتوب * نظم *

لقد اصبحت موقوذا باوجاع و اوجال
و ممنوا بمختال و محتال و مغتال
و خوان من الاخوان قال لى لاقلالى
و اعمال من العمال فى تضايع اعمالى
فكم آصلى باذحال و امحال و ترحال
و دم اخطر فى بال ولا اخطر فى بال
فليت الدهر لما جار اطفى لي اطفالى
فلولا ان اشبالى اغلالى و اعلالي
لما حهزت آمالى الى آل ولا وال
ولا جررت اذيالي على مسحب اذلالى
فمحرابي احري بي و اسمالى اسمى لى
فهل حز يرى تخفيف اثقالي بمثقالي
و يطفي حر بلبالي بسربال و سروال

قال الحارث بن همام فلما استعرضت حلة الابيات تقت الى معرفة ملحمها - و راقم علمها - فناجاني الفكر بان الوصلة اليد العجوز - و افتاني بان حلوان المعرف يجوز - فرصدتها و هى تستقرى الصفوف صفا صفا - و تستوكف

الاكف كفا كفا - وما ان ينجح لها عناء - و لايرشح على يدها
اناء - فلما اكدى استعطافها - و كدها مطافها - عاذت
بالاسترجاع - و مالت الى ارتجاع الرقاع - و انساها الشيطان
ذكر رقعتي - فلم تعج امري الى الله - و لا حول ولا قوة الا
بالله و نشد • نظم •

لم يبق صاف ولا مصاف ولا معين ولا معين

ثم قال لها منى النفس و عديها - و اجمعي الرقاع وعديها -
فقالت لقد عددتها - لما استعدتها - فوجدت يد الضياع -
قد غالت احدي الرقاع - فقال تعسالك يالكاع - أنحرم
ويحك القمص و الحبالة - و القبس و الذبالة - انها
لضغث علي ابالة - فانصاعت تقتص مدرجها - و تنشد
مُدرجها - فلما دانتني قرنت بالرقعة درهما وقطعة •

2. Write out the first nine lines of the above passage with the vowel-points.

2. (*a*) Write a short life of Harírí in Urdú or English.

(*b*) Who is Badí'uzzamán of Hamadán? Explain his relation to Harírí.

(*c*) Who is الشريشى ?

3. (*a*) Explain the word مقامات.

(*b*) Mention other works that have this title.

(*c*) Sketch the characters of الحارث and of ابوزيد.

4. Remark on Harírí's style.

5. Explain fully the meaning of هلم جرا , اخيف , للهدرك, قطا , ازرق العين , منافرة , ابريز , حانوت , تلميذ , حولق , and give the etymologies of the last four words.

6. What is meant by 'the repentance of Farazdak', Sakhr and Alkhansá, Asma'í (الاصمعى), Síbawaihi, and the Khawárij (خوارج)?

7. Inflect the perfect (ماضي), future (مضارع), and imperative (امر) of قال, with the vowel-points.

8. (*a*) Explain fully the construction of the Arabic numerals.

(*b*) What does Harírí mean by the riddle, "*The place where men put on the veils of women.*"

9. Translate into Arabic—

Wherever you are, death will overtake you.
When I lay aside my turban, you recognise me.
Do ye think that ye shall enter Paradise?
I have made the clay into a jug.
They gave Zaid poisoned wine to drink.
He saw him one day washing his feet.
He conquered the enemy by land and sea.
Thou art higher in station and richer in wealth.

10. Explain by examples the use of the prepositions علي , دون , منذ .

11. Shew under which circumstances the negative particle لا governs a noun in the نصب (objective case).

12. (*a*) Write down the Maçdars (مصدر) of the principal Bábs of اثر .

(*b*) Explain why the Arabic language, in common with other Shemitic languages, forms no Infinitives or Imperatives of the passive voice.

HARIRI.

Examiner.—Mr. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English—

* * * * فناشدناه ان ينشدنا اياها - و ينشقنا رياها - فقال
اجل - خلق الانسان من عجل - ثم انشد لانزويه خجل -
ولا تذيه وجل * نظم *
و نديم محضته صدق ودي * اذ توهمته صديقا حميما

ثم اوليته قطيعة قال * حين القيته صديدا حميما
خاتمه فبل ان يجرب إلفا * ذا ذمام فبان جلفا ذميما
و تخيرته ذليما فامسى * منه قلبي بماجناه كليما
و تخيرته كايما فامسي * منه قلبي بما جناه كايما
و تظنيته معينا رحيما * فتبينته لعينا رجيما
و ترايته مريدا فجلى * عنه سبكي له مريدا لئيما
و توسمت ان يهب نسيما * فابي ان يهب الا سموما
بب من لسعه الذي اعجز الرا * قي سليما و بات مني سليما
و غدا امره غداة افترقنا * مستقيما و الجسم مني سقيما
لم يكن رائعا خصيبا و لكن * كان بابشر رائعا لي خصيما
قلت لما بلوته ليته كان * عديما ولم يكن لي نديما
بغض الصبح حين نم الي ملبي * لان الصباح يافي مدوما
ودعاني الى هوي الليل اذ كا * ن سواد الدجي رقيبا كتوما
وكفي من يشي ولوفاه بالصد * ق اثاما فيما اتاه و لوما
قال فلما سمع رب المنزل قريضه و سجعه - و استملح تقريظه و سبعه - بواه مهاد كرامته - و صدره على تكرمته - ثم استحضر عشر صحاف من الغرف - فيها حلواء القند والضرب - و قال له لايستوي اصحاب النار و اصحاب الجنة ولا يسع ان يجعل البرئي كذي الظنة - و هذه الاية تتنزل منزلة الابرار - في ضون الاسرار - فلا تولها الابعاد - ولا تلحق هودا بعاد - ثم امر خادمه بنقلها الى مثواه ليحكم فيها بما يهواه - فاقبل عليها ابو زيد و قال اقرأوا سورة الفتح - و ابشروا باندمال القرح - فقد جبر الله تكلكم - و سني اذلكم - وجمع في ظل الحلواء شملكم - و عسي ان تكرهوا شيئا و هو خير لكم - و لما هم بالانصراف - مال الي استهداء الصحاف فقال للادب إن من دلائل الظرف - سماحة المهدي بالظرف فقال كلا هما و الغلام - فاحذف الكلام و انهض بسلام - فوثب ى الجواب - شكره شكر الروض للسحاب *

2. Write out the above poetical passage with the vowel-points.

3. (*a*) Inflect the perfect (ماضي), future (مضارع), and imperative (امر) of the Báb تفاعل of رأي.

(*b*) What are the peculiarities (خاصية) of the Báb تفاعل?

4. Describe the ceremonies connected with the pilgrimage to Makkah.

5. Explain the following grammatical terms—المفتحة, أخت, اسم الوحدة, افعال الحس, واو الجمع, واو المعية.

6. (*a*) Explain the meanings of فرص, فرض, فرز, فرق, فرث, and reduce them to one general idea.

(*b*) What is meant by the statement that the roots of Arabic verbs are biliteral?

(*c*) How do you explain the possibility of a word being a ضد? Mention some اضداد.

7. Inflect the perfect, future, and imperative, of قرأ, giving all vowel-points.

8. Decline the pronouns ذو, ذلك, الذي.

9. Explain the metre of the poetical passage in the first question.

10. Translate into Arabic—

Zaid came laughing.

The king's sons and daughters.

The two Zaids struck me, and I struck them.

I and my son were present.

I passed by a man who was sleeping.

When you meet the Banú Málik, salute him who is most excellent amongst them.

Why do you not write a book on philosophy?

It is all the same to them, whether thou hast warned them or not.

11. Explain fully by examples what is meant by النافية إن, and shew how this إن differs from the إن الشرطية.

12. Shew how the verbs نعم and بئس are constructed. Translate—Zainab is an excellent woman!

13. (*a*) Point out the principal differences between classical and modern Arabic.

(*b*) What do you understand by the golden age of Arabic literature?

14. Explain why the حروف ابجد differ in alphabetical position from the حروف ابتث.

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. Blochmann, M. A.

Write two Essays on any two of the under-mentioned subjects—

1. Give a description of Arabia and its inhabitants, socially and politically, during the time of the *Jáhiliyah* (جاهلية).

2. Explain the Muhammadan Era, and give a full account of the feasts of the Muhammadan year.

3. Write a sketch of the development of the Arabic characters, with notes on the different kinds of writing (اقسام خط).

4. Write a brief history of Islám from the Hijrah to the death of 'Alí.

5. Explain fully the differences between the Sunní and Shí'ah denominations.

History and Political Economy.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner.—Mr. Lethbridge, M. A.

1. Define wealth. What is meant by "the mercantile system?"

2. Define Unproductive labour. Discuss the comparative productiveness of the labour of (1) a tailor; (2) a missionary; (3) an actor.

3. What are the chief causes which regulate the increase of population? Illustrate your answer with reference to America, Norway, India.

4. How is the produce of the land divided? Notice particularly the cases of (1) Slave-owning proprietors; (2) Peasant proprietors; (3) Metayers; (4) Ryots, (5) Cottiers.

5. On what does the rate of wages depend? Point out the fallacy of attempting to fix a legal or customary minimum of wages.

6. Into what parts may profits be resolved? Shew that these parts are frequently not all paid to the same person. When capital has been sunk in the improvement of land, what is the nature of the payment made in return for such expenditure?

7. What are the conditions that a commodity may have a value of exchange? Illustrate, by examples, the effects of variations in these conditions.

8. What is meant by the value of money? On what does it depend?

9. Shew that, in opulent countries, profits are habitually near to the minimum. How are they prevented from reaching it?

10. What are the chief advantages and disadvantages of direct taxation? What are the peculiar effects of "taxes on the food of the labouring classes?"

HISTORY.

Taylor: Hallam: Guizot.

Examiner.—MR. LETHBRIDGE, M. A.

1. What are the chief tests used in estimating the credibility of ancient historians? Apply these tests to a brief consideration of the value of the writings of (1) Thucydides; (2) Livy.

2. From what sources, other than literary, can we obtain information about the early history of a race or country? Illustrate your answer with reference to Indian History.

3. What is meant by Privilege of Parliament? Sketch the history of Parliamentary Privilege under the Tudors and Stuarts.

4. Macaulay says of the Long Parliament:—

"We never turn to the annals of those times without feeling increased admiration of the patriotism, the energy, the decision, the consummate wisdom, which marked the measures of that great Parliament from the day on which it met, to the commencement of civil hostilities."

Compare this statement with Hallam's account of its chief measures.

5. Criticise the Foreign Policy of the Cabal ministry. Give a full account of the circumstances of the Secret Treaty of Dover.

6. The reign of William III. has been described as the Nadir of the national prosperity, and the Nadir of the national character. Examine this statement.

7. Describe and criticise (1) the Militia Bill, (2) the Self-denying Ordinance, (3) the Test Act, (4) the Exclusion Bill.

8. What elements of modern European civilization were derived from (1) the Church, (2) the Barbarians, (3) the Roman Empire? Describe fully the influence of the second of these.

9. What efforts in the direction of civilization were made during the barbarous times from the fifth to the eighth centuries? Investigate the effects of the personal influence of Charlemagne and Alfred.

10. What are the characteristics of the progress of civilization in the fifteenth century? Illustrate your answer, with especial reference to England, France, Spain.

HISTORY.

England during the Sixteenth Century.

Examiner.—Mr. Lethbridge, M. A.

1. Describe the state of parties in England at the time of the fall of Wolsey. How were these parties respectively affected by the Divorce question?

2. What were the chief arguments for and against the suppression of the monasteries? Detail the circumstances of the suppression; and shew fully to what purposes the revenues were applied, and what provision was made for the ejected monks.

3. Give some account of the pilgrimage of grace; shewing clearly the causes of popular disaffection.

4. Sketch briefly the social and political history of Ireland during the reign of Henry VIII.

5. What was the substance of the will of Henry VIII.? How were its directions observed?

6. Give a brief history of the Protectorate of Somerset. What were the causes that led to his fall?

7. Write an account of the public life of Cardinal Pole.

8. Who were the chief suitors for the hand of Elizabeth? By what persons or parties were their respective pretensions encouraged?

9. What is Macaulay's estimate of the characters of the leading Statesmen of Lord Burleigh's time? Illustrate it by a brief account of their lives.

10. Trace the causes and progress of the expansion of the naval and mercantile marine of England under the Tudors.

HISTORY.

France and Germany during the Sixteenth Century.

Examiner.—MR. LETHBRIDGE, M. A.

1. To what foes were the French opposed in the year 1513? How did Louis XII. escape from his difficulties?

2. What was the internal political condition of France at the accession of Francis I?

3. Give some account of Lautrec's campaigns in Italy.

4. What were the chief provisions of (1) the Treaty of Madrid, (2) the Ladies' Peace, (3) the Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis, (4) the Edict of 1577? How were the conditions observed in each case?

5. Sketch the history of the League, from its origin to the date of the Edict of Nantes.

6. What was Pack's Plot? Describe the general position of affairs in Germany at this period.

7. Give some account of the expedition of Franz von Sickingen against Treves. What were its political consequences?

8. Describe the contest for the Imperial crown, that ensued on the death of Maximilian. State fully the motives that chiefly influenced the Electors in their choice.

9. State briefly (1) the objects of the League of Smalkald, and the circumstances under which it was concluded; (2) the chief stipulations of the Recess of Augsburg.

HISTORY.

Italy, Spain, and the Netherlands during the Sixteenth Century.

Examiner.—MR. LETHBRIDGE, M. A.

1. Explain the nature of the claims advanced by Louis XII. to the sovereignty of the Milanese, and to that of Naples. Describe briefly the course of the wars and negociations to which they gave rise, down to the year 1529.

2. Indicate clearly the political division of Italy at the commencement of the sixteenth century. What was the nature of the political relations between the leading States respectively?

3. Sketch the character of Leo X. What motive appears to have been the mainspring of his foreign policy?

4. Write a short general account of the history of Genoa and Venice, from the fall of Florence to the end of the century.

5. Describe Charles V.'s expeditions to Africa.

6. Give some account of the Knights of St. John; and describe the Great Siege of Malta.

7. What were the causes and the results of the rebellion of the Moriscoes in the reign of Philip II.?

8. Write short lives of (1) Granvelle, (2) Egmont.

9. Describe the battle of Turnhout. For what was it remarkable? What were the circumstances of the Treaty of Vervins?

SUBJECT FOR AN ESSAY.

Examiner.—Mr. Lethbridge, M. A.

The History of Public Charity in England during the Sixteenth Century.

Philosophy.

MENTAL SCIENCE.

Examiner.—Mr. Nesfield, M. A.

1. Describe the two methods which have been termed respectively, the Introspective, and the Psychological. Which of these appears to you to be the true method in mental science, and, why? What do you consider to be proper, and what improper objects of enquiry in this science?

2. Prove that the brain is the chief organ of the mind. Mention other parts of our physical frame related to mental processes. State, as far as it can be known, the nature of the connexion between mind and body.

3. Classify the muscular feelings. Point out their characteristic difference from other feelings, and the kind of knowledge we derive from them.

4. State clearly both the objective elements and the subjective conditions involved in Mr. Mill's theory of our belief in an external world. Is there any difference, on

this theory, between knowing a thing as a reality and knowing it as a mere thought?

5. Suppose A, B, C, D, to be a chain of ideas, each of which is a reminder to the one following. If A recalls D without exciting the intermediate ideas, how is the phenomenon to be explained? State the explanations that have been offered by Stewart, Hamilton, and Mill respectively.

6. Distinguish space from extension (*a*) on Hamilton's principle, (*b*) on Bain's principle. What idea can a blind man have of extension, and how does he acquire it? What element is added to the notion by vision?

7. Discuss the criterion proposed by Leibnitz as to the innate origin of certain of our ideas.

8. Give Bain's analysis of belief as a mental state.

9. How does Hamilton propose to solve the Antinomies of Kant? Examine the validity of this solution.

10. State the conditions of imitation, both physical and mental. How far can imitation be distinguished from sympathy?

ETHICS.

Examiner.—Rev. S. Dyson.

1. Describe the selfish theory. How far is it, or is it not identical with the theory of utility?

Is the ethical doctrine of Hume a selfish theory?

2. Give a sketch of the method and line of argument by which Whewell establishes the obligations of morality. While disavowing all sympathy with the Utilitarian scheme, he yet, it is alleged, agrees with Bentham as to the foundation of morals;—examine the truth of this allegation.

3. Compare and discuss the adequacy of Mackintosh's and Bain's Theories of the Conscience.

Explain and vindicate your own.

4. Summarize the statements advanced by Argyll and Stuart Mill in the controversy on the freedom of the will, determining exactly the points at issue between them.

5. In what way and for what purposes has the doctrine of association of ideas been employed in the development of theories of moral sentiments?

6. Of what ethical systems is the formula "fallen nature" distinctive? Discuss its signification in those systems and its adequacy as a rule of life.

7. Give some historical account of the Cynics and Cyrenaics. Describe their ethical doctrines, indicating their diversities, agreements and defects. How far, viewed as systems of morals, are they properly termed Socratic?

8. Analyse the emotion of resentment and explain its uses and abuses.

9. The Utilitarian system is impracticable, because;

(*a*) Men cannot always be acting with a view to the best interests of the human race.

(*b*) Nor can they, previous to the performance of any action, make a calculation of all its consequences.

What answers have been given to these objections?

10. In what way does Hobbes account for the emotion of compassion? How has it been criticized? Is Adam Smith's explanation of the same emotion identical with Hobbes'? Would Bain as a professed Utilitarian, accept Hobbes' explanation as adequate?

LOGIC.

Examiner.—Mr. Nesfield, M. A.

1. Give Mill's view as to the province of Logic. Justify his combination of the formal and the inductive Logic into one system.

2. Hamilton says that all judgments can be understood both in extension and in comprehension; Mill says that they can only be understood in comprehension. Discuss the bearings of this question.

3. Hamilton holds that "the whole controversy regarding Nominalism and Conceptualism has originated in the ambiguity of terms." Do you consider this to be correct?

4. All reasoning has been reduced to three forms by Mill and Bain. Describe them, showing what is common to each.

5. State the most usual forms of fallacious observation; and mention the chief difficulties attending the observation of phenomena.

6. What conditions are necessary to render analogy a safe method in reasoning? Give an example of a fallacy of analogy.

7. Give Mill's classification of nameable things. What is the use or purpose of such an analysis in a system of Logic?

8. How do we acquire a knowledge of the axiom of the uniformity of nature? State the chief answers given by logicians to this question.

9. Explain the logical foundation of circumstantial evidence.

10. State clearly the nature of the class of fallacy called fallacies of simple inspection; and give examples of its different forms.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Examiner.—REV. S. DYSON.

1. The argument from design as enunciated by Paley is open to exception as insufficient and unsatisfactory? How would you supply its defects?

2. Prove the existence and point out the uses of fortuities and complications in the course of nature.

3. Illustrate the argument from design;

(*a*) From the flight of birds.

(*b*) From the phenomena of instinct.

4. Prove that the Author of the physical world is also the Author of the intellectual and moral, and elucidate the importance of the fact.

5. Develope the *a priori* argument in proof of the Divine Existence, and, while admitting its inherent defect, shew its use and value.

6. Expound the doctrine of homologies, and discuss cases of apparent exception to the supremacy of purpose. Discriminate carefully between the real and false issues in the controversy with positivism as to the existence of final causes.

7. Distinguish between pantheism and materialism, and point to phenomena and draw arguments from them to shew that the pantheistic theory of the universe cannot be true.

8. Examine the following positions and discuss their adequacy:—

(*a*) The existence of evil is a necessary condition of the existence of good that it may be more clearly and distinctly perceived through contrast, and be completely and vigorously developed by conflict.

(*b*) The doctrine of metempsychosis solves the problem of the existence of evil.

(*c*) The existence of pain and suffering argues nothing against the wisdom and goodness of God, because they are merely the incidental result of general laws in themselves good.

9. The exceeding vastness of the material universe as made known by the investigations of modern science makes it impossible to believe in the existence of a personal superintendence exercised by the Creator over each of the puny rational beings inhabiting this small planet. Answer.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—MR. NESFIELD, M. A.

1. Trace the rise of Dialectic in Greece till Plato's time. Give Mr. Grote's estimate of its value as a method of investigation.

2. Describe the Allegory of the (Cave). State clearly the theory it was meant to illustrate.

3. Name the Categories of Aristotle. Give the opinions of J. S. Mill, Mansel, and Bain respectively as to their purpose and character.

4. Give a sketch of the history, tenets, and aims of Neo-Platonism.

5. Explain the term "Idol" as used by Bacon. Give his four classes of Idols, with an example of each. On what grounds does he charge Aristotle with having corrupted natural philosophy? Is the accusation just?

6. Compare the Hindoo doctrine of Illusion with the Idealism of Berkeley. Give some account of the school by which that doctrine was held, and compare it with other schools of Hindoo philosophy.

7. Write a short account of the life and system of Descartes, and a more minute account of his theory of perception and his method of investigation.

8. State, in historical order, the principal theories that have been held as to the nature of causality viewed in its objective aspect.

9. Sketch the character and influence of Ramus as a philosophical reformer. How does he define logic? And what are the chief innovations he made in it?

10. Give Comte's classification of the sciences.

Physical Science.

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Mr. Blanford.

1. In the common lecture experiment to prove that combustible matter, in burning, acquires an increase of weight, the products of the combustion of a burning candle are passed through a tube filled with caustic potash or soda, the whole apparatus being weighed before the experiment and again afterwards, when it is found that the gain of weight by the absorption tube is greater than the loss in weight of the candle. Is this experiment complete and satisfactory; if not, supply what is wanting to complete the proof.

2. Write a short commentary in explanation and illustration of the maxim that "Truth may be educed from error but never from confusion."

3. In what forms and under what conditions may hypotheses be legitimately introduced to aid in the investigation of natural laws?

4. What property is connoted by the abstract term polarity as now used in electricity, magnetism and optics? What peculiar difficulties had to be overcome, before a clear and consistent conception of polarity could be arrived at?

5. Suppose in the first place that five sets each of five witnesses of average education testify respectively to the following facts:

That they had seen lead float on water.

That they had seen double sixes thrown six times in succession with a pair of unloaded dice.

That they had seen a race of tail-less cats.

That they had seen a table moved about by the agency of spirits.

That there exists in Central Africa, a race of human beings with tails.

And suppose in the second place that the same five witnesses testify conjointly to all the above facts. State how you would receive their testimony in each case, and give your reasons for belief, disbelief or suspended judgment.

6. What observation led to the conviction that an achromatic combination of lenses was possible? By whom was the discovery made, and on what facts does it depend?

7. Give a brief sketch of the progress of electric science from the time of Galvani and Volta's discovery to the present day.

8. Discuss Whewell's commentary on the uses of the doctrine of *final causes* in biological science.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—Mr. Blanford.

1. In the theory of chemical types what is meant by *condensed* and *mixed types?* Give examples.

2. What is the law of molecular volumes? What apparent exceptions are known; and what is the present state of knowledge regarding them?

3. What is the relation of the alcohols and ethers to their respective radicles? Give the series of known alcohol radicles. What are compound alcohols?

4. Give a brief historical note of the discovery of the elements *Antimony*, *Phosphorus*, *Oxygen*, *Potassium*, *Chlorine*, *Palladium*, *Rubidium* and *Thallium*.

5. Give an account of the chemical rationale of the ordinary photographic process.

6. Write a short historical sketch of the rise and fall of the phlogiston theory.

7. Describe the method of obtaining gelatinous silica by the action of hydrofluoric acid on an insoluble silicate and express all the reactions in formulæ.

8. Describe at length the method of analysing atmospheric air so as to determine the quantity of all its constituents.

9. Give the several reactions of chlorine with marsh gas.

10. By whom was the law of gaseous diffusion discovered? What erroneous deduction was drawn from this? Give an account of Lamont's experiment proving the error of that deduction.

HEAT.

Examiner.—Mr. J. Willson, B. A.

1. A thermometer is plunged into a hot liquid as far as the 40th degree, the mercury is observed to rise to the 150th degree. What is the true temperature of the liquid,

assuming that the temperature of the mercury in each part of the thermometer is the same as that of the surrounding medium, and that the temperature of the air is 60°. F.

The coefficient of apparent expansion of mercury in glass being $\frac{1}{6480}$ for 1.° C.

2. A glass bottle contains at 0.° C. 7000 grams of a liquid, while at 100.° C. it only contains 6247-3 grams; calculate the coefficient of absolute dilatation of the liquid, the coefficient of dilatation of the glass for 1.° C. being 0·000025.

3. Describe the method by which Dulong and Petit determined the cubical coefficient of expansion of solids.

A glass bottle contains a piece of copper weighing 850 grams and the remainder of the bottle is filled with 543·84 grams of mercury at 0.° C. while at 100.° C. the mercury filling it only weighs 532·086 grams; calculate the cubical coefficient of expansion of the copper; given that the specific gravities of mercury and copper are 13·596 and 8·5 respectively, and that the coefficients of expansion of mercury and glass for 1° C. are 0·00008 and 0·000025 respectively.

4. Define Latent heat. Explain how the latent heat of a vapour may be found.

If 200 grains of a liquid whose specific heat is 0·85 when distilled into the worm of a calorimeter, whose corrected mass is 5760 grains, cause the temperature of this latter to rise 28 degrees while its own temperature falls 3·5 degrees. What is the latent heat of the vapour of the liquid?

5. Describe Gay-Lussac's method of finding the density of a vapour, and show the density referred to air as unity

is given by the formula

$$D = \frac{p\,(1 + a\,t)\,760}{1{\cdot}293\,V\,(H - h)}$$

Where p is the weight of the vapour in grams. V the valume in litres, H and h the heights in millimeters of the barometer and mercury in the glass jar respectively.

6. If in perfectly dry air whose pressure is 30·35 inches of mercury and $f = 0{\cdot}35$, what is the depression of temperature shown by the wet bulb hygrometer?

7. Describe the method by which Joule determined the numerical value of the mechanical equivalent of heat.

If this equivalent be assumed to be 772 foot-pounds, what is its value in metric units?

8. By what experiment has the identity of the absorbing and radiating powers of substances been established; and what are the methods of determining the radiating powers?

9. Plates of rock-salt and alum are placed sucessively in the paths of a ray of heat, describe the effects observed.

(*a*) When the ray is luminous.

(*b*) When the ray is obscure.

If the plates be covered with lamp-black what alterations occur in the phenomena in each case?

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Examiner.—Mr. J. Willson, B. A.

1. State Coulomb's laws of electrical attractions and repulsions. Explain the method of establishing the law of attraction by means of his torsion balance.

Give Snow Harris' objections to these laws.

2. Describe the method of charging a series of Leyden jars by cascade, and find the quantity of positive and

negative electricity developed on a series of n jars in terms of the quantity of electricity on the first jar.

3. Describe and explain the experiment by which (1) Franklin and (2) Saussure investigated the electric condition of the atmosphere. Explain the use of lightning conductors.

4. Give the experiments by which Faraday proved the identity of statical electricity with that of the ordinary hydro-electric current.

5. Given n cells, in what case is it best to arrange the cells in a row, or to connect all like metals together?

6. An interpolar consists of 8 feet of iron wire $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, 12 feet of brass wire $\frac{5}{12}$ inch, and 18 feet of platinum wire $\frac{1}{6}$ inch in diameter; find what length of copper wire $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter would be equivalent to the interpolar, the specific resistances of iron, brass and platinum compared with copper as unity being 7·5, 5 and 14·4 respectively.

7. How do you find the internal resistance of a battery by means of a tangent galvanometer?

Find how much the intensity of a current from a battery of 16 cells is diminished by passing the current through a galvanometer. The internal resistance of any cell being 4, the external resistance 16 and that of the galvanometer 10.

8. Enunciate Matteucci's laws of induced currents. Describe an experiment by which it has been shown, that terrestrial magnetism can develop induced currents in metalic bodies in motion.

9. Show that the mutual action of magnets follows from Ampier's hypothesis as to their construction.

10. If (δ') be the dip at a place, where the magnetic azimuth is (a), when the plane of the needle coincides with

the astronomical meridian, show that the true dip (δ) is given by the formula.

$$\tan \delta' = \frac{\tan \delta}{\cos \alpha}$$

Hence explain how the true dip of a magnetic needle may be found by making any two observations at right angles to each other with an inclination compass.

Mathematics.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner.—Rev. T. Skelton, M. A.

1. To what form may any expression consisting of both real and imaginary quantities be reduced? Define the modulus of an imaginary expression. The modulus of the product or quotient of two imaginary expressions is the product or quotient of their moduli.

2. Show how to express a given number whether an integer or a fraction in any proposed scale.

Transform 10847·3125 in the decimal scale to the duodecimal.

3. Expand $\log_e (1 + x)$ in ascending powers of x.

If in the common system of logarithms the logarithm of any large number, n, be known, the logarithm of the next number is found by adding to the preceding logarithm one or two terms of the series

$$\frac{2\mu}{2n+1} + \frac{2\mu}{3(2n+1)^3} + \frac{2\mu}{5(2n+1)^5} + \&c.$$

where μ is the modulus of the common system.

4. Distinguish between the convergency and divergency of an infinite series. Investigate a test depending on the

ratio of each term to the preceding and point out the case in which it fails. Apply the test to the series in the third question.

5. Obtain an expression in terms of the tangents of the single angle for tan $(\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \ldots\ldots)$. Hence obtain tan $n\,\alpha$ in terms of tan α.

6. Prove Gregory's series: obtain the nth term and show for what magnitude it is, and for what it is, not convergent.

Expand $\frac{\pi}{6}$ in a numerical series.

7. Establish the formulæ which connect a side and the opposite angle of a spherical right-angled triangle with (1) the hypothenuse, (2) the other side, (3) the remaining angle.

From your formulæ show that if a side and the opposite angle be given there exist in general two and only two triangles with the given parts. Investigate special cases and show that in any case the data are subject to limitations.

8. Distinguish between *symmetrically* equal and *absolutely* equal spherical triangles. Prove that those triangles which are symmetrically equal are also absolutely equal. Hence find the area of a spherical triangle.

9. An equation $f(x) = 0$ cannot have more positive roots than $f(x)$ has changes of sign, nor more negative roots than $f(-x)$ has changes of sign.

Show that $x^3 - qx + r = 0$ has one and not more than one negative root. Investigate whether the two remaining roots are positive, real or imaginary.

10. If a, b, c, d, &c. be the roots of an equation, find the value of the symmetrical function of the second order $\Sigma\,(a^m\ b^p)$.

Find $\Sigma\,(a\ b)^2$ in terms of the coefficients of

$$x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$$

11. If the equation to a straight line be $x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha - p = 0$, obtain in the same form the equation to a straight line perpendicular to the former and passing through a given point (h, k).

Hence find the length of the perpendicular from (h, k) on the given line, and explain the double sign.

12. If $S = 0$ be the equation to a circle where S stands for $x^2 + Ax + y^2 + By + C$, assign a geometrical meaning to S.

Define radical axis, and show that the radical axis of three circles meet in a point.

13. Obtain the polar equation to a tangent to a conic section referred to the focus and axis. Hence show that in the ellipse two tangents which intersect subtend equal angles at the focus.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Beebee, M. A.

1. Shew that $(ax + by)^2 + 2a'y + 2b'x + c^2 = 0$ represents a parabola. If the axis be rectangular, shew that its semi-latus-rectum $= \dfrac{aa' - bb'}{(a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

2. Prove that $L^2\alpha^2 + M^2\beta^2 + N^2\gamma^2 - 2MN\beta\gamma - 2MN\gamma\alpha - 2LM\alpha\beta = 0$ is a conic touching the sides of the triangle of reference, and that its centre is given by ratios $\dfrac{\alpha}{Nb + Mc} = \dfrac{\beta}{Lc + Na} = \dfrac{\gamma}{Ma + Lb}$.

3. If $\alpha = 0$, $\beta = 0$, $\gamma = 0$, $\delta = 0$, be four intersecting straight lines, interpret $\alpha\gamma - k\beta\delta = 0$, and deduct the anharmonic property of four points on a conic. Hence or otherwise shew that any chord through the intersection

of two tangents is cut harmonically by the chord of contact.

4. Find the general equation to a straight line in the symmetrical form, and shew that it has only four independent constants. Prove that the shortest distance between two straight lines is perpendicular to both, and find its direction cosines.

5. Interpret $lx + my + nz - p = 0$: and find the condition that the plane $lx + my + nz = 0$ may cut the cone $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 0$ in two straight lines at right angles.

6. Obtain the equation to the Hyperboloid of one sheet, and shew that it can be generated by two series of non-intersecting straight lines. What kind of surface is the above?

7. Shew how to find the locus of tangent lines to a surface at any point. Find the locus of intersection of three tangent planes to the conicoid $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1$, which are mutually at right angles.

8. Give Homersham Cox's proof of Taylor's theorem, and state clearly the conditions under which the theorem can be used to expand a function. Expand $\sin(m \sin^{-1}x)$ in ascending powers of x.

9. If $u = \phi(x, y, z)$ where $f(x, y) = 0$, $F(x, z) = 0$, show how to find $\frac{du}{dx}$. If the values of x and y which satisfy an equation $f(x, y) = 0$ make $\frac{df}{dx}$ $\frac{df}{dy}$ both vanish, shew how to determine $\frac{dy}{dx}$. Hence find the directions of the tangents at a multiple point of the curve $(y^2 + x^2)(x - 2a)^2 = a^4$.

10. Shew how to discover the maxima or minima values of a function of one variable. Hence find where there

is a point of inflexion in $y^2x - a^2(a - x) = 0$. Trace this curve.

11. Establish the formula $p = r \frac{dr}{dp}$ for the radius of curvature of a plane curve. Shew that the sum of the curvatures of any two normal sections of a surface at right angles to each other at any point on the surface is constant.

12. Integrate (1) $\sec\theta$, (2) $\frac{x}{(1+x)(1+2x)^2(1+x^2)}$, and find the volume of the solid generated by the revolu- of the closed part of the curve in question (9) about the axis of x.

STATICS, HYDROSTATICS, OPTICS.

Examiner.—Rev. T. Skelton, M. A.

1. If any number of forces act on a rigid body in different directions, determine the condition for the existence of a single resultant and the equations to the line of its action.

Ex. Three forces acting along two edges of a parallalopiped which meet and the edge perpendicular to the plane of the former two but not meeting either of them, the forces being proportional to the edges.

2. Find the centre of gravity of any solid of revolution. From a hemisphere a paraboloid of the same vertex and base has been cut out; find the centre of gravity of the remaining solid.

3. Investigate the equations of equilibrium of a flexible string acted on by any forces.

If the forces be such that the tension of the string is the same throughout, their resultant will then act perpendi-

cularly to the string at every point and be inversely proportional to the radius of curvature.

4. The particles of a body attract with a force varying as mass and dist; the resultant attraction of the body is the same as if its whole mass were collected at its centre of gravity.

A uniform wire in the form of a cycloid attracts a particle at its vortex according to the law above mentioned, find the amount of attraction.

5. Enunciate the principle of virtual velocities and prove it.

A heavy body is in equilibrium if the centre of gravity be either in its highest or lowest position.

6. Determine the centre of pressure of any plane area in contact with a fluid.

A plane, one of whose bounding lines lies in the surface of a homogeneous inelastic fluid, is turned about that, the locus of its centre of pressure is a semicircle.

7. A fluid is at rest under the action of any force; the resultant force at any point acts along the normal to the surface of equal pressure passing through the point.

An elastic fluid of uniform temperature acted on by gravity is at rest: deduce from your formulæ the pressure at any point and the surface of equal pressure.

8. What observations of the barometer, in order to obtain accurately by them the difference of altitude of two stations, are necessary.

Determine the height of a mountain above the level of the sea on the supposition that gravity varies at different distances from the earth's centre.

9. Define the least circle of aberration of a pencil of rays reflected or refracted directly at a surface. If the surface be spherical, determine the position and radius of the circle.

Parallel rays fall directly on a concave spherical reflector which subtends at its centre an arc of 2 feet and has a radius of 12 feet; find the radius of the least circle of aberration.

10. A small pencil is refracted through a prism in a principal plane; show that when the deviation is a minimum, the pencil at emergence will diverge from a point equidistant with the origin from the edge of the prism, and that the emergent and incident pencils make equal angles with the faces of the prism what uses are made of these results for the production of the solar spectrum, and for its analysis.

11. What causes render the methods of achromatizing object-glasses and eye-glasses different?

A pencil passes excentrically through an eye-piece, consisting of two thin lenses separated by an interval, its axis before incidence intersecting the common axis of the lenses in a given point: determine the condition of achromatism.

12. Investigate the order of the colours in the primary and secondary rainbow.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Mr. Beebee, M. A.

1. Shew how to find the accelerations of a point, moving in a plane curve, along and perpendicular to the radius vector. A plane is moving about an axis perpendicular to it, and a point is moving in a given curve traced on the plane: if ω be the angular velocity of the plane at any given time, v the velocity relative to the plane, shew that $v\left(\frac{dv}{ds} + p\frac{d\omega}{ds}\right) - \omega^2 r\frac{dr}{ds}$ is the acceleration along

the tangent to the curve, where r is the radius vector, p the perpendicular on the tangent, measured from the axis.

2. Explain $P - m \frac{d^2 x}{d t^2} = 0$. Obtain the differential equation to the orbit described under the action of a central force in the form $\frac{d^2 u}{d \theta^2} + u = \frac{P}{h^2 u^2}$.

3. A particle is constrained to move on any given plane curve, shew how to determine the motion. Two particles connected by a stretched inextensible string move in a cycloidal tube, axis vertical and vertex upwards, find the tension of the string at any time.

4. Two smooth spheres whose motion is given impinge: find the subsequent motion. A perfectly elastic fall is projected at an angle β to a plane whose inclination to the horizon is α, shew that at the nth rebound it rises vertically, if $\cot \beta = (2n + 1) \tan \alpha$.

5. A heavy particle suspended from a fixed point by an elastic weightless string makes vertical oscillations in a resisting medium where the resistance varies as the square of the velocity: determine the velocity for any position, supposing the motion to begin when the string is unstretched and the particle to have no initial velocity.

6. Obtain the equation for fluid motion along a line of motion, and the equation of continuity.

7. A heavy sphere descends vertically in a fluid: assuming the ordinary theory of resistances, find the motion.

8. Describe the Transit Instrument: and shew how to determine the azimuthal error by observations of Polaris.

9. Given the errors $\delta z'$ δZ of Tabular zenith distance and azimuth, shew how to find the errors of R A and N P D. How are $\delta z'$ δZ determined?

10. Explain the effect of parallax; and shew that the moon's parallax at any time is given by

$$a\,P'' \sin z - \frac{a\,P''^{\,3}}{6} \sin z \cos^3 z \sin^2 1'':$$

where z is the observed zenith distance diminished by the angle of the vertical, P'' the horizontal equatorial parallax, a the ratio of the radius to the equatorial radius.

11. Shew how to determine the latitude and error of chronometer by two observations of a known star.

12. Shew how to calculate the time, magnitude and duration of a lunar eclipse.

PROBLEMS.

Examiner.—Rev. T. Skelton, M. A.

1. A B, AC are two lines at right angles, D is a point lying in the right angle equidistant from both lines, a rectangle of fixed length and variable breadth is passed between the point and the lines. Determine when the breadth is narrowest, and show that the breadth and half the length is equal to A. D.

2. In an ellipse determine the angle ϕ included between the pair of tangents drawn at the extremity of a focal chord whose inclination to the major axis is (θ) and show that when the chord passes through the extremity of the axis minor, $\tan \phi = 2 \cot \theta$.

3. If α, β, γ, be the arcs of great circles joining the angular points A, B, C, of a spherical triangle with the middle points A′, B′, C′, of the opposite sides, and a', b', c' be the sides of the triagle A′, B′, C′, then—

$$\text{Cos } a' \,(k \cos a' + \cos \alpha) = \cos b' \,(k \cos b' + \cos \beta) = \cos c' (k \cos c' + \cos (\gamma \text{ where } k = \frac{4 \cos \frac{a}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{b}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{c}{2}}{1 + \cos a + \cos b + \cos c}$$

4. If ρ be the radius of curvature of any involute, $\rho^1 \cdot \rho^2, \cdots \rho n$ the radii of curvature of the first, second.... n evolute, (the evolute of the first evolute being called the second evolute and so on), then

$$\rho_1 = \rho \frac{d\rho}{ds}, \rho_2 = \rho \frac{d\rho'}{ds}, \ldots \rho_n = \rho \frac{d\rho n}{ds}.$$

5. From the cusp of the evolute of a cycloid a particle suspended by a string is made to oscillate through the complete cycloid; shew that the point where the string intersects the base of the cycloid moves along the base with uniform velocity.

6. An elliptic quadrant is immersed in water, its minor axis vertical, its axis major in the surface. Determine the magnitude of the resultant of the normal fluid pressures on the concave edge; and find where and at what angle the direction of the resultant meets the axis major.

7. Assuming the orbits of Earth and Venus to be described in the same plane, and to be circular (radii a and b), and that the brightness of Venus as seen from the Earth varies from two causes, the area of her projected phase and her distance, find the distance in terms of a and b when the brightness is greatest.

8. A tug draws a flat through still water, the heads of the two vessels are of the same width and the same depth in the water, but the shape of the head of the tug is a wedge whose vertical angle is a right angle, and the flat's head is a half cylinder: compare the resistance of the water upon the two vessels.

PROBLEMS.

Examiner.—Mr. Beebee, M. A.

1. If $\dfrac{a \sin^2 \theta + b \sin^2 \phi}{b \cos^2 \theta + c \cos^2 \phi} = \dfrac{b \sin^2 \theta + c \sin^2 \phi}{c \cos^2 \theta + a \cos^2 \phi} =$

$\dfrac{c \sin^2 \theta + a \sin^2 \phi}{a \cos^2 \theta + b \cos^2 \phi}$, then will $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = 0$.

2. TP, TQ are tangents to an ellipse at P and Q: one circle touches TP at P and cuts TQ in Q and Q′, another touches TQ at Q and cuts TP in P and P′, prove that PQ′ and QP′ are divided in the same ratio by the ellipse.

3. Shew that the sum of squares on any three conjugate diameters of an ellipsoid whose axes are $a\,b\,c$ is $a^2 + b^2 + c^2$. Hence shew that any three equal conjugate diameters of the ellipsoid $\dfrac{x^2}{a^2} + \dfrac{y^2}{b^2} + \dfrac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0$ lie on the cone $\dfrac{x^2}{a^2}(2a^2 - b^2 - c^2) + \dfrac{y^2}{b^2}(2b^2 - c^2 - a^2) + \dfrac{z^2}{c^2}(2c^2 - a^2 - b^2) = 0$.

4. A carriage is travelling along any horizontal road: prove that the sum of the squares of the shadows cast on the ground by any two spokes of a wheel, which are at right angles to each other is $a^2 \sec^2 z$, where a is the length of a spoke, and z the sun's zenith distance.

5. A heavy ring is suspended by three equal and parallel and inelastic strings fastened to it at equi-distant points, so that is rests with its plane horizontal: prove that if the ring be turned about its centre through an angle θ, the couple necessary to hold it in this position will be greatest, where $\cos \theta = \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}$. Sin α being the ratio of the diameter of the ring to the length of each string.

6. A point P moves with uniform velocity in a circle: Q is a point in the same radius at twice the distance from the centre, PR is the tangent at the point P and equal in length to the arc described by P from the commencement of the motion, shew that RQ represents the acceleration of R in direction and is proportional to it in magnitude.

7. In the curve $re^{a\theta} = b$ shew that the angle between

the radius vector and tangent is constant. Hence prove that if the refractive index at any point of a medium whose polar coordinates are r, θ be $k\,r\,e^{a\theta}$, and ψ be the angle between the radius vector and a ray at any point of its path through the medium, then $r = c\,e^{\frac{2\theta + \psi}{a}}$, c being a constant.

8. A centre of force repelling inversity as the square of the distance lies below the surface of a homogeneous incompressible fluid, which is also acted on by gravity, and is at rest: the intensity of the force at a point in the surface of the fluid vertically above the centre is equal to that of gravity. Shew that the pre-surface is one of revolution and find the equation to the generating curve. Trace this curve and shew that it has a horizontal asymptote.

Honor Examination in Law.

GENERAL LAW.

Examiner.—Mr. Phillips.

1. Upon what principles does English law become the territorial law of English colonies? How far is English law the territorial law of India?

2. To what cases in the Mofussil is English law applicable? Does the Statute of Frauds apply in the Mofussil? What is the lex fori of the Mofussil Courts?

3. What provision has been made for preserving to the various races in India their own laws?

4. Give the provisions for the superintendence of subordinate courts by the High Court (1) in civil (2) in criminal cases.

5. What suits are cognisable by the civil courts under the Rent and Revenue Acts? And what are the periods of limitation for such suits?

6. What interest is acquired by a purchaser of (1) a permanently settled estate (2) an estate not permanently settled, sold for its own arrears of Revenue?

What estates can be registered under the Revenue Acts?

7. What are the various kinds of pottahs which ryots are entitled to receive from their landlords under the Rent Acts? What provisions are contained in these Acts respecting the enhancement and abatement of rent?

8. What are the respective periods of limitation for suits, (1) for money lent, (2) for breach of a written contract which could not have been registered, (3) to set aside a summary order of a Mofussil court, (4) for a legacy, (5) for a share joint family property, (6) against a depositary?

When does the cause of action arise, (1) in a suit by a mortgagee to recover the mortgaged property, (2) in a suit for a balance of accounts current between merchants, (3) in case of fraud?

9. With respect to what instruments is registration compulsory or optional? What is the effect of registering and of failing to register?

10. What is the period of majority according to (1) Hindoo law, (2) the Indian Succession Act, (3) the Acts regulating the Court of Wards?

How far is capacity to commit a crime affected by age?

A youth of 17 is carried by an acrobat upon a rope over a cataract, with his own consent. The acrobat in crossing loses his balance and drops the youth, who is drowned. Is the acrobat guilty of any offence, and if so, of what offence?

11. What are the provisions of the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes into reference to appeals?

12. Describe the provisions for the protection of subordinate tenures in case of sale of the superior tenures for arrears of Rent or Revenue.

Give the provisions for the protection of dependent talookdars against oppression by the zemindars.

HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN LAW.

Examiner.—MR PHILLIPS.

1. Describe the Mahomedan law of Dower? What are the two kinds of Dower?

2. Explain fully what is meant by a sapinda, bandhu, saculya, and samanodaka.

How far are legal rights dependent upon those classes of relationship?

3. In what cases is a Mahomedan wife entitled to maintenance? Can she recover arrears of maintenance; and can her husband recover advances made to her on account of maintenance?

4. To what extent can a Hindu alienate his property? How far is the Indian Succession Act made applicable to Hindus?

What provision is made against perpetuities by the Indian Succession Act? Is there any such provision in Hindu law?

5. With respect to what kinds of property, by what persons and in what mode can the right of pre-emption be exercised?

Is there any difference between the right of pre-emption of a partner and a neighbour?

6. Explain to what extent the religious precepts of the Hindus are recognised and enforced by the Court.

7. What children are held to be legitimate by the Mahomedan law? What is the effect of acknowledgement of a child by a Mahomedan?

8. What is necessary to constitute a valid marriage according to (1) Hindu law, (2) Mahomedan law? In what cases is divorce allowed by the above laws and how far would the Courts recognise or enforce a divorce?

9. Explain the principles upon which the estate of a deceased Mahomedan is distributed.

A Mahomedan dies leaving only a mother, a wife, two uterine brothers, a daughter's son and a maternal grandmother: divide the inheritance.

10. What members of a Hindu family are entitled to maintenance? What distinction is there between the modes in which they are entitled? Under what circumstances do Hindu females lose their right to maintenance?

11. In what cases can relief be obtained when a Hindu widow exceeds her powers over the property of her deceased husband; and what kind of relief can be obtained?

A Hindu widow sells the estate of her deceased husband who left a daughter and daughter's son surviving him. She applies the proceeds of the sale partly to pay his debts, partly to provide for her own maintenance, and partly to her own purposes. Is the sale void wholly or in part, and if so by whom, in what mode and within what time can a suit to avoid the sale be brought?

12. What ceremonies are requisite for a legal adoption? What are the powers of a Hindu widow with reference to adoption? Who may be adopted and how many adoptions may be made by the same person?

LAW OF ENGLAND, &c.

Examiner.—Mr. Goodeve.

1. What do you understand by 'set-off?' What gives rise to the right of set-off? Illustrate your answer? What are the provisions of the Procedure Code in respect to it, and what, if any, is their effect upon the right?

2. Distinguish between particular and general average, and partial and total loss. What is the nature of a contract of marine insurance? Explain "the safety of the ship is the mother of freight," and state any exceptions to the rule.

3. What is lien? Explain the difference between a particular and general lien; for instance, in the case of a common carrier. How does the common carrier's lien upon goods affect the consignor's right of stoppage in transitu?

4. What is the general rule for the assessment of damages in the case of breach of contract? What is it where the contract is for the sale of land, and the breach consists in the not making a good title?

5. What is the difference between the liability of the drawer of a cheque and the drawer of a bill payable on demand in case of delay in presentment? When ought presentment to be made? What is the difference as regards presentment in the case of promissory notes payable on demand? What does an indorsement admit? and what rights does it vest in the indorsee?

6. Under what circumstances will the Court set aside a deed executed by a trader previous to his assigning all his estate and effects to a creditor by way of security for repayment of a sum then due?

7. Explain the difference between a mortgage in equity

and at Common Law. How does a mortgage debt differ from other debts in respect to the enforcement of the creditor's remedies? What do you understand by "tacking?" Upon what principle does it rest?

8. In the case of collisions on land. State generally under what circumstances the master will be liable for the negligent driving of his servant. In navigable waters—What is the effect upon the owner's liability of the running-down vessel being under the charge of a pilot whom by law she was obliged to carry? Upon what principle does the law proceed in either case?

9. What is the duty of trustees and executors as regards trust funds? How far is a trustee liable for joining his co-trustee in signing receipts? Is there any difference in the liability of co-executors in this respect? What are the provisions of the Limitation Act in respect to suits against trustees and their representatives?

10. Where upon a sale the goods delivered to the buyer are inferior in quality to that which was warranted by the vendor, what remedies are open to the buyer? What is the exception in the case of a warranty upon the sale of a specific chattel?

11. In construing a written document, how far is parol evidence admissible, and upon what principle is it admitted? How far are statements made by a prisoner in answer to questions put to him by a Police Constable admissible in evidence?

12. What constitutes the crime of perjury under English law? How is it treated under the Penal Code?

CONFLICT OF LAWS.

Examiner.—Mr. Goodeve.

1. What is the meaning of 'domicile?' What is the domicile of origin generally? How is the acquisition of a new domicile testified? How is succession to property in British India affected by domicile?

2. It was formerly held that service with the East India Company, which required residence in India, created an Indian domicile. Upon what principle did this proceed? Give other instances. What is the present rule in regard to Her Majesty's Civil and Military servants in India?

3. By what law is the title to property in immoveables regulated? Give instances of the interference of the English Court of Chancery in regard to foreign lands. Explain how it obtains this jurisdiction and within what limits it is exercised.

4. What is the law relating to immoveables in British India? State the reasons for your answer.

5. Distinguish between a Crown Colony and a Settled Colony. How is the distinction of importance in regard to the laws to be administered?

6. In the case of a Settled Colony how much of English law do the colonists carry with them? Specify certain laws which it has been judicially determined they do *not* carry with them.

7. It is said that the formal requisites demanded for a contract by the law of the place where it is made are sufficient for its validity every where. How then came it to be decided in Leroux *vs.* Brown that the 4th Section of the Statute of Frauds prevented the enforcement of an agreement because it was not in writing, although it was a good contract by the law of France where it was made?

8. By what arguments has the decision in Leroux *vs.* Brown been assailed? Has the ruling in that case been extended to contracts between Hindus in Calcutta?

9. What do you understand by 'comity?' What are the limits within which alone it will prevail? How has it been held to apply in the case of the bankruptcy in England of a trader having creditors in Calcutta? Illustrate the principle of comity in regard to foreign judgments against the person.

10. What is the title of an executor under probate of an English will? In the case of a Hindu will, what is the effect of probate as regards the executor.

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ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Mr. Tawney, M. A.

Five questions only to be answered.

1. Compare Sir Philip Sydney's Apology for Poetry with Shelley's Defence of Poetry. To what book was the Apology an answer? Give some account of the author's (Sir Philip Sydney's) life and character.

2. Give an abstract of the Quest of the Sangroall. What is the meaning of the word? Quote references to the story from modern poets. Describe the ideal man of the age of chivalry.

3. Give some account of the principal translations from the classical authors that have been made in England. To what works of the kind was Shakspere indebted? What

epoch in a nation's literary history seem to you most fitted for translations and why?

4. Analyse carefully the character of Falstaff. Quote passages from Shakspere which render it probable that he studied law and give your own opinion upon the question. Quote any passages in his plays which are supposed to allude to the story of his early life.

5. Name the authors and give a brief account of the purport of the following works: Toxophilus. The minute Philosopher. Hydriotaphia. The Steeleglas. The Hind and the Panther. Astrophel. Hesperides. A vindication of Natural Society. The Citizen of the World. The Complete Angler.

6. Write a brief history of English Satire.

7. Compare Lycidas, Adonais, and In Memoriam.

8. Illustrate by quotations from his works all the strong and weak points of Burke's style, and give a general estimate of his genius.

9. Give a life of Coleridge with an account of his writings and opinions, and trace his influence on modern English thought.

10. What is the general tradition of the Robin Hood ballads? Quote any allusions to the adventures of that outlaw that you remember in English literature. To what ballads does Shakspere refer in the following passages?

(*a*) He that hits me, let him be clapped on the shoulder and called Adam.

(*b*) O base Assyrian knight, what is thy news?
Let king Cophetua know the truth thereof.

Who is supposed to have been the author of the song sung by Sir Hugh Evans?

To shallow rivers to whose falls
Melodious birds sing Madrigals, &c. &c.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—MR. TAWNEY, M. A.

1. Milton once intended to write a tragedy, not an epic. Quote part of the opening speech. Describe Milton's prose style. Quote any Latinisms or Graecisms in his poetry or prose that seem perfectly unjustifiable.

2. Explain any four of the following passages :

(*a*) A multitude like which the populous north
Poured never from her frozen loins, to pass
Rhene or the Danaw, when her barbarous sons
Came like a deluge on the south, and spread
Beneath Gibraltar to the Lybian sands.

(*b*) Nor important less
Seemed their petition, than when the ancient pair
In fables old, less ancient yet than these,
Deucalion and chaste Pyrrha to restore
The race of mankind drowned, before the shrine
Of Themis stood devout.

(*c*) Some say, no evil thing that walks by night
In fog or fire, by lake or moorish fen,
Blue meagre hag, or stubborn unlaid ghost
That breaks his magic chains at curfew time,
No goblin, or swart faery of the mine,
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity.

Illustrate the last passage by quotations from Shakspere.

(*d*) Then taking congé of that virgin pure
The bloudy-handed babe unto her truth
Did earnestly commit, and her conjure
In vertuous lore to train his tender youth,
And all that gentle noriture ensu'th ;
And that as soon as riper years he raught,
He might for memory of that dayes ruth,

Be called Ruddymane, and thereby taught,
T'avenge his parent's death on them that had it wrought.

(*e*) Nay some have been so curious as to note, that the times when the stroke or percussion of the evil eye doth most hurt are, when the person envied is beheld in glory or triumph, for that sets an edge upon envy; and besides at such times, the spirits of the person envied, do come forth most into the outward parts, and so meet the blow.

(*f*) But let his questions not be troublesome; for that is fit for a poser.

(*g*) The motions of factions ought to be like the motions (as the astronomers speake) of the inferior orbs, which may have their proper motions, but yet still are quietly carried by the Higher Motion of Primum Mobile.

3. What changes is Pope said to have made in the Rape of the Lock when he recast it? How did the same experiment succeed in the case of the Dunciad? Complete the following lines—

Could he whose rules the rapid comet.
Explain or fix one—of his mind?
Who saw its fires here rise and there descend
Explain his own beginning————
To whom does Pope allude in the above lines.

4. What was originally the force of the termination ster? Mention some English diminutive terminations. Criticise the following remark: "The distinction between shall and will has no logical value or significance whatever."

5: What is the meaning of the following words found in Shakspere.

(*a*) *Marry* none so rank
As may dishonour him.

(*b*) *By'r lakin* a parlous fear

(*c*) She leans *me* out of her master's chamber window.

(*d*) Mark it *Nuncle*
Have more than thou showest.

(*e*) ——The *scrimers* of their nation
He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
If you opposed them—

(*f*) Drew a *dial* from his *poke*.

6. From what poems are the following passages taken? Comment on any expression in them which seems to deserve notice.

(*a*) From thy own lips I drew the charm
Which gave all these, their chiefest harm.

(*b*) Wo worth the chase, wo worth the day
That costs thy life, my gallant gray.

(*c*) The world's great age begins anew
The golden years return,
The earth doth like a snake renew
Her winter weeds outworn:
Heaven smiles and faiths and empires gleam
Like wrecks of a dissolving dream.

(*d*) Now on Atlantic waves he rides afar,
Where Andes giant of the western star,
With meteor-standard to the winds unfurled
Looks from his throne of clouds o'er half the world.

(*e*) ———But the soft river breeze
Which fanned the gardens of that rival rose
Yet fragrant in a heart remembering
His former talks with Edith, on him breathed
Far purelier in his rushings to and fro.

(*f*) Sun-girt city! thou hast been
Ocean's child, and then his queen
Now is come a darker day
And thou soon must be his prey

If the power that raised thee here
Hallow so thy watery bier.

(g) Oh, what a noble heart was here undone,
When Science' self destroyed her favorite son.
Yes she too much indulged thy fond pursuit,
She sowed the seeds; but death has reaped the fruit.

Give some account of the poet alluded to in these lines.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Mr. Tawney, M. A.

1. Turn into modern English prose (explaining all allusions).

Ac there was wight noon so wys
The wey thider kouthe,
But blustreden forth as beestes
Over bankes and hillos;
Til late was and longe
That thei a leode mette,
Apparailled as a paynym
In pilgrymes wise.
He bar a burdoun y-bounde
With a brood liste.
In a withwynde wise
Y-wounden aboute;
A bolle and a bagge
He bar by his syde,
And hundred of ampulles
On his hat Seten,
Signes of Synay.
And shelles of Galice,
And many a crouche on his cloke,

And keyes of Rome,
And the vernycle bi-fore,
For men sholde knowe
And se bi hise signes
Whom he sought hadde.

Fix the position in English literature of the author of the above extract.

2. By what laws is the versification of Chaucer's Knightes Tale governed?

Explain the following passages from the Canterbury Tales, writing grammatical notes upon the italicized words.

(*a*) For in his male he had a pilwebeer
Which, that he said, was our *lady* veil.

(*b*) And to him *rennew* then his wifes alle.

(*c*) And over his leed ther *schyneth* two figures

(*d*) And wite ye know? ful oft it happeth so
The pot *tobreketh* and farwel, all is goo.

(*e*) Sitheth and lestneth, and *holdeth* your tonge
And yo schul heere talkyng of Gamelyn the yonge
Ther was ther bysiden cryed a wrastlyng,
And therefor ther was sette up a ram and a ryng,
And Gamelyn was in good wil to *wende* therto,
For to preven his might what he cowthe do.

(*f*) The hors anoon gan for to trippe and dance,
When that the knight laid hand upon his rayne,
And said he "Sir ther is no more to sayne,
But when *you lust* to ryde anywhere
Ye moote trill a pyn that *stant* in his ere.

From what tales are the above passages severally taken?

3. What is meant by Euphuism?

Quote instances of it from Spenser and Shakspere.

4. Turn into the Indirect Narration (altering all archaisms). Therefore Lucilla if thou have any care to be a

consort to my hoary haires or a commoditie to thy common weale, frame thyself to that honourable estate of Matrimony, which was sanctified in Paradise, allowed of the Patriarches, hallowed of the olde Prophets, and commended of al persons. if thou lyke any, be not ashamed to tell it me, which only am to exhort thee, yea and as much as in me lyeth to commande thee to love one: If he be base, thy blood will make him noble; if beggarly thy goods shall make him wealthy: if he be younge, he is the more fitter to be thy pheere; if he be olde, the lyker to thine aged father.

5. Mention the principal channels through which Latin roots have been introduced into our language. Give illustrations. Show that the English language belongs to the Indo-European family.

6. Explain any four of the following passages, mentioning the works from which they are taken, and the connexion in which they occur.

(*a*) We have infinite Poets and Pipers, and such peevishe Catel among us in Englande, that live by merrie begging, mainteyned by almes, and privily encroach upon every man's purse. But if they that are in authoritie, and heve the sworde in their handes to cut off abuses, should call an accompt to see how manny Chirons, Terpaudri and Homers are heere, they might cast the summe without pen or counters, and sit downe with Rache to weepe for her children, because they were not.

(*b*) O, who can hold a fire in his hand,
By thinking on the frosty Caucasus?
Or cloy the hungry edge of appetite
By bare imagination of a feast?
Or wallow naked in December's snow
By thinking on fantastic summer's heat?

(c) Me thinks, my moiety, north from Burton here,
In quantity equals not one of yours:
See how this river comes me cranking in,
And cuts me, from best of all my land,
A huge half moon, a monstrous cantle out.

(d) There is no appearance of fancy in him, unless it be a fancy that he hath to strange disguises; to be a Dutchman to-day, a Frenchman to-morrow; unless he have a fancy to this fooling as it appears he hath, he is no fool for fancy as you would have it to appear he is.

(e) What! are there masques? Hear you me, Jessica,
Lock up my doors; and when you hear the drum,
And the vile squeaking of the wrynecked fife,
Clamber not you up to the Casements then,
Nor thrust your head into the public street
To gaze on Christian fools with varnished faces.

(f) Cæsar having made use of him in the wars against Pompey, presently denied him rivality; would not let him partake in the glory of the action: and not resting here accuses him of letters he had formerly wrote to Pompey; upon his own appeal, seizes him: so the poor third is up till death enlarge his confine.

(g) I was seven of the nine days out of the wonder, before you came; for look here what I found on a palm tree: I was never so be-rhymed since Pythagoras's time, that I was an Irish rat, which I can hardly remember.

What character in Shakspere expresses most nearly his own sentiments and opinions? Give reasons for your answer.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Mr. Tawney, M. A.

Subjects for a Prose Exercise.

(*One only to be selected.*)

1. Poetry is truer than History.

2. Write an imaginary conversation between Greene, Marlowe and Shakspere on the Dramatic Art.

3. Account for the great intellectual activity of the Elizabethan age.

4. What do you conceive to be the object and functions of a National University?

5. I've heard of hearts unkind, kind deeds with coldness still returning.
   Alas! The gratitude of men
   Hath oftener left me mourning.

6. The old man clogs our earliest years.
   And simple childhood comes the last.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner.—Mr. Lethbridge, M. A.

1. Shew how productive labour may sometimes be wasted. Discuss the case of labour expended on enterprises for distant profit; *e. g.*, on railways and canals.

2. Define Capital. What are the usual results of an increase of fixed capital at the expense of circulating capital?

3. What are the chief causes of diversity in the effective strength of the desire of accumulation? Give examples.

4. Discuss the comparative effectiveness of free and slave labour. How does emancipation affect the interests of the slave-owner?

5. State briefly the leading principles of the Theory of Value.

6. What are the usual effects of great extensions and contractions of Credit? Analyse the phenomena of a commercial crisis.

7. Examine the influence on Rents, Profits, and Wages, of (1) an equal increase of population and capital, with the arts of production stationary; (2) progress in the arts of production, with capital and population stationary.

8. What are the most eligible forms of Indirect Taxation? State briefly Mill's Practical Rules on this point.

HISTORY.

England and India.

Examiner.—Mr. Lethbridge, M. A.

1. Sketch the probable history of the origin of Trial by Jury in England.

2. Explain the difference between regular and secular clergy. Give some account of the quarrels between them.

3. Into what classes was the English nation divided under the Norman Kings? Give as complete an account as you can of the nature and history of Villeinage.

4. Enumerate the chief English Colonies. State how and when each was acquired.

5. What were the Constitutions of Clarendon, the Laws of Oleron, the Confirmatio Chartarum?

6. What are the materials for the early history of India? A brief account of the Mahábhárata?

7. Sketch the progress of the Mogul power in India to the reign of Aurangzib.

8. A history of the French in India.

MODERN HISTORY.

Examiner.—Mr. Lethbridge, M. A.

1. In what European countries has the Bourbon family exercised sovereign power? How was the power acquired in each case?

2. Write a short life of Charles the Bold of Burgundy. What important matrimonial alliances have there been between the ruling families of England and Burgundy?

3. A brief account of the Moorish power in Spain.

4. Explain the following terms:—*Vikings*, *Jacquerie*, *Gueux*, *Condottieri*, *Waldenses*, *Black Brunswickers*.

5. What is meant by a Pragmatic Sanction? Give some account of the great Pragmatic Sanction and its results.

6. Write a history of Malta during the sixteenth century.

7. Enumerate the provinces of Prussia; stating when and how each was acquired.

8. Sketch briefly the history of the Peninsular War.

HISTORY.

Greece and Rome.

Examiner.—Mr. Lethbridge, M. A.

1. What are our chief sources of information on Greek and Roman History? To what extent do you consider the accounts of (1) Herodotus, (2) Livy, reliable?

2. What were the principal items of the Athenian revenue in the time of Pericles? Mention, under each head, any similar sources of revenue that have ever existed in England. What were the chief items of Athenian expenditure?

3. What forms of Monarchy obtained at various times in Greece? Describe them.

4. Sketch briefly the history of Argos. At what periods did she play a prominent part in Greek politics?

5. What dynasties arose on the dismemberment of Alexander's empire? Write a short account of any one of them.

6. Describe the various phases of the contests between the aristocratic and the popular parties in the Roman Republic, from the earliest period to the time of Pompey. Shew clearly what were the chief points of contention, and the constitution of the contending parties, under each phase.

7. Write a life of Hamilcar; and describe his system of warfare.

8. How did the Romans acquire Pergamus? What were the possessions of Rome at this time, and how were they governed?

9. On what occasions were the gates of the Temple of Janus shut? Had the ceremony ever any political significance.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Mr. Sanders.

1. State the peculiar doctrines held by Mansel on the subject of consciousness; and show in what manner he applies these doctrines to the solution of certain cardinal problems in Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy.

2. Compare Hamilton's Theory of Perception with Reid's.

3. In the opinion of Mr. Bain, what contradiction is necessarily involved in the belief of an external world?

4. According to the same authority, how do we acquire the ideas of Resistance and Extension?

5. Mr. J. S. Mill points out a distinction between two methods of investigating the mental phenomena, which he calls the Introspective and the Psychological. Explain this distinction, and give some of the most important applications of the Psychological method, stating and briefly illustrating, in connection with it, the so-called Laws of Indissoluble Association.

6. Distinguish with Mansel between Psychological and Logical Judgments, and discuss Mill's criticism on this point.

7. Mansel discriminates two kinds of Negative Thinking. What are they? Show how this distinction bears upon the controversies relating to conception.

8. Enumerate the Kantian Categories of the Understanding; State the argument for their Objective Validity. Describe how the Reason develops the three Ideas proper to it; point out the legitimate use of these Ideas, and a few of the errors and contradictions in which Reason is inevitably entangled, in seeking to confer Objective Validity upon them.

9. What Law of Dialectic Progress is put forth by Hegel as the key to the whole history and all the phenomena of the Universe, whether of Matter or Mind? Briefly illustrate his mode of applying this Law, either from his Logic, or other portions of his system.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Mr. Sanders.

1. Give any classification of the springs of human action which may seem to you exhaustive; name the author of

it; and contrast it with any other system that may appear to you of inferior accuracy.

2. "Temures promised the garrison of Sebastia, that, if they should surrender, no blood should be shed. The garrison surrendered; and Temures buried them all alive." On what principle, according to Dr. Paley, was Temures guilty of a breach of faith?

3. Write an account of the Ethical system of Bishop Butler, in so far as relates—

a. To his view of benevolence, and his argument on that subject against Hobbes;

b. To his doctrine of the supremacy of conscience and its proofs.

4. Distinguish the doctrine of Moral Faculty, as held respectively by Hutcheson, Reid, and Mansel.

5. What is the meaning of Utility in J. S. Mill's theory of Utilitarianism? How does he answer the following objections to his system—

a. That happiness is unattainable;

b. That renunciation is the first condition of all nobleness of character;

c. That his doctrine is a godless one;

d. That it is impossible to make a calculation previous to every action.

6. Point out the discrepancies of opinion which exist on the subject of Justice, as evinced in the controversies prevalent respecting the infliction of punishments.

7. Explain the origin and growth of the Voluntary Power, as exhibited by Mr. Bain.

8. State J. S. Mill's theory regarding the Freedom of the Will, and give an outline of Mansel's criticisms on that theory.

9. Explain the Kantian doctrine relative to the Supreme Good; state the Antinomy of the Practical Reason which rises out of it; and show in what manner the immortality of the Soul and the Being of God are established by the author, in the solution of that Antinomy.

LOGIC.

Examiner.—Mr. Sanders.

1. Sketch the limits of Formal Logic as laid down by Mansel, and apply his criteria to determine the mode in which the science should deal with concepts, judgments, and reasonings,.

2. Explain the rival doctrines of Nomination and Conceptualism in the sense in which they are understood by Mill; and trace the different influences which, in the opinion of that writer, these doctrines respectively exercise on the *Theory*, the *Structure*, and the *Value* of the syllogism.

3. Write a summary of Mill's objections to Hamilton's Quantification of the Predicate.

4. State the problems ascribed to the Eleatic Zeno, and mention some of the solutions that have been proposed of them, declaring which of these solutions, is, in your judgment, the correct one.

5. In what sense or senses do you understand the dictum that the exception proves the rule?

6. Exhibit in logical form and with suitable technical explanations, the argument in the following extract—

"And this good will arise, that the plain declaration of the article,—that the Bible contains all that is necessary

to salvation, and that what is *not* read therein is *not* to be required, will be made the rule of a clergyman's faith. The right reverend bench, and a great many others, read these propositions backwards: viz. that all that is in the Bible is necessary to salvation. and that all may be required. But when regularly bred Aristotelians, such as were the framers of this article give emphasis to a proposition by stating both of its equivalent forms, which are called *contrapositives* every one who knows the mind of the sixteenth century sees they meant to guard themselves against being suffered to imply the converse"

7. Point out the nature of the fallacy in the subjoined reasoning—

"The office of justice is to protect men's persons and property. Therefore to punish a criminal in his person or in his property, is contrary to justice.

8. Describe the different views that have been taken of Hypothetical and Disjunctive judgments and syllogisms by Kant, Mill, and Mansel.

THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—MR. SANDERS.

1. Determine the position occupied in the history of, Philosophy by Parmenidas and Heraclitus respectively, and trace a revival of some of their characteristic opinions in a great modern system of Philosophy.

2. Present an outline of the course of reasoning by which the Alexandrian school arrived at their peculiar doctrine of a trinity in God.

3. From what did the Scholastic Philosophy derive its name? Indicate the general scope of that Philosophy, and mention wherein lay its weakness and its value.

4. Explain by what means Realism was so long enabled to maintain its ground. With whom did the conceptualist doctrine originate?

5. Describe the nature of the revolution in Philosophy which is associated with the names of Bacon and Descartes. Explain the Cartesian method of inquiry in Metaphysical subjects and show one or two of its applications.

6. Discuss minutely the bearing which the Scepticism of Hume has, 1st, upon the doctrines of Locke, 2nd upon those of Leibnitz.

7. Give a comparative account of the two great schemes of Absolute Idealism which have been propounded in modern times.

8. Identify the Sceptical, the Critical, the Subjective, and the Objective systems of Idealism, and write such a brief exposition of the characteristic doctrines of each as may suffice to explain these designations.

9. Compare the pretensions, the methods, and the results of the Philosophies of Hegel and Comte.

L. M. S. and M. B. First Examination.

ANATOMY.

Examiner.—S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S.

Morning Paper.

1. Describe the Astragalus.

2. Describe the Tarsal Articulations and explain their mechanism.

3. What structures would be divided by an incision commencing at the spine of the pubis, passing across the front of the limb to the most prominent point of the tro-

chanter major of the Femur, and extending in depth to the bone.

4. Describe the exact position and relations of the Arch of the Aorta.

Afternoon Paper.

5. Describe the origin, course and distribution of the Gustatory nerve pointing out especially its relation to other nerves near the root of the tongue.

6. Explain the exact position, connections and relations of the base of the bladder and the Prostate Gland.

7. What is the position of the Pancreas, what vessels supply it with blood, and what functions does it perform?

8. Describe, in the order in which they would be met with in a dissection, the structures situated in the Sole of the Foot.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner.—JOSEPH EWART, M. D.

Morning Paper.

1. Name the chemical elements entering into the composition of the human body. Which of these are called *essential*, and which *incidental?*

2. Name and describe the different varieties of food consumed by man, and give, by way of illustration, a scale of diet suited to a cold and hot climate.

3. Describe the minute and general anatomy of the mammary gland, and the chemical and microscopical composition of its secretion.

4. Describe the minute anatomy of a peptic follicle, and explain the part which the gastric juice plays in the solution and digestion of the food.

Afternoon Paper.

5. Describe the portal circulation of the liver and kidney.

6. Describe the minute and general anatomy of the pancreas. What are the chemical composition, properties and uses of the pancreatic juice?

7. Describe the various forms of epithelium, and the situations where each variety is found.

8. Describe in a tabular form, and as succinctly as you can, the functions of the cerebral nerves.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—W. J. Palmer, M. D.

Morning Paper.

1. State briefly how you would demonstrate the volumetric composition of the following four compounds, *viz.*

I. Hydrochloric acid gas.
II. Water-gas or steam.
III. Ammonia and
IV. Marsh-gas.

2. One litre of Diabetic urine yields on fermentation ten cubic centimeters of carbon-dioxide-gas measured at O°. C. and 760 m. m. What proportion of Glucose is contained in such urine?

3. State the specific heat of air and of water, also the latent heat of steam and show how the climate of Bengal is influenced by each respectively.

4. What chemical changes take place in the manufacture of glass, of soap, of Sulphuric Acid and of Phosphorus?

Evening Paper.

5. How would you prepare and detect the presence of Ozone?

6. How would you find the proportion of oxygen and of carbon-dioxide contained in any given specimen of air?

7. How would you prepare chlorine? What are its properties? Write in symbols its compounds with

a. Hydrogen.
b. Oxygen.
c. Hydrogen and oxygen together.
d. The several metals.

8. Write the *Rational formulæ* for aniline, alloxan, acetic acid, Benzoic acid, chloral, chloroform, carbolic acid, Glycerine, Hippuric Acid and Urea.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Examiner.—JOSEPH EWART, M. D.

Morning Paper.

1. How would you distinguish a Colubrine from a Viperine snake?

2. Describe the poison apparatus of the Thanatophidia of India.

3. Describe the ovum of the frog, terrestrial reptilia, mammals and birds.

4. Describe the auditory apparatus in the Frog, Birds and Man.

5. Give illustrations from your knowledge of comparative anatomy to shew that the cerebellum is not an organ set apart for the special purpose of presiding over the organs of generation.

Afternoon Paper.

6. Describe the organs of vision in the Mole and Insects.

7. How is the circulation of the blood provided for in fishes, reptiles, birds and mammals?

8. Describe the general arrangement of the nervous

system in the star-fish, the cuttle-fish, the centipede and the elephant.

9. Describe the modes of generation in the animal kingdom.

10. Give a few of the leading characteristics of the Protozoa, Radiata, Articulata, Mollusca and Vertebrata.

BOTANY.

Examiner.—C. B. Clarke, M. A.

1. Describe the specimen* A, and the flowers B and C.

2. Define the terms, (*a*) hypogynous stamens, (*b*) inferior ovary, (*c*) parietal placenta.

3. In what vessels is the sap supposed to ascend and descend, and under what mechanical causes ?

4. Describe the method of Reproduction in Mosses.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner.—S. G. Chuckerbutty, M. D.

1. Describe the composition, physiological effects, and therapeutic uses of *Malt Liquors*, *Wines*, and *Ardent Spirits ?*

2. Name the specimens on the table marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and state their medical uses.

3. What are the Officinal parts of Convolvulus Scammonia, Exogonium Purga, Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha, and Smilax Officinalis.

4. Describe the Therapeutic uses of Nitrate of Silver, Creasote, and Hydrate of Chloral.

5. State the circumstances which influence the use of Opium, Calomel, and Ammonia.

Of specimen A the flowers, branches with leaves, and fruits were supplied.

L. M. S. and M. B. Second Examination.

MEDICINE.

Examiner.—NORMAN CHEVERS, M. D.

Morning Paper.

1. Write comprehensively upon intestinal obstruction within the abdominal cavity with special reference to causes, and treatment.

2. What are the chief ill effects upon health of a contaminated water supply in Bengal. Supposing these prejudicial effects to have been rife in a village situated a few miles from Calcutta, what sanitary measures would you recommend?

Evening Paper.

3. Discuss fully, especially with reference to morbid anatomy and therapeutics, the subject of Progressive Locomotor Ataxy.

4. Upon what causes are Puerperal and Surgical Fever in Hospitals believed to depend, and what measures of hospital construction and sanitation are needful for their prevention?

SURGERY.

Examiner.—J. FAYRER, M. D., C. S. I.

Morning Paper.

1. Describe that form of ulceration which is known as phagedænic, stating under what circumstances and conditions it is likely to occur. Your account should include a description of the causes, symptoms and treatment of the disease.

2. To what diseases is the testicle liable? In describing the principal forms, give the pathology, symptomatology and treatment of each.

3. Describe the processes by which fractures of bone are repaired. Illustrate these processes by a description of the symptoms and treatment of a simple fracture of the humerus, and a compound fracture of the tibia and fibula.

Evening Paper.

4. Describe with anatomical detail, the lateral and median operations of lithotomy, and state the circumstances that would determine your choice of either of these operations in preference to the other.

5. In what conditions of injury or disease is the operation of trephining indicated? Give an account of them and their symptoms, and describe the operation.

6. Describe the different forms of cataract, the diagnosis, pathology and treatment of each.—Give an account of the different methods of operating for cataract.

7. What are the causes, symptoms and the treatment of acute inflammation of the tympanum, and tympanic cavity of the ear?

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner.—NORMAN CHEVERS, M. D.

Morning Paper.

1. What circumstances call for the induction of premature labour after the child has become viable? What is the earliest period after the last menstruation at which we may expect that the child will be born alive? What are the safest means of inducing premature labour?

2. What nourishment should be given to native women during (1) natural labour, (2) lingering labour, (3) during the first week after confinement.

Evening Paper.

3. Discuss the various forms of pelvic hæmatocele, their pathology, diagnosis, progress and treatment?

4. Give a full description of the various displacements to which the unimpregnated uterus is liable and of the treatment proper in each.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner.—W. J. PALMER, M. D.

Morning Paper.

1. State the several effects caused by—

a. Chronic Lead poisoning.

b. Chronic mercurial poisoning.

2. Give a detailed statement of the medical evidence required to prove whether a child has or has not been born alive.

3. Contrast the characteristics of a fœtus at the two following periods of utero-gestition, viz. :—

I. Between the seventh and eighth month.

II. At maturity.

4. Contrast the post-mortem appearances you would expect to find in the following cases, viz. :—

a. Death from snake-bite,

b. Death by lightning.

c. Death by hanging &c.

d Death by drowning.

Evening Paper.

5. How would you distinguish a cut made before from one made after death?

6. What precautions would you take to afford proof of the identity of a suspected substance transmitted to a distance for analysis or examination?

7. State briefly the symptoms, treatment and post-mortem appearances in poisoning by the following substances:

a. Dhatoora.
b. Opium.
c. Aconite.
d. Arsenic.

State also how you would detect the presence of each poison.

8. What are the signs by which you would distinguish real from apparent death?

9. What are the characteristics of a femur which would enable you to know the age of the person from whom it was taken?